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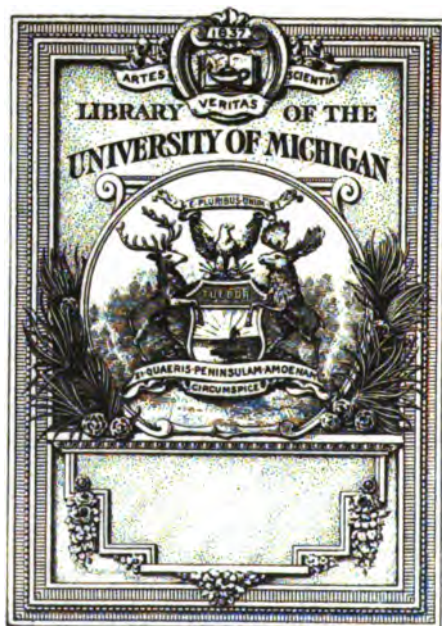
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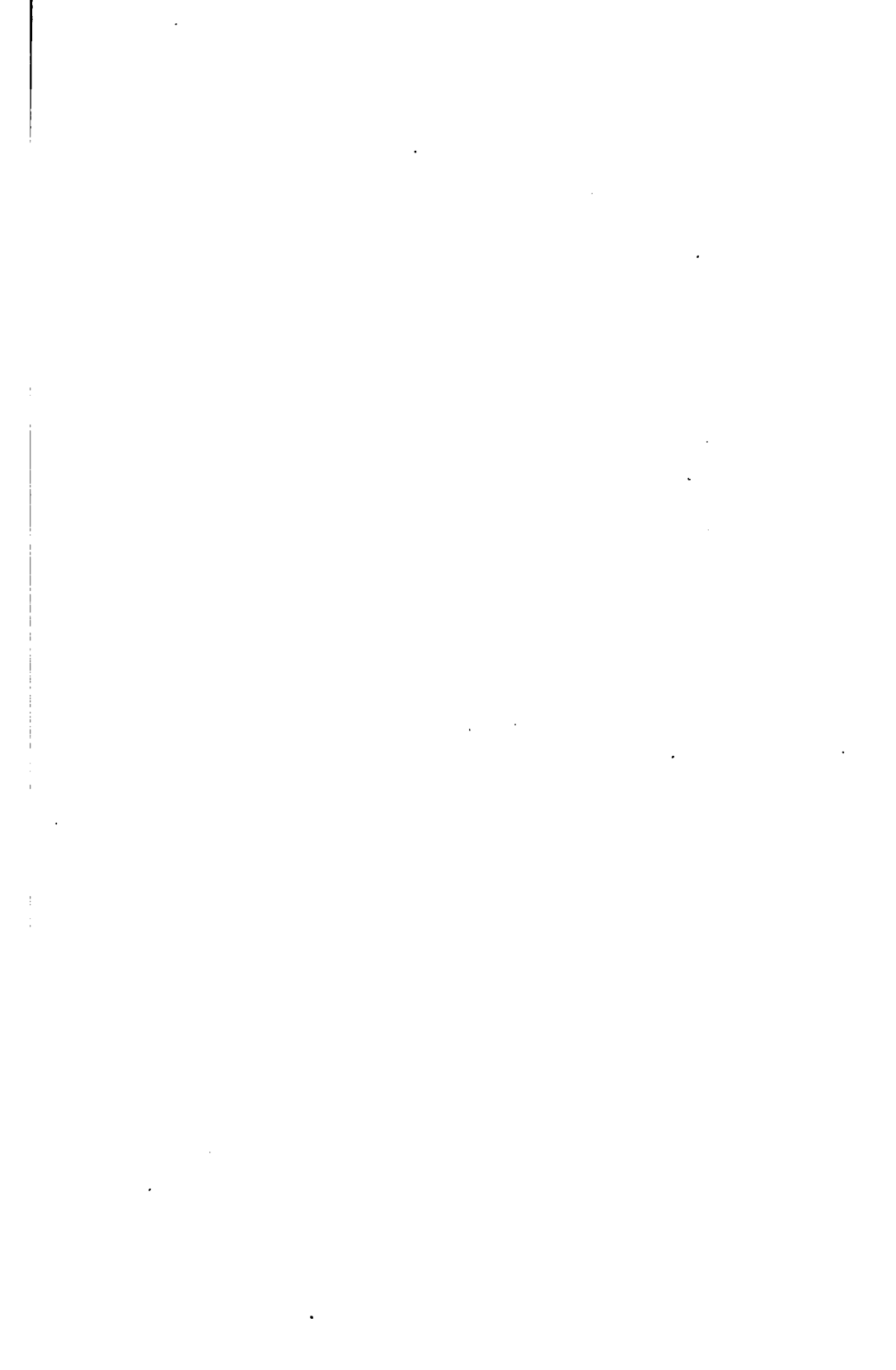
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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
VOL. III 126026

1902

Printed By Order of the General Assembly

HARTFORD
1903

NOTE.

Commencing with the documents for the year 1900, a Document Number has been assigned to each State departmental report.

This number is determined by the chronological order of the first printed independent issue of such report and will in future be retained by it, thus showing the relative chronological place it occupies in the printed reports of the State.

A list of these reports, with the date of first printed issue and the document number of each, appears on the following page.

WM. E. SEELEY,
Comptroller.

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF FIRST PRINTED REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Document Number.

1.	Comptroller,	1807
2.	School Fund,	1809
3.	Governor's Message,	1817
4.	State Prison,	1828
5.	Bank Commissioners,	1838
6.	Adjutant-General,	1838
7.	Quartermaster-General,	1839
8.	Board of Education (first issued by Commissioner of Common Schools),	1839
9.	Vital Statistics (first issued by Secretary of State),	1847
10.	Treasurer,	1852
11.	Connecticut School for Boys (Reform School),	1853
12.	Railroad Commissioners,	1854
13.	State Librarian,	1855
14.	County Commissioners,	1862
15.	Connecticut School for Imbeciles,	1862
16.	Manual and Roll,	1864
17.	Insurance Commissioner,	1866
18.	State Board of Agriculture,	1866
19.	Fish and Game Commissioners,	1867
20.	Connecticut Hospital for the Insane,	1867
21.	Connecticut Industrial School for Girls,	1870
22.	Indebtedness, rate of tax, etc.,	1874
23.	Bureau of Labor Statistics,	1874
24.	Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,	1878
25.	State Board of Health,	1879
26.	Statement of Vote for State Officers,	1880
27.	Criminal Business of Courts,	1880
28.	State Board of Charities,	1882
29.	Connecticut (formerly Storrs) Agricultural College,	1882
30.	Shell-Fish Commissioners,	1882
31.	Estimate of State Expenditures,	1885
32.	Dairy Commissioner,	1887
33.	Factory Inspector,	1887
34.	Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station,	1889
35.	Board of Education of the Blind,	1895
36.	Highway Commissioner,	1897
37.	Building and Loan Commissioner,	1898
38.	Commissioner on Domestic Animals,	1898
39.	Sewerage Commission,	1899
40.	Attorney-General,	1900
41.	Commission of Public Records,	1900
42.	Dental Commission,	1901
43.	Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground Commissioners,	1902

LIBRARY NOTE..

In order that each department report of the State of Connecticut for a series of years may be quickly located in the bound volumes of Public Documents, the Comptroller has also given each report a Binding Number by which its position in the bound volumes is permanently established, thus enabling each report to be found in the same position and volume from year to year.

That these several reports may be placed in the libraries of our several exchanges as soon as possible after publication, he has provided that the State Librarian shall be supplied with two hundred sets bound in volumes of convenient size, each volume to be bound and labeled in harmony with the regular set and sent out as soon as possible after the printing of the reports belonging therein. This arrangement to begin with the reports for 1902.

GEO. S. GODARD,
State Librarian.

Connecticut State Library,
Nov. 7, 1903.

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9. Report of Bank Commissioners,	5
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11. Report of Railroad Commissioners,	12
12. Report of Highway Commissioner,	36
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Part III. Fraternal Societies.	

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16. Report of Quartermaster-General, . . .	7
17. Report of State Board of Health, . . .	25
18. Report of Bureau of Vital Statistics, . . .	9
19. Report of Dental Commissioners, . . .	42
20. Report of Sewerage Commission, . . .	39
21. Report of Inspector of Factories, . . .	33

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22. Report of State Board of Charities, . . .	28
23. Report of Hospital for the Insane, . . .	20
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25. Report of Connecticut School for Imbeciles, . . .	15
26. Report of County Commissioners, . . .	14
27. Report of Criminal Business of Courts, . . .	27
28. Report of State Prison, . . .	4
29. Report of School for Boys, . . .	11
30. Report of Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, . . .	21
31. Report of Fish and Game Commissioners, . . .	19
32. Report of Shell-fish Commissioners, . . .	30

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PART I.

	Document Number.
33. Report of State Board of Education, . . .	8
34. Report of School for the Blind, . . .	35
35. Report of State Librarian, . . .	13
36. Report of Public Library Committee, . . .	—
37. Report of Commission of Public Records, . . .	41
38. Report of Commissioners of the Israel Putnam Memorial Camp Ground, . . .	43

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39. Report of State Board of Agriculture, . . .	18
40. Report of Dairy Commissioner, . . .	32
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State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 6.

REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

TO THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
For the Year Ended September 30, 1902.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.:
THE MARIGOLD-FOSTER PRINTING COMPANY,
1902.

State of Connecticut.

REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1902.

*To His Excellency, George P. McLean,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the annual report of this department for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

The practical work laid out for the National Guard during the year 1901 has, in my judgment, borne most excellent fruit. There is an apparent desire on the greater part of both officers and enlisted men to abandon the show parades, and fuss and feathers of old militia days, and become an efficient and well equipped body of soldiers, prepared for any duty that may be required of them. In order to attain this standard, officers must necessarily devote much of their spare time to study; realizing that their education in military science is a continuous one. The man of practical ideas, together with education and ability to introduce and carry them out, is the successful soldier of to-day. With this object in view, the department purchased a large number of Colonel Wagner's "Service of Security and Information," which have been distributed to commandants of the several organizations of the Guard. Orders have also been issued for establishment of lyceums for study and discussion of military science. In some commands there was a manifest lack of energy

and ambition in this work, as well as an apparent apathy, and indifference to progress, which can only be construed as showing very plainly that these officers have outlived their usefulness, and do not possess interest enough in their profession to make themselves, and consequently their commands, what the present service demands. It is a pleasure to report, however, that the study mentioned was taken up by a large majority of officers in a thorough and conscientious manner, and as a result, the field service at the recent encampment, (Camp Keeler) of the National Guard was the most practical ever performed. For a detailed report of this tour of duty, you are respectfully referred to the report of Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, C. N. G.

During the past year there has been organized two (2) Companies of Coast Artillery, a branch of the service often recommended by my predecessors; but not until this time becoming an accomplished fact. The wisdom of adding these organizations to the Guard is apparent to all military students who understand the condition and situation of our coast, and, in my judgment, this arm of the service should be increased. Your attention is respectfully called to the report of Captain Hadlai A. Hull, commanding this part of the force during their participation in the joint Army and Navy maneuvers at Fort Terry, New York, August 29 to September 6, inclusive, 1902. In this connection, attention is also directed to letter from Brigadier-General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., and to the report of Captain William F. M. Rogers, Brigade Signal Officer, which shows most excellent work performed by the Signal Corps in the joint maneuvers; assisting very materially in the work of the Army, and performing the duties assigned them so efficiently as to merit the approval and praise of Army officers, and reflecting great credit upon the National Guard.

The Naval Battalion had the great opportunity afforded them this year of assisting in work resembling very nearly actual conditions of war, in the joint maneuvers, Army and Navy, and the duty performed by them reflects great credit upon the State, and the organization. Commander Averill gives a concise and comprehensive report of tour of duty by his command, to which you are respectfully referred.

ORGANIZATION.

The military force of the State now consists of one (1) Brigadier-General and Staff, four regiments (Infantry), two (2) of

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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these organized with ten (10) companies each, one (1) regiment (the first) now consisting of only nine (9) companies in consequence of disbandment of Company E at New Britain; and two (2) of eight (8) companies each, (one of which the Third Infantry) being reduced by disbandment and transfer to five (5) companies; one (1) Separate Company (colored); one (1) Battery Light Artillery, armed with breech loading rifled guns; one (1) Machine-Gun Battery of four (4) sections; two (2) companies Coast Artillery; one (1) Troop of Cavalry; and one (1) Signal Corps, consisting of four (4) sections; also a Hospital Corps of five (5) men attached to each regiment. In addition to the above, there is a Naval Battalion, consisting of a Commander, Staff, Petty Staff, and three (3) Line Divisions, located respectively at New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport; also one (1) company Governor's Horse, and two (2) companies Governor's Foot Guard, located in Hartford and New Haven respectively.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. STRENGTH OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

	Brigade.	Brigade Signal Corps.	Cavalry.	Battery A. Light.	Machine-Gun Battery.	Coast Artillery.	First Infantry.	Second Infantry.	Third Infantry.	Fourth Infantry.	Separate Company.	Naval Battalion.	Aggregate.
Brigadier-General, Staff and Non-Com. Staff,	15												15
1st Section,		11											11
2d Section,		11											11
3d Section,		13											13
4th Section,		10											10
Troop A,			62										62
Captain and Non-Commissioned Officers,				5									5
1st Platoon,				33									33
2d Platoon,				40									40
Captain,					1								1
1st Section,					10								10
2d Section,					12								12
3d Section,					10								10
4th Section,					10								10
1st Company,						67							67
2d Company,						63							63
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff													
Hospital Corps and Band,							54	54	*28	55			191
Company A,							66	67	68				201
Company B,							67	66		67			200
Company C,							64	60	62	59			245
Company D,							68	67		62			197
Company E,								66	68	66			200
Company F,							68	68		65			201
Company G,							63	68	56	58			245
Company H,							63	68					131
Company I,							68	68	50	68			254
Company K,							60	66		66			192
1st Separate Company,											64		64
Naval Battalion,												21	21
1st Division,												82	82
2d Division,												85	85
3d Division,												79	79
	15	45	62	78	43	130	641	718	332	566	64	267	2,961

First Company Governor's Foot Guard, Officers and enlisted men, . . . 118
 Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, Officers and enlisted men, . . . 118
 First Company Governor's Horse Guard, Officers and enlisted men, . . . 63

Total, 299

* No band, hire as occasion requires.

Gain in Connecticut National Guard during the year, 16.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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EXAMINING BOARD.

General Orders No. 2, A. G. O., under date of January 25, 1902, appointed the following officers: Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, C. N. G.; Colonel William E. Cone, retired, and Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, as an examining board for examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard. Commander Edward V. Raynolds, retired, was appointed an additional member of the board during the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion. Special Orders, No. 15, A. G. O., under date of February 3, 1902, granted General Frost leave of absence, and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired, in his place. As a result, twenty-four (24) officers passed satisfactory examinations, and have since been commissioned. Five (5) officers having passed the required examination at a prior date, were re-commissioned. Two (2) officers having furnished satisfactory reasons for inability to appear for examination were given an opportunity to appear before the board when next convened. Seven (7) officers failed to pass a satisfactory examination, and were given an opportunity for a second examination. Two (2) officers having failed to appear before the examining board, or present a satisfactory excuse, their appointments were revoked, and they were discharged from the military service of the State. General Orders, No. 11, A. G. O., under the date of April 14th, 1902, relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired, from duty as a member of the examining board, and appointed Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, and Captain William M. Stark, I. S. A. P., Third Infantry, as members of the board; also directed the examining board to re-convene May 5, 6 and 7, 1902. As a result, sixteen (16) officers passed a satisfactory examination, and have since been commissioned. One (1) officer failed to pass a satisfactory examination, and his appointment was revoked, followed by his discharge from the military service of the State.

On account of the increased scope in military tactics, made necessary by the experiences of the Spanish-American War, the examinations were more rigid than formerly in extended order drill and the service of security and information. The necessity of every soldier being properly instructed in rifle practice at long range, so as to become proficient in this branch of service, made it obvious that officers should be thoroughly examined as to their

RIFLE AND REVOLVER PRACTICE.

First prize, hall clock, Second Infantry, Score, 200 yds.	326
“ 500 “	335

Second prize, library table, Third Infantry, Score, 200 yds.	335
" " 500 "	315

Third prize, etching, First Infantry,	Score, 200 yds.	297
	" 500 "	262

In accordance with General Orders, the first prize has to be won three (3) times by one organization before it becomes its property. The second and third prizes are awarded to the organization winning the same, and remains permanently in their possession. General Orders, No. 5, Brigade Headquarters, under date of June 9, 1902, prescribes that "all scores for record must

be made in the presence of the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, at spring parades, or on a date assigned by the regimental commandant, which shall be near the close of the season." In accordance with the above, commandants of organizations have assigned certain dates for record shooting, under the supervision of the several inspectors. This innovation, it is expected, will raise the standard of rifle practice, and place the whole system of small arms practice upon a more practical basis. General Orders No. 7, A. G. O., under date of March 29, 1902, awarded State Decorations to those members of the Guard who had qualified as marksmen, first-class marksmen, and sharpshooters. In accordance therewith, thirteen hundred and nine (1,309) decorations were issued by the Quartermaster-General, with a percentage of marksmen, 48.51; first-class marksmen, 30.25; and sharpshooters, 21.23. General Orders No. 14, A. G. O., under date of May 23, 1902, awarded revolver decorations to officers who had qualified as marksmen, first-class marksmen and sharpshooters. One hundred and sixty (160) decorations, for this purpose, were issued by the Quartermaster-General, with a percentage of marksmen, 20.62; first-class marksmen, 51.25; and sharpshooters, 28.12.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

Thirty-six (36) long service medals for ten (10) years' service, thirteen (13) silver clasps in exchange, covering fifteen years' service, and six (6) gold clasps in exchange for 20 years' service, were issued to the National Guard during the fiscal year; making an aggregate of four hundred and seventeen (417) long service medals (including clasps for exchange) that have been issued to officers and enlisted men since the enactment of the law authorizing the granting of same in 1895.

MILITARY BOARD.

Special Orders No 32, A. G. O., under date of March 6, 1902, "appointing a military board to take into consideration the organization, standing and efficiency of the Connecticut National Guard, and submit to the board of organization such recommendations as they may decide are for the best interests of the service." The following military officers and ex-officers of the National Guard were appointed on the board: Brigadier-General Edward E. Bradley, retired, President; Brigadier-General George-

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Haven, late Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Louis N. Van Keuren, retired; Brigadier-General Arthur L. Goodrich, retired; Brigadier-General Charles H. Joslyn, retired; Brigadier-General John W. Atwood, Paymaster-General; Colonel William H. Tubbs, retired; Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired; Colonel Norris G. Osborn; Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired; and Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, Recorder.

Your Excellency's attention is respectfully called to the conscientious labors of the military board; the able and careful manner in which they considered the duty assigned them, and the many valuable recommendations embodied in their report, which in the near future will be utilized, notably, the proper organization of the Infantry, and a re-organization of the medical and signal corps in accordance with requirements of the present day, together with the prescribing of a dress uniform for enlisted men. All of these recommendations meet with the approval of the best military minds in the service, realizing as they do, the necessity of keeping the National Guard of this State in the front rank of progress.

BOARD OF INSPECTION.

Special Orders No. 8, A. G. O., under date of June 21, 1902, "appointed a board of inspection to inspect military stores, property of the State; also property of the United States, reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable."

The following officers were appointed on the board: Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Captain Charles W. Newton, retired; and First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater, Company K, First Infantry, C. N. G.

In the report of the board, it was recommended that a list of unserviceable articles, submitted, together with a list of articles in fair condition, but obsolete, and of no use to the State, be disposed of by sale, or otherwise, to the best interest of the State.

GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of commandants of the several companies Governor's Guard, showing condition, strength, efficiency, and number of parades during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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OFFICE ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

1901.	DR.
Oct 10.	To cash (order State Comptroller on State Treasurer) \$500.00
Dec. 11.	To cash (order State Comptroller on State Treasurer) 500.00
1902.	
Feb. 27.	To cash (order State Comptroller on State Treasurer) 500.00
April 9.	To cash (order State Comptroller on State Treasurer) 500.00
Aug. 4.	To cash (order State Comptroller on State Treasurer) 500.00
	\$2,500.00

1901.	CR.
Dec. 31.	By disbursements October 1 to December 31, \$682.43
1902.	
Mar. 31.	By disbursements January 1 to March 31, 765.73
June 30.	By disbursements April 1 to June 30, 364.43
Sept. 30.	By disbursements July 1 to September 30, 465.87
	By balance, 221.54
	\$2,500.00

MILITARY ENROLLMENT.

The following is a summary of the military enrollment as returned to this office by the selectmen—January, 1902:

Total number enrolled, -	112,761
Total number liable to military duty in case of war,	108,784
Total number exempt for legal causes,	28,662
Total number liable to commutation tax,	84,099

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

EXPENSES OF THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Disbursements were made by the following departments for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902:

Adjutant-General for printing, stationery and general office expenses,	\$2,278.46
Quartermaster-General,	68,967.99
Surgeon-General,	27.35
Commissary-General,	6,217.49
Paymaster-General,	48,426.02
Comptroller for salaries, office expenses, audit, etc.,	12,197.50
	\$138,114.81

SOLDIER'S HOME AT NOROTON.

According to the tri-monthly report received by this department under date of September 30, 1902, the number of inmates of the Home, at that date, was five hundred and nineteen (519) against five hundred and thirty (530) of the year previous. It affords me pleasure to reiterate my commendation in last year's report of the management of the Home by its very capable and efficient officers.

The following tabulated statement, reports, etc., is respectfully submitted:

1. Register.
2. Abstract of muster-rolls, Connecticut National Guard.
3. Report of Surgeon-General and Medical Officers.
4. Report of Commissary-General.
5. Report of Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard.
6. Report of Major Frederick A. Hill, Brigade Inspector, Connecticut National Guard.
7. Reports of Inspectors of Small Arms Practice, Connecticut National Guard, regarding spring parades, 1902.
8. Report of Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, regarding spring parade, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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9. Report of Army and Navy Joint Maneuvers by Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion; Captain William F. M. Rogers, Brigade Signal Officer; and Captain Hadlai A. Hull, commanding Coast Artillery, Connecticut National Guard.
10. Reports of Examining Board.
11. Report of Board of Inspection.
12. Report of Brigadier-General George H. Knight, Surgeon-General, and First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, relative to the meeting of Association of Military Surgeons at Washington, D. C.
13. Reports of Commanding Officers Governor's Guard.
14. Report of Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, as Prosecuting Attorney for Pension and Bounty Claims.
15. Military Enrollment, 1902.
16. General Orders and important Special Orders.

In closing this report, I desire to praise the officers and men of the National Guard for their earnest endeavors to raise the standard of efficiency in the different organizations as well as their ready response and prompt compliance in all matters tending towards progression. My thanks are due to your Excellency for valuable suggestions and most thoughtful consideration of all matters submitted by this department. Would also express my grateful appreciation of uniform courtesies received from yourself and Honorable Edwin O. Keeler, Acting Commander-in-Chief, during your unavoidable absence on account of illness.

With highest personal regard, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

[1]

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

AND THE

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

REGISTER.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i>				
Governor GEORGE P. MCLEAN, Inau. January 9, 1901.	Simsbury, Conn.	Simsbury, Conn.		
<i>STAFF.</i>				
<i>Adjutant-General.</i>				
Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole, July 2, 1901.	New Lon- don, Conn.	Portsmouth, Eng.	pvt., sgt., 3d M.- G. plat., 3d inf. C. N. G., 7 feb. 85 com. sgt., 3d inf. C. N. G. 6 aug. 86 1st lt. and pay... 7 jan. 87 capt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 8 may 88 res. 20 jan. 91 capt. and adjt. 3d inf., C. N. G. 15 aug. lt.-col. and a. a. g. brig. 30 may 92 lt.-col., 3d inf. 25 aug. 93 retired. 21 june 98 adjt.-gen., state of Conn. 9 jan. 01 res. 2 july re-appt'd adjt- gen. 2 july	lt.-col. 4th U.S. vol. inf. 31 may must. out. 10 june
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i>				
Brig.-Gen. George B. Newton, January 4, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G. 20 sept. 75 to 30 oct. 80 pvt., corp., sgt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G. 12 nov. 3d lt. 13 feb. 85 capt. 7 feb. 87 dis. 22 jan. 90 capt. 10 apr. 93 retired. 9 jan. 97 q.-m. gen. state of Conn. 4 jan. 99	
<i>Surgeon-General.</i>				
Brig.-Gen. George H. Knight, January 9, 1901.	Lakeville, Conn.	Lakeville, Conn.		
<i>Commissary-General.</i>				
Brig.-Gen. Mathewson W. Potter January 9, 1901.	Deep River, Conn.	Providence, R. I.		
<i>Paymaster-General.</i>				
Brig.-Gen. John W. Atwood, July 1, 1899.	Waregan, Conn.	Plainfield, Conn.	com.-gen. state of Conn. 4 jan. 99 pay-gen. 1 july	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Judge Advocate-General.</i> Col. John Phelps Montgomery, January 9, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Portland, Oregon.		
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Capt. Watson J. Miller, January 9, 1901.	Derby, Conn.	Middletown, Conn.	col. and a.-d.-c. state of Conn. 9 jan. 95 to 6 jan. 97 col. and a. d.-c. state of Conn. 9 jan. 01	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Capt. Matthew H. Rogers, January 9, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Cornwall, Conn.		
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i> Capt. Walter E. Coe, January 9, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Meriden, Conn.		
<i>Naval Aide.</i> Capt. Louis P. Middlebrook, January 9, 1901.	Hartford, Conn.	Trumbull, Conn.	pvt. 1st sec. brig. sig corp. C. N. G.....30 apr. 95 ensign 2d div. nav. battn. C. N. G.....12 may 96 res.....14 nov. 98 capt. and naval aid, state of Conn.....9 jan. 01	ensign U. S. navy.....22 june 98 hon. dis.....9 sept.
<i>Adjutant-General.</i> Capt. William E. F. Landers, January 9, 1895.	Hartford, Conn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. A, 3d inf., C. N. G.....9 mar. 66 2d lt.....8 may 68 capt.....4 jan. 71 maj. 3d inf.....4 dec. 75 res.....26 feb. 78 lt. col. and a.-a.-g. brig.....23 sept. 93 col. and A. A. G. state of Conn. 9 jan. 95	
<i>Quartermaster-General.</i> Capt. Henry C. Morgan, January 9, 1901.	Colchester, Conn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	asst. q.-m. gen. state of Conn.. 5 jan. 81 to 3 jan. 83 asst. q.-m. gen. state of Conn.. 6 jan. 87 to 4 jan. 93 col. and a.-q.-m. gen., state of Conn.....6 jan. 97 to 4 jan. 99 retired.....16 jan. com.-gen. state of Conn.....1 july col. and a.-q.-m. gen.....9 jan. 01	1st lt. 12 regt. U. S. inf.....14 may 61 capt.....16 june 63 brev. maj. U. S. A.....2 july brev. lt.-col... 5 may 64 retired.....17 feb. 68

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
BRIGADE.				
Brigadier-General.				
Russell Frost, January 6, 1897.	So. Norwalk Conn.	Delhi, N. Y.	1st. lt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 12 jan. 86 capt. 17 feb. col. 4th inf. C. N. G. 8 jan. 92 brig-gen. comdg brig. C. N. G. 6 jan. 97	
Assistant Adjutant-General				
Lieut.-Colonel John H. Wade, December 21, 1898.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	pvt., q.-m. sgt., n. c. staff, 4th inf., C. N. G. 30 apr. 92 sgt. maj. 18 nov. capt. and adjt., 4th inf. 2 dec. 96 maj. brig. ins. 9 jan. 97 lt.-col. a. a. g. brig. 21 dec. 98	
Brigade Inspector.				
Major Frederick A. Hill, August 1, 1902.	Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	sea. and bug. 1st div. n. b., C. N. G. 15 nov. 93 to 15 oct. 95 capt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 15 oct. 97 res. 21 may 98 capt. and a. d. c. brig. staff. 27 june 99 maj. and judge adv. 20 july 00 maj. and brig. ins. 1 aug. 02	lt.-col. and judge adv. U. S. vol. 9 may hon. dis. 24 jun.
Brigade Quartermaster.				
Major William H. Marigold, January 9, 1897.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	pvt. co. A, 2d inf. C. N. G. 11 dec. 76 to 2 jan. 82 maj. and brig. q.-m. C. N. G. 9 jan. 97	
Brigade Commissary.				
Major James K. Crofut, January 9, 1897.	Simsbury, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	1st lt. and q.-m. 4th inf., C. N. G. 4 feb. 92 capt. and adjt. 4 june res. 2 dec. 96 maj. and brig. com'sy. C. N. G. 9 jan. 97	
Brigade Inspector Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.				
Major Ebenezer Hill, Jr., August 1, 1902.	Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	pvt. co D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 9 jan. 01 maj. and brig. ins., s. a. p. and o. o. 1 aug. 02	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Arm.
<i>Judge-Advocate.</i>				
Major Richard P. Freeman, Jr., August 1, 1908.	New London Conn.	New London Conn.	pvt. 3d sig. corp. 3d inf. C. N. G. 14 July 99 to 31 oct. pvt., corp. co. I. 3d inf. C. N. G. 14 oct. 97 sgt. maj. 3d inf. 24 June 98 to 9 May 99 cap. and a. d. c. brig. staff. 23 July 00 maj. and judge adv. 1 Aug. 02	sgt. maj. regt. C. V. hon. dis....
<i>Medical Director.</i>				
Lieut.-Col. Wilbur S. Watson, January 9, 1897.	Danbury, Conn.	N. Hartford, Conn.	1st lt. and asst. surg., 4th inf. C. N. G. 24 July 99 maj. and surg. 28 Sept. 93 lt.-col. and med. director, C. N. G. 9 Jan. 97	
<i>Brigade Signal Officer.</i>				
Captain William F. M. Rogers, March 1, 1899.	New London Conn.	Toledo, O.	pvt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 16 July 99 1st lt. 3d sec. brig. sig. corps. 14 Jan. 96 capt. and brig. sig. off. 2 Mar. 99	1st lt. U. S. sig. corps hon dis....
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>				
Captain Robert G. Mitchell, June 8, 1899.	So. Norwalk Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	q.-m. sgt. n. c. s. 4th inf. C. N. G. 7 Feb. 93 sgt. maj. 19 Dec. 96 sgt. and ord. n. c. s. brig. 1 Mar. 97 capt. and a. d. c. brig. staff. 24 Jan. 98 capt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 19 July capt. and a. d. c. brig. staff. 8 June 99	
<i>Aide-de-Camp.</i>				
Captain Frank D. Layton, February 4, 1902.	So. Norwalk Conn.	So. Norwalk Conn.	corp. and ord. n. c. s. brig. C. N. G. 2 Aug. 99 capt. and a. d. c. brig. staff. 4 Feb. 02	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.				
FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Thomas C. B. Snell, June 22, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., 1 sec. brig. sig. corps. C. N. G. 25 sept. 96 1st lt. 22 jan. 99	
SECOND SECTION.—NEW HAVEN				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Earl H. Hotchkiss, June 12, 1899.	New Haven, Conn.	Westville, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. I, inf. V. N. G. 16 feb. 93 to 17 feb. 96 pvt., corp. co. D, 2d inf. C. N. G. 16 july 2d lt. 6 jan. 98 1st lt. 17 nov. 1st lt. 2d sec. brig. sig. corp. C. N. G. 12 jan. 99	
THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Samuel A. Gager, March 23, 1899.	New London Conn.	Bozrah, Conn.	pvt. 3d sec. brig. sig. corps. C. N. G. 18 mar. 96 1st lt. 23 mar. 99	pvt., sgt. 2d co. U. S. V. sig. corps. 13 june 98 hon. dis. 8 apr. 99
FOURTH SECTION—BRIDGEPORT				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
William Lounsbury, May 13, 1899.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	pvt. 4th sec. brig. sig. corps. 25 mar. 95 to 1 june 98 pvt., sgt. 4th sec. brig. sig. corps. 13 may 99 1st lt. 31 may	pvt., sgt. 2d co. U. S. V. sig. corps. 13 june 98 hon. dis. 21 sept.
CAVALRY.				
TROOP A.—NEW HAVEN.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Luzerne Ludington, July 23, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Branford, Conn.	pvt. 2d co. gov. hor. gd. 73 2d lt. 28 nov. 84 1st lt. 29 aug. 87 capt. 21 feb. 90 maj. 1 jan. 98 capt. troop A, C. N. G. 23 july 01	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
William J. Bradnack, July 23, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.		

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, TROOP A.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P.O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Robert J. Woodruff, July 23, 1891.	Orange, Conn.	Orange, Conn.	pvt. 2d co. gov. hor. gd. 1 may 98 2d lt. troop A, C. N. G. 23 july 01	
LIGHT ARTILLERY. BATTERY A.—BRANFORD. <i>Captain.</i> William J. O'Brien, January 14 1899.	Branford, Conn.	Branford, Conn.	pvt., sgt. 2d pl. batty A, C. N. G. 6 aug. 86 2d lt. 21 nov. 93 1st lt. 4 june 94 capt. batty A, C. N. G. 14 jan. 99	1st lt. batty A, lt. 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 may 98 must. out. 25 oct.
FIRST PLATOON.—GUILFORD. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John Spencer, December 28, 1898.	Guilford, Conn.	Madison, Conn.	pvt. 1st plat. batty A, C. N. G. 28 dec. 85 to 28 dec. 90 pvt., corp. sgt. 1st plat. batty A, C. N. G. 18 june 94 to 18 june 96 pvt., sgt. 25 july 1st lt. 28 dec. 98	sgt. batty A, lt. 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 may 98 must. out. 25 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> John H. Hotchkiss, December 13, 1901.	Guilford, Conn.	Guilford, Conn.	pvt. 1st plat. batty A, C. N. G. 2 apr. 94 to 2 apr. 97 pvt., guidon, 1st sgt. 27 apr. 98 2d lt. 18 june 01	mus. batty A, lt. 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 may 98 must. out. 25 oct.
SECOND PLATOON.—BRANFORD. <i>First Lieutenant.</i> John F. Kneey, February 9, 1899.	Branford, Conn.	Branford, Conn.	pvt., corp. 2d plat. batty A, C. N. G. 8 feb. 87 to 8 feb. 92 pvt., corp. 17 aug. 93 2d lt. 4 june 94 1st lt. 9 feb. 99	2d lt. batty A, lt. 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 may 98 must. out. 25 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> George C. Walsh, February 9, 1899.	Branford, Conn.	New York, N. Y.	pvt., corp. 2d plat. batty A, C. N. G. 18 may 95 2d lt. 9 feb. 99	corp. batty A, lt., 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 may 98 must. out. 25 oct.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
William H. Sears, July 8, 1896.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., corp co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 15 nov. 75 to 12 jan. 81 2d lt. 2d m.-g. plat. 2d inf. C. N. G. 21 july 86 1st lt. 2d sec. m.- g. batty. 2 june 93 capt. m.-g. batty 8 july 96	
FIRST SECTION.—HARTFORD.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Frank A. Keen, December 1, 1898.	Hartford, Conn.	Sterling, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st plat. 1st inf. C. N. G. 30 june 92 1st lt. 1st sec. m.- g. batty, C. N. G. 1 dec. 98	
SECOND SECTION—NEW HAVEN.				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Robert G. Morley, July 31, 1896.	New Haven, Conn.	North Haven, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 2d m.-g. plat. 2d inf., C. N. G. 18 nov. 87 1st lt. 2d sec. m.- g. batty. 31 july 96	
THIRD SECTION.—NEW LONDON				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Stephen J. Downey, October 19, 1899.	New London Conn.	Montville, Conn.		
FOURTH SECTION—BRIDGEPORT				
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Thomas H. Cone, July 14, 1899.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Providence, R. I.	pvt., corp., sgt. 4th sec. m.-g. batt'y, C. N. G. 24 apr. 96 1st lt. 14 july 99	
COAST ARTILLERY.				
FIRST COMPANY—NEW LONDON				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Hadlai A. Hull, April 8, 1902.	New London Conn.	Stonington, Conn.	pvt. co. E, 3d inf. C. N. G. 25 feb. 76 to 8 aug. 78 capt. 1st co. coast art. C. N. G. ... 8 apr. 02	capt. co. H, 3d C. V. inf. 2 july maj. C. V. inf. 23 sept res. 17 oct
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Percival M. Churchill, April 8, 1902,	New London Conn.	East Bridge- water, Mass.	pvt., corp. troop A. 1st bat'n cav. M. V. M. 11 may 97 to 20 mar. 02 1st lt. 1st co. coast art. C. N. G. ... 8 apr. 02	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, COAST ARTILLERY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Charles H. Thompson. April 8, 1902.	New London Conn.			
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Frank V. Chappell. July 7, 1902.	New London Conn.	New London Conn.	pvt., sgt., 3d plat. batty A, C. N. G..... 3 may 08 to 30 nov. capt. and adjt. 3d inf. C. N. G. 15 may 99 capt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 30 oct. capt. 2d co. coast art. C. N. G. 7 July 02	sgt. batty A. lt 1st C. V. art. 19 hon. dis. 25
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Harry C. Chappell. July 7, 1902.	New London Conn.	New London Conn.	pvt., corp. co. D. 3d inf. C. N. G. 24 nov. 99 2d lt. 20 dec. 00 1st lt. 5 feb. 02 1st lt. 2d co. coast art. C. N. G. 7 July	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Edward Bragaw. July 7, 1902.	New London Conn.	Jersey City, N. J.	pvt. co. A, 7th inf. N. G. N. Y..... 1 oct. 86 to 1 oct. 91 pvt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 28 dec. 01 2d lt. 5 feb. 02 2d lt. 2d co. coast art. C. N. G. 7 July	
FIRST REGT.—(INFANTRY).				
<i>Colonel.</i> Edward Schulze. June 4, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hessen, Cassel, Germany.	pvt., sgt., 1st sgt. co. A, 1st inf., C. N. G. 23 jan. 72 1st lt. 17 feb. 74 capt. 9 dec. 84 maj., 1st regt., C. N. G. 26 June 93 col. 3 June 99	pvt. co. art'cel co. E, 37 U. S. Inf. 20 tra. co. B, 3d inf. dis. exp. time. 20 maj. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 must. out. 31
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i> Charles H. Moore. August 3, 1899.	New Britain Conn.	New Britain Conn.	pvt. co. I, 1st inf. C. N. G. 2 aug. 90 1st lt. 15 aug. capt. 23 June 91 res. 19 nov. 98 maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 28 Jan. 99 lt.-col. 3 aug.	capt. co. I, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 must. out. 31

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>Major.</i>				
James C. Bailey, June 3, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	England.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. A, 1st inf., C. N. G. 6 july 81 2d lt. 18 apr. 89 1st lt. 14 july 92 capt. 17 july 93 maj. 1st inf., C. N. G. 3 june 99	capt. co. A, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Major.</i>				
John F. Moran, August 3, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 1st inf., C. N. G. 22 sept. 81 to 22 sept. 86 pvt., sgt. co. B, 1st inf. C. N. G. 30 nov. to 30 nov. 88 pvt. gov. foot gd. aug. 91 to feb. 93 1st lt. co. B, 1st inf. C. N. G. ... 8 aug. 93 capt. 19 mar. 97 maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 3 aug. 99	capt. co. B, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i>				
Frank E. Johnson, June 20, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 27 apr. 83 sgt., maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 22 july 93 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 1st inf. 21 july 94 capt. and adjt. ... 20 jan. 99	1st lt. bat'n adjt., act. ord. off., 1st regt. C. V. inf. 18 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Patrick J. Cosgrove, January 10, 1895.	Hartford, Conn.	Ireland.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 1st inf., C. N. G. 10 aug. 86 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 1st inf. 10 jan. 95	1st lt. bat'n adjt. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 18 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Robert L. Beebe, July 1, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., q.-m. sgt. co. K 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 may 94 q.-m. sgt. n. c. s., 1st inf. 1 dec. 98 1st lt. and pay. 1st inf. C. N. G. 4 mar. 99 res. 23 june 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 1st inf. 1 july	q.-m. sgt. co. K, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Quartermaster.—Captain.</i> C. Bill. July 5, 1901	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st co. gov. foot gd. 1 dec. 84 ensign 15 July 90 3d lt. 19 Nov. 01 2d lt. 18 May 03 res. 23 Nov. 06 retired 13 Aug. 07 pvt. co F. 1st inf., C. N. G. ... 8 Nov. com. sgt. n. c. s. 1st inf. 16 Apr. 08 pvt. co F. 1st inf. 4 May q.-m. sgt. n. c. s., 1st inf. 30 Mar. 09 1st lt., pay. 1st inf. 23 June 1st lt. q.-m. 1st inf. 15 July capt. q.-m. 1st inf. 5 July 01	
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> F. Frederick P. Small. July 16, 1901.	Hartford, Conn.	Stafford Springs, Conn.	pvt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. ... 9 July 86 to 9 June 91 1st lt., com'sy 1st inf. C. N. G. 16 July 01	
<i>Quartermaster.—First Lieutenant.</i> E. Edgar L. Smith. July 17, 1904	Hartford, Conn.	Springfield, Mass.	pvt. batty D, 1st regt. C. N. G. 13 Sept. 66 to 14 Nov. 71 pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. K, 1st inf., C. N. G. 28 Mar. 79 2d lt. 11 Mar. 95 1st lt. pay. 1st inf., C. N. G. 16 July 99	
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i> T. P. P. Rockwell. May 1, 1904	Rockville, Conn.	New York, N. Y.		maj., surg. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 18 May must. out. 31 Oct.
<i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i> J. B. McCook. June 27, 1904	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	1st lt. asst surg. 1st inf. C. N. G. 30 Apr. 08 res. 14 Dec. 1st lt. asst. surg. 1st inf. C. N. G. 23 June 09	1st lt. asst surg. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 18 May must. out. 31 Oct.
<i>Instructor of Small Arms Practice.—Captain.</i> Edward E. Moseley. November 22, 1903.	Hartford, Conn.	Thompson- ville, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. Co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 28 May 88 to 3 June 95 sgt. maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 17 Feb. 97 capt. i. s. a. p. 1st inf. 23 Nov. 08	sgt., maj. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 18 May 1st lt. 27 Oct. must. out. 31 Oct.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia or this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Chaplain.</i>				
Russell T. Hall, July 1, 1899.	New Britain Conn.	Richmond, Vt.		pvt. co. H, Ohio V. inf. 9 dec. dis. 20 nov. sgt. co. K, 150 O. N. G. 2 may dis. 23 aug.
COMPANY A.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Charles F. Wolf, June 20, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Germany.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. A. 1st inf., C. N. G. 18 may 85 2d lt. 17 july 93 capt. 20 jan. 99	2d lt. co. A, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Edwin E. Lamb, July 17, 1893.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	musc. co. A, 1st inf. C. N. G. 1 aug. 89 2d lt. 14 july 92 1st lt. 17 93	1st lt. co. A, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must out. 31 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
William H. Leslie, June 20, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Chippewa Falls, Wis.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. A, 1st inf., C. N. G. 30 june 93 2d lt. 20 june 99	sgt. co. A, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
COMPANY B.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Frank E. Shea, September 8, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Greenfield, Mass.	pvt., corp., sgt. Co. B, 1st inf., C. N. G. 6 jan. 90 2d lt. 2 june 96 1st lt. 10 mar. 97 res. 10 july 99 capt. 8 sept.	1st lt. co. B, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Patrick A. Farrell, July 25, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Moete, Ireland.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 1st inf., C. N. G. 5 may 91 2d lt. 10 mar. 97 1st lt. 25 july 99	2d lt. co. B, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
George W. Covey, July 25, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. Co. B, 1st inf., C. N. G. 26 may 96 2d lt. 25 july 99	sgt. co. B, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
COMPANY C.—ROCKVILLE.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Charles B. Milne, February, 25, 1901.	Rockville, Conn.	Rockville, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 1st inf., C. N. G. 11 mar. 90 2d lt. 27 feb. 99 1st lt. 16 june capt. 25 feb. 01	sgt. co. C, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FIRST INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Arthur W. Gungell. February 25, 1901.	Rockville, Conn.	Trowbridge England.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. 30 oct. 91 ad lt. 16 june 99 res. 10 feb. 00 1st lt. 25 feb. 01	sgt. co. C, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Michael J. O'Connell. July 26, 1901.	Rockville, Conn.	Ireland.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. 1 mar. 97 ad lt. 26 july 01	
COMPANY D.—BRISTOL				
<i>Captain.</i> Thomas E. Merrill. April 24, 1901.	Bristol, Conn.	New Hart- ford, Conn.	pvt. co. D, 1st inf. C. N. G. 12 jan. 00 ad lt. 12 jan. 1st lt. 31 july capt. 19 apr. 01	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Robert K. Linsley. April 12, 1901.	Bristol, Conn.	Central City Colorado.	pvt. co. F, 1st inf., C. N. G. 18 apr. 98 trans. co. D, 1st inf. 15 feb. 00 ad lt. 9 nov. res. 23 feb. 01 1st lt. 19 apr.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frank A. Kennedy. June 1, 1902.	Bristol, Conn.	Meriden, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. D, 1st inf., C. N. G. 11 may 00 ad lt. 9 june 02	
COMPANY F.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i> William H. Tallcot. March 12, 1900.	Hartford, Conn.	Lebanon, Conn.	pvt. co. F, 1st inf., C. N. G. 19 july 86 to 19 july 91 pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. F, 1st inf., C. N. G. 19 july 92 1st lt. 6 mar. 99 capt. 12 mar. 00	1st sgt. co. F, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Herbert G. Bailey. March 12, 1900.	Hartford, Conn.	Danbury, Conn.	trump. gov. foot gd. oct. 91 to jan. 93 pvt., trump., 1st sec. m.-g. bat- tery, C. N. G. 2 aug. tra. co. F, 1st inf., C. N. G. 15 dec. pvt., corp., sgt. ad lt. 7 aug. 99 1st lt. 12 mar. 00	musc. batty C, U. S. art. 22 may 88 to 21 aug. 91 sgt. co. F, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Nav
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Mahlon H. Whittelsey, March 12, 1900.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. F, 1st inf., C. N. G., 19 oct. 81 to 30 june 90 pvt., sgt., 1st sgt., co. F, 1st inf., 19 july 92 2d lt. 12 mar. 00	
COMPANY G—SO. MANCHESTER				
<i>Captain.</i>				
William F. Madden, May 21, 1900.	South Manchester, Conn.	South Manchester, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. G, 1st inf., C. N. G., 24 may 97 2d lt. 29 may 99 1st lt. 21 may 00	corp. co. G, 1st 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Frank D. Cheney, December 9, 1901.	South Manchester, Conn.	South Manchester, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., co. G, 1st inf., C. N. G. 1 feb. 01 1st lt. 9 dec.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Thomas F. Keating, February 17, 1902.	South Manchester, Conn.	South Manchester, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., co. G, 1st inf., C. N. G. 17 apr. 99 2d lt. 17 feb. 02	
COMPANY H.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Francis P. Horan, March 27, 1902.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., q.-m. sgt., co. H, 1st inf., C. N. G. 30 june 96 2d lt. 17 nov. 99 1st lt. 26 jan. 00 capt. 27 mar. 02	pvt., co. H, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
John L. Purcell, March 27, 1902.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. H, 1st inf. C. N. G., 9 july 99 2d lt. 10 jan. 02 1st lt. 27 mar.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Thomas, F. Mullen, Jr., March 27, 1902.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., q.-m. sgt. co. H, 1st inf., C. N. G. 23 apr. 98 2d lt. 27 mar. 02	
COMPANY I.—NEW BRITAIN.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Alfred H. Griswold, December 12, 1900.	New Britain Conn.	New Britain Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., co. I, 1st inf., C. N. G. 2 mar. 93 1st lt. 5 july 99 capt. 12 dec. 00	sgt. co. I, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may must. out. 31 oct.

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
H. Montague, December 12, 1900.	New Britain Conn.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. I, 1st inf., C. N. G. 9 aug. 90 2d lt. 3 may 99 1st lt. 12 dec. 00	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
L. Traut, December 12, 1900.	New Britain Conn.	New-Britain Conn.		
COMPANY K.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
G. Valentine, March 9, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., q-m. sgt. co. K, 1st inf., C. N. G. 7 aug. 85 2d lt. 2 dec. 96 capt. 9 mar. 99	2d lt. co. K, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
W. De Lamater, March 9, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. K, 1st inf., C. N. G. 26 mar. 90 1st lt. 9 mar. 99	sgt. co. K, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
M. Johnson, June 5, 1901.	Hartford, Conn.	Newton, Mass.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. K, 1st inf., C. N. G. 28 apr. 96 to 31 oct. 00 pvt. co. K, 1st inf., C. N. G. 27 may 01 2d lt. 5 june	corp. co. K, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.
SECOND REGT.—INFANTRY.				
<i>Colonel.</i>				
H. Sucher, May 10, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. E, 2d inf., C. N. G. 7 may 77 2d lt. 5 mar. 83 1st lt. 4 mar. 84 capt. 15 dec. res. 16 june 91 capt. co. E, 2d inf. C. N. G. 26 jan. 92 maj. 2d inf. 11 june 95 lt.-col. 3 aug. 00 col. 10 jan. 01	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>				
W. Meddes, January 10, 1901.	Waterbury, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	priv., corp., sgt. co. A, 2d inf., C. N. G. 6 june 87 2d lt. 23 nov. 91 1st lt. 2 jan. 93 capt. 15 mar. maj. 2d inf., C. N. G. 5 dec. 99 lt.-col. 10 jan. 01	

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Na
<i>Major.</i> Charles F. McCabe, August 3, 1900.	New Haven, Conn.	Goshen, Conn.	priv., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. F, 2d inf., C. N. G. 28 jan. 84 2d lt. 29 June 01 1st lt. 27 Oct. capt. 10 May 93 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 3 Aug. 00	
<i>Major.</i> John Q. Tilson, January 10, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Clear Branch, Tenn.	priv. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 Jan. 98 to 18 Aug. priv. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 Oct. capt. co. D, 2d inf., C. N. G. 18 May 99 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 10 Jan. 01	2d lt. 6th U. S. vol. inf. 29 Jul hon. dis. 20 Sep
<i>Adjutant-Captain.</i> Thomas T. Welles, July 10, 1893.	New Haven, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	pvt., batty D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 4 Apr. 71 pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. F, 1st inf. 1 Aug. 1st lt. 21 Nov. 81 res. 3 Feb. 85 capt. and adj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 2 Apr. 85 maj. 1 July 89 res. 22 Jan. 90 capt. and adjt. 2d inf. C. N. G. 10 July 93	
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> John G. Kraft, January 23, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 5 Nov. 94 1st lt. and bat'n adjt. 2d inf. C. N. G. 23 Jan. 01	
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Edward L. Carter, January 24, 1901.	Waterbury, Conn.	North Cohasset, Mass.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. A, 2d inf. C. N. G. 3 Mar. 90 sgt. maj. n. c. s., 2d inf., C. N. G. 17 July 93 1st lt. and bat'n adjt. 2d inf., C. N. G. 24 Jan. 01	
<i>Quartermaster.—Captain.</i> James F. Kain, July 5, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., sgt. co. C, 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 June 97 1st lt. and q.-m. 2d inf. 29 Jan. 01 capt. and q.-m. 5 July	

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Wm. P. Goss, Jr., Nov. 1, 1904.	Waterbury, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. A, 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 nov. 99 corp. and ord. 2d inf., 24 jan. 01 1st lt. and com'sy 2d inf., 16 july	
<i>Adjutant—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Wm. E. Bowers, Nov. 1, 1904.	New Haven, Conn.	Claremont, N. H.	pvt., corp., sgt. 2d inf., C. N. G. 22 july 91 bat'n sgt. maj. 2d inf., C. N. G. 22 july 96 1st lt. and bat'n adjt. 2d inf., 22 nov. res., 23 jan. 01 1st lt. and pay. 2d inf., 29 jan.	
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i>				
H. Townsend, Feb. 11, 1904.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 july 91 1st lt. and asst. surg. 2d inf., C. N. G. 15 sept. 92 maj. and surg. 11 june 96	
<i>Adjutant Surgeon.—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Wm. I. Kilmartin, Feb. 11, 1904.	Waterbury, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	pvt. co. G, 2d inf., C. N. G. 4 may 97 1st lt. and asst. surg. 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 jan. 00	
<i>Adjutant of Small Arms Batteries.—Captain.</i>				
Wm. C. Fozz, Feb. 11, 1904.	New Haven, Conn.	New York, N. Y.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. B, 4th inf., C. N. G., trans. co. D, 2d inf., 23 may 84 2d lt. 5 apr. 94 res., 8 apr. 97 capt. and I. S. A. P., 2d inf., 29 jan. 01	
<i>Captain.</i>				
Wm. W. Phillips, Feb. 11, 1904.	New Haven, Conn.	Chatham, Eng.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 nov. 94 to 1 nov. 97 chap. 2d inf., C. N. G. 30 may 99	

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or N
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
William Perry Curtiss, September 5, 1900.	New Haven, Conn.	Branford, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. F. 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 mar. 94 2d lt. 9 nov. 98 1st lt. 5 sept. 00	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Leroy Clark, September 5, 1900.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. F, 2d inf., C. N. G. 21 dec. 92 2d lt. 5 sept. 00	
COMPANY G.—WATERBURY.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Daniel E. Fitzpatrick, February 3, 1899.	Waterbury, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	pvt. co. G, 2d inf., C. N. G. 30 july 83 2d lt. 19 oct. 85 1st lt. 15 nov. 87 capt. 3 feb. 99	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Patrick Halpin, February 3, 1899.	Waterbury, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	pvt., q.-m. sgt. co. G, 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 sept. 85 2d lt. 15 nov. 87 1st lt. 3 feb. 99	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Thomas F. Hallinan, February 3, 1899.	Waterbury, Conn.	Waterbury, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. G, 2d inf., C. N. G. 1 june 84 2d lt. 3 feb. 99	
COMPANY H.—MIDDLETOWN.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Thomas M. Russell, February 26, 1901.	Middletown, Conn.	Middletown, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. H, 2d inf., C. N. G. 4 may 97 2d lt. 3 apr. 00 1st lt. 8 jan. 01 capt. 26 feb.	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Michael F. Kidney, February 26, 1901.	Middletown, Conn.	Middletown, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. H 2d inf., C. N. G. 10 dec. 93 2d lt. 8 jan. 01 1st lt. 26 feb.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
William H. Hines, February 26, 1901.	Middletown, Conn.	Paterson, N. J.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. H, 2d inf., C. N. G. 18 jan. 95 2d lt. 26 feb. 01	

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY I - MERIDEN.				
<i>Captain.</i> L. Bradley, November 6, 1897.	Meriden, Conn.	Meriden, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. I, 2d inf. C. N. G. 3 may 80 2d lt. 17 jan. 89 1st lt. 24 mar. 92 capt. 8 nov. 97	
<i>1st Lieutenant.</i> E. F. Prounman, October 1, 1900.	Meriden, Conn.	Meriden, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. I, 2d inf. C. N. G. 26 may 90 1st lt. 1 mar. 00	
<i>2nd Lieutenant.</i> A. Kaschubey, Oct. 1, 1901.	Meriden, Conn.	Germany.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. I, 2d inf. C. N. G. 9 may 91 2d lt. 25 june 01	
COMPANY K - WALLINGFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i> Norton, Jr., Oct. 1, 1898.	Wallingford Conn.	Birmingham England.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 17 aug. 83 2d lt. 18 sept. 88 res. 17 june 91 2d lt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 17 nov. 1st lt. 24 nov. 96 capt. 1 dec. 98	
<i>1st Lieutenant.</i> Abbott, Nov. 1, 1900.	Wallingford Conn.	Milford, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 2 jan. 93 to 2 jan. 96 pvt., corp. co. K, 2d inf. 21 apr. 98 2d lt. 1 dec. 1st lt. 20 jan. 99	
<i>2nd Lieutenant.</i> W. H. ... Nov. 1, 1900.	Wallingford Conn.	Meriden, Conn.	pvt., trump. q.- m. sgt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 9 sept. 97 2d lt. 27 dec. 00	
10 REGT. - INFANTRY.				
<i>Colonel.</i> Vacancy.				

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>Chaplain.</i>				
Byron U. Hatfield, June 29, 1900.	Mystic, Conn.	Port Greville, Nova Scotia.		
COMPANY A.—NORWICH.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Fred A. Fox, April 4, 1901.	Norwich, Conn.	East Lyme, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. A, 3d inf. C. N. G. 13 dec. 80 2d lt. 18 jan. 87 1st lt. 21 feb. 88 res. 30 nov. 89 capt. 29 apr. 90 maj. 3d inf. C. N. G. 3 oct. 92 res. 4 may 96 capt. co. A, 3d inf. 4 apr. 01	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
John A. Hagberg, April 4, 1901.	Norwich, Conn.	Vestervik, Sweden	pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G. 26 mar. 89 2d lt. 27 oct. 92 1st lt. 6 nov. 94 capt. 25 feb. 96 res. 4 jan. 97 pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G. 10 may 97 to 1 may 99 1st lt. co. A, 3d inf. C. N. G. 4 apr. 01	sgt. co. C, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july 1st lt. 14 nov. must. out. 20 mar.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Charles A. Hagberg, April 4, 1901.	Norwich, Conn.	Vestervik, Sweden.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G. 1 oct. 89 2d lt. 6 nov. 94 1st lt. 25 feb. 96 capt. 12 jan. 97 res. 5 may 99 2d lt. co. A, 3d inf. C. N. G. 4 apr. 01	capt. co. C, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july must. out. 20 mar.
COMPANY C.—NORWICH.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Thomas B. Linton, June 4, 1901.	Norwich, Conn.	Griswold, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G. 30 june 76 2d lt. 6 july 86 1st lt. 27 july capt. 12 nov. res. 13 feb. 88 capt. 4 june 01	

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Charles, 1902.	Norwich, Conn.	Westerly, R. I.	pvt. co. E, 1st regt. R. I. M., to sgt. maj. 1st regt R. I. M., 2d lt. co. F, 1st regt. R. I. M., 1st lt., retired, 1st lt. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G., 3 June 02	cadet U. S. M. A., dis., June 89 May 91
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
F. Burdick, 1901.	Norwich, Conn.	Sterling, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. E, Mass. vol. mil., to 23 mar. 00 pvt., corp. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G., 2d lt., 14 May 01	pvt. co. E, 2d regt. Mass., vol. inf., must. out., 3 May 98 3 Nov.
COMPANY E.—WILLIMANTIC.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
P. Fenton, November 1, 1900.	Willimantic, Conn.	Mansfield, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. E, 3d inf. C. N. G., 2d lt., 1st lt., capt., 25 Apr. 98 28 Dec. 99 18 Jan. 00 1 Nov.	corp. co. E, 3d regt. C. V., inf., must. out., 2 July 98 20 Mar. 99
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
D. Sullivan, November 1, 1900.	Windham, Conn.	Mansfield, Conn.	pvt. co. E, 3d inf. C. N. G., to 27 June 99 pvt. co. E, 3d inf., 2d lt., 1st lt., 24 July 97 27 June 99 22 Jan. 00 27 June 1 Nov.	pvt., corp. co. E, 3d regt. C. V. inf., must. out., 2 July 98 20 Mar. 99
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
1900. November 1, 1900.	Willimantic, Conn.	Willimantic, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 3d inf. C. N. G., 2d lt., 21 May 96 1 Nov. 00	corp. co. E, 3d regt. C. V., inf., must. out., 2 July 98 20 Mar. 99
COMPANY G.—PUTNAM.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Everett M. Carver, Jan. 17, 1900.	Putnam, Conn.	Putnam, Conn.	2d lt. co. G, 3d inf. C. N. G., 1st lt., capt., 4 Dec. 96 8 June 99 17 July 00	apprentice 1st cl. sea. bug- ler, U. S. N., to 29 Dec. 91 2d lt. co. G, 3d regt. C. V., inf., 1st lt. co. A, 3d regt. C. V., inf., must. out., 3 July 98 9 Dec. 20 Mar. 99

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
George L. Wilbur, July 17, 1900.	Putnam, Conn.	Wakefield. R. I.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. G, 3d inf. C. N. G. 27 aug. 92 2d lt. 8 june 99 1st lt. 17 july 00	1st sgt. co. G, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 3 july must. out. 20 mar.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
George L. Lamondy, July 17, 1900.	Putnam, Conn.	Killingly. Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. G, 3d inf. C. N. G. 26 mar. 97 2d lt. 17 july 00	corp. co. G, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 3 july must. out. 20 mar.
COMPANY I.—NEW LONDON.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Herbert D. Utley, April 25, 1902.	New London Conn.	Chaplin, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 16 july 95 sgt. maj. bat'n, 3d inf. 18 nov. 97 1st lt. co. H, 3d inf. C. N. G. 27 june 98 hon. dis. 15 apr. 99 pvt., sgt., 1st sgt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 26 dec. 00 capt. 25 apr. 02	1st lt. co. H, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july res. 26 sept.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
(Vacancy).				
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Edward H. Mack, November 9, 1900.	New London Conn.	New London Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 1 may 97 2d lt. 9 nov. 00	pvt., corp. co. I, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 3 july must. out. 20 mar.
FOURTH REGT.—INFANTRY.				
<i>Colonel.</i>				
Charles W. Hendrie, April 27, 1899.	Stamford, Conn.	Greenwich, Conn.	pvt., q.-m. sgt. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 20 apr. 86 2d lt. 27 june 90 capt. 20 july 91 maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 28 june 93 lt.-col. 18 jan. 97 col. 27 apr. 99	
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>				
Merritt F. White, April 27 1899.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Barre, Mass.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 feb. 84 2d lt. 3 june 90 1st. 12 jan. 92 capt. 9 aug. maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 jan. 97 lt.-col. 27 apr. 99	

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			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Na
<i>Major.</i> Wm. L. Fitch, January 18, 1897.	Stamford, Conn.	Corfu, N. Y.	pvt., corp. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 19 nov. 88; ad lt. 24 aug. 91 1st lt. 18 nov. 92 capt. 19 july 93 res. 17 dec. 94 capt. co. C, 4th inf. 9 jan. 96 maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 jan. 97 maj. 3d inf. C. N. G. 24 june 98 maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 31 dec.	maj. 3d regt. C. V. inf. 3 july res. 19 sep.
<i>Major.</i> Wm. I. Hurley, February 22, 1900.	Bridgeport, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	ad lt. co. E, 4th inf. C. N. G. 14 nov. 92 1st lt. 18 dec. 93 capt. 20 dec. 97 maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 20 jan. 00	
<i>Adjutant.—Captain.</i> Sam A. Pratt, December 13, 1900.	Stamford, Conn.	Stamford, Conn.	pvt. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 8 dec. 85 sgt., ord. brig. C. N. G. 21 july 90 to 8 dec. 92 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 4th inf. C. N. G. 11 feb. 97 capt., adjt. 13 dec. 00	
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Robert N. Burroughs, August 2, 1894.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Fairfield, Conn.	pvt. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. 21 may 89 tra. to co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 15 mar. 90 corp. sgt. to 12 june 96 sgt. maj. N. C. S. 4th inf. C. N. G. 3 sept. 98 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 8 aug. 99	
<i>Adjutant Battalion.—First Lieutenant.</i> Frank P. Wood, August 10, 1901.	Stamford, Conn.	Croton Falls, N. Y.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 31 july 99 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 30 aug. 01	
<i>Quartermaster.—Captain.</i> Wm. H. Noyes, July 12, 1901.	Stamford, Conn.	Mystic, Conn.	pvt., corp. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 1 nov. 89 com'sy sgt. 4th inf. C. N. G. 30 apr. 92 1st lt. q.-m. 19 july retired. 23 july 00 capt., q.-m. 4th inf. C. N. G. 12 july 01	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>Commissary.—First Lieutenant.</i>				
John D. Hertz, July 16, 1901.	Stamford, Conn.	Ephrata, Penn.	q.-m. sgt. 4th inf. C. N. G. 31 aug. 98 1st lt. q.-m. 25 july 00 capt. q.-m. 5 july 01 res. 9 july 1st lt. coms'y 4th inf. 16 july	
<i>Paymaster.—First Lieutenant.</i>				
Walter Stapleton February 4, 1897.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.		
<i>Surgeon.—Major.</i>				
Frederick Schavoir, April 28, 1902.	Stamford, Conn.	Aix Le Chapelle, Germany.	1st lt. asst. surg. 4th inf. C. N. G. 20 june 99 maj. surg. 28 apr. 02	
<i>Assistant Surgeon.—First Lieut.</i>				
Charles L. Banks, May 24, 1902.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Fairfield, Conn.		
<i>Inspector of Small Arms Practice.—Captain.</i>				
Charles A. Bradley, February 4, 1897.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bristol, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 dec. 88 to 18 dec. 95 capt., I. S. A. P. 4th inf. C. N. G. 4 feb. 97	
<i>Chaplain.</i>				
Charles P. Hall, May 23, 1900.	Danbury, Conn.	Troy, N. Y.		
COMPANY B. BRIDGEPORT.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
James J. Halligan, October 29, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Huntington, N. Y.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 8 may 88 to 9 may 95 pvt., sgt. co. B, 4th inf. 25 june to 13 nov. 97 2d lt. 21 dec. 1st lt. 16 may 99 capt. 29 oct. 01	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK,	P. O. ADDRESS	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Wm. M. McBride, March 26, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	New York, N. Y.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. B, 4th inf. C.N.G. 25 nov. 02 2d lt. 16 may 09 1st lt. 29 oct. 01	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Charles G. Borkhardt, March 26, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Easton, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 21 july 06 2d lt. 29 oct. 01	
COMPANY C.—STAMFORD.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
A. O. Neill, March 13, 1902.	Stamford, Conn.	New Britain Conn.		
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
A. Maher, February 14, 1902.	Stamford, Conn.	Stamford, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. C, 4th inf. C.N.G. 2 aug. 07 2d lt. 11 dec. 00	corp. co. K, 3d C. V. inf. 2 july must. out. 20 mar.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Charles C. Flagg, May 18, 1902.	Stamford, Conn.	New Britain Conn.	pvt. 4th sec. m.- g. batty, C. N. G. 2 apr. 00 trans. to co. C, 4th inf. C.N.G. 30 nov. 01 pvt., q.-m. sgt. 2d lt. 16 may 02	
COMPANY D.—NORWALK.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Wm. J. Bloomer, August 4, 1900.	Norwalk, Conn.	Burlington, Ia.	pvt., corp. co. F, 4th inf. C.N.G. 19 apr. 08 2d lt. 16 may 09 capt. co. D, 4th inf. 4 aug. 09	corp. co. L, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july 2d lt. co. F, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 14 nov. must. out. 20 mar.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Edward P. Weed, August 4, 1900.	Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.		
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
John C. Moeller, March 13, 1902.	Norwalk, Conn.	Westport, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. q.-m. sgt., 1st sgt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 19 nov. 08 2d lt. 18 mar. 02	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY E.—BRIDGEPORT.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
John A. Leonard, November 4, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Livermore, Falls, Me.	pvt., corp., sgt. pvt., co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. 1 apr. 93 trans. to co. D. dis. 1 apr. 96 pvt., 1st sgt. 12 nov. to 3 feb. 99 2d lt. co. E, 4th inf. C. N. G. 25 july 01 capt. 4 nov.	1st lt. batty B. lt., 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 mar. must. out. 20 dec.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
James H. Havens, November 4, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Fishkill, N. Y.	pvt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 16 mar. 91 to 16 mar. 96 pvt., sgt. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. 24 feb. 98 to 15 feb. 99 1st lt. co. K, 4th inf. 4 nov. 01	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Arthur Chambers, May 6, 1902.	Stratford, Conn.	Sheffield, Eng.	pvt. co. E, 4th inf. C. N. G. 9 sept. 98 to 15 mar. 00 pvt., corp., sgt. co. E, 4th inf. C. N. G. 25 apr. 2d lt. 6 may 02	
COMPANY F.—NORWALK.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
William I. Comstock, May 16, 1899.	Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	pvt., corp., q.-m. sgt. co. F, 4th inf. C. N. G. 25 may 94 2d lt. 13 aug. 96 capt. 16 may 99	2d lt. co. L, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july must. out. 20 mar.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
Howard N. Godfrey, December 26, 1899.	Norwalk, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. F, 4th inf. C. N. G. 24 feb. 90 dropped. 4 may 98 pvt. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. 4 may to 15 feb. 99 taken up co. F, 4th inf. C. N. G. 6 june 2d lt. 23 aug. 1st lt. 26 dec.	pvt., sgt. batty B. lt., 1st regt. C. V. arty. 19 may must. out. 20 dec.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Albert R. Scofield, March 19, 1901.	Norwalk, Conn.	Norwalk, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. F, 4th inf. C. N. G. 17 sept. 97 2d lt. 19 mar. 01	corp., pvt. co. L, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july must. out. 20 mar.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH INFANTRY.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. Address.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
COMPANY G.—DANBURY.				
<i>Captain.</i> Frederick M. King, December 15, 1896.	Danbury, Conn.	London, England.	pvt., sgt. co. G, 4th inf. C. N. G. 7 feb. 93 2d lt. 2 nov. 94 capt. 15 dec. 96	capt. co. M, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 14 july must. out. 31 oct.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> George E. Ryder, March 10, 1900.	Danbury, Conn.	Paterson, N. Y.	pvt., corp., 1st sgt. co. G, 4th inf. C. N. G. 15 nov. 92 2d lt. 15 feb. 98 1st lt. 16 mar. 00	2d lt. co. M, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 14 july must. out. 31 oct.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Ernest A. Ihloff, March 15, 1900.	Danbury, Conn.	Germany.	pvt., corp., sgt., q.-m. sgt. co. G, 4th inf. C. N. G. 23 dec. 90 2d lt. 16 mar. 00	q.-m. sgt. co. M, 1st regt. C. V. Inf. 14 july must. out. 31 oct.
COMPANY I.—WINSTED.				
<i>Captain.</i> George M. Crossman, March 13, 1896.	Winsted, Conn.	Sutton, Mass.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 6 may 80 2d lt. 26 dec. 92 res. 9 may 93 pvt., corp. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 10 sept. 93 2d lt. 23 jan. 95 capt. 13 mar. 96	capt. co. M, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july res. 7 sept.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i> Edith L. Carroll, November 20, 1899.	Winsted, Conn.	Winchester, Conn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 27 mar. 93 to 22 june 98 2d lt. 6 july 99 1st lt. 20 nov.	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i> Frederick W. Schultz, May 17, 1900.	Winsted, Conn.	Ashley Falls, Mass.	pvt. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 1 june 94 trs. to co. E, 1st inf. C. N. G. 31 dec. 95 trs. to co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 31 dec. 97 dis. 2 may 98 pvt., corp., sgt. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 15 july 01 2d lt. 17 may 02	sgt. batty C, 1st regt. C. V. arty. 7 may must. out. 29 oct. pvt., corp., sgt. co. H, 35th inf. U. S. V. 11 aug. must. out. 2 may

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, FOURTH REGIMENT.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Na
COMPANY K.—BRIDGEPORT.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Stephen P. Cronan, July 15, 1899.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Naugatuck, Conn.	pvt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 nov. 90 trk. to co. G, 2d inf., dis. 31 oct. 94 pvt., corp. co. B, 4th inf. 28 sept. 95 1st lt., bat'n adjt. 4th inf. C. N. G. 9 feb. 97 capt. co. K, 4th inf. 25 july 99	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
John P. Flanagan, July 18, 1899.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Hamilton, Ontario.	pvt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. ... 9 jan. 94 to 29 june 95 pvt., corp. 10 aug. to 3 may 98 pvt. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. ... 3 may to 15 feb. 99 pvt. 1 june 1st lt. 18 july	pvt., sgt. batty B, 1st regt. C. V. arty. ... 19 m must. out. 30 d
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Louis J. Herrmann, July 18, 1899.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	pvt., sgt., 1st sgt. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. 20 june 97 2d lt. 18 july 99	artificer, sgt. batty B. lt., 1st regt. C. V. arty. ... 19 m must. out. 30 d
FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY				
NEW HAVEN.				
<i>Captain.</i>				
Daniel Tilghman, March 15, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Boston, Mass.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. A, indp. bat'l. C. N. G. 14 may 79 2d lt. co. A, 5th bat'l. C. N. G. ... 28 apr. 84 1st lt. 1 may 85 dis. 3 july 90 1st lt., 1st sep. co. C. N. G. ... 16 oct. capt. 15 mar. 01	
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>				
William L. Jones, March 15, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Agawam, Mass.	pvt., corp. co. A, 5th bat'l. C. N. G. 1 feb. 89 to 2 feb. 96 pvt., corp. co. A, 5th bat'l. 15 may 96 to 3 july 99 2d lt., 1st sep. co. C. N. G. 16 oct. 1st lt. 15 mar. 01	
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>				
Perry Banta, March, 15, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Bristol, Penn.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. A, 5th bat'l. C. N. G. 17 aug. 86 to 3 july 99 pvt., sgt., 1st sep. co. C. N. G. ... 10 oct. 2d lt. 15 mar. 01	

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. Address	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
NAVAL BATTALION.				
Commander.				
Jack L. Averill, November 10, 1899.	New Haven, Conn.	Branford, Conn.	sea. 1st. div. nav. mil. C. N. G. 30 june 04 ensign 16 apr. 06 lt. (j. g.) pay. nav. bat'l 28 july 07 com'dr 10 nov. 09	ensign, a sst. pay. U. S. N. 15 july 08 hon. dis. 3 sept.
Lieutenant-Commander.				
Frank S. Cornwell, November 10, 1899.	New Haven, Conn.	New Britain, Conn.	sea. B. M. 2d cl. 1st div. nav. mil. C. N. G. 15 nov. 03 ensign 27 dec. 04 lt. (j. g.) 16 apr. 06 lt.-com'dr nav. bat'l 10 nov. 09	lt. (j. g.) U. S. N. 28 june 08 hon. dis. 8 oct.
Lieutenant.				
Edw. E. L. Hutchinson, November 29, 1899.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	sea. q.-m. 2d cl. B. M. 1st cl., 1st nav. mil. C. N. G. 15 nov. 03 ensign 12 aug. 07 lt. 28 nov. 08 lt. nav. bat'n 29 nov. 09	lt. (j. g.) U. S. N. 22 june 08 hon. dis. 12 oct.
Adjutant - Lieutenant. (Junior Grade).				
Frank P. Lewis, April 4, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Woodbury, Conn.	pvt. 2d co. G. F. G. 7 oct. 06 to 8 mar. 00 sea. chf. M. A. 1st div. nav. mil. C. N. G. 16 mar. lt. (j. g.) adjt. nav. bat'n 8 apr. 01	
Surgeon - Lieutenant.				
Edw. M. Trecartin, April 30, 1904.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Middle Simad, New Brunswick.	ensign, asst. surg. nav. bat'n C. N. G. 22 july 09 lt.-surg. 30 apr. 01	
1st Lieut Surgeon - Ensign.				
James C. Beach, May 4, 1904.	Hartford, Conn.	Unionville, Conn.	lds. 2d div. nav. bat'n C. N. G. 4 feb. 01 ensign, asst. surg. nav. bat'n 4 may	
Paymaster - Lieutenant. (Junior Grade).				
Henry F. Punderson, November 24, 1899.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	sea. cox. q.-m. 2d cl. 1st div. nav. bat'n C. N. G. 15 nov. 03 chf. yeo. nav. bat'n C. N. G. 30 nov. 06 lt. (j. g.) pay. 24 nov. 09	sea. chf. yeo. U. S. N. 15 june 08 hon. dis. 26 aug.

Adj.-Gen.—3.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or N.
<i>Chief Engineer.—Lieutenant.</i>				
Walter P. Payne, May 3, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Chicopee, Mass.	ensign, asst. enr.nav.bat'n C. N. G..... 9 dec. 99 lt. chf. engr..... 3 may 01	
<i>Assistant Engineer.—Ensign.</i>				
William G. Hinckley, July 24, 1901.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	sea. 2d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 16 mar. 98 dropped..... 12 may taken up..... 25 apr. 99 chf. mach. nav. bat'n..... 20 mar. 00 ensign, asst. enr..... 24 july 01	
FIRST DIVISION.—NEW HAVEN.				
<i>Lieutenant.</i>				
Charles A. Ingersoll, March 22, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	pvt., corp., co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 28 sept. 91 to 5 mar. 96 ensign, asst. enr., engr. div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 20 feb. 96 res. 14 apr. 97 lt.-adj. nav. bat'n C. N. G. 24 nov. 99 lt. 1st div. nav. bat'n..... 22 mar. 01	
<i>Lieutenant (Junior Grade).</i>				
John K. Murphy, April 18, 1902.	New Haven, Conn.	New Haven, Conn.	sea. q.-m. 2d cl. 1st div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 18 oct. 97 ensign 22 dec. 99 lt. (j. g.)..... 18 apr. 02	sea. U. S. N.... 15 ju hon. dis..... 5 se
<i>Ensign.</i>				
Clifford M. Peck, January 4, 1901.	New Haven, Conn.	Milford, Conn.	sea. cox. b.m. 1st cl. 1st div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 27 feb. 94 ensign..... 4 jan. 01	sea. U. S. N.... 15 ju hon. dis..... 9 se
<i>Ensign.</i>				
Ambrose B. Jewett, April 18, 1902.	New Haven, Conn.	Derby, Conn.	sea. cox. q.-m. 2d cl., b. m. 2d cl., b. m. 1st cl. 1st div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 25 apr. 98 ensign..... 18 apr. 02	lds. U. S. N.... 15 ju hon. dis..... 9 se

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, NAVAL BATTALION.—CONTINUED.

ORGANIZATION, NAME, RANK, AND DATE OF RANK.	P. O. ADDRESS.	BIRTHPLACE.	SERVICE.	
			In National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	In U. S. Army or Navy.
1ST DIVISION.—HARTFORD.				
<i>Lieutenant.</i>				
R. C. May 1, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Westfield, Mass.	sea. g. m. 2d cl. 2d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 20 apr. 06 ensign..... 2 feb. 08 lt..... 3 may 09	ensign U. S. N. 22 june 98 hon. dis..... 13 sept.
<i>Sergeant (Junior Grade).</i>				
W. S. Shepherd. May 1, 1899.	Hartford. Conn.	Canton, Conn.	sea. 2d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 2 apr. 08 ensign..... 31 jan. 09 lt. (j. g.)..... 3 may	sea. U. S. N. 15 june 98 hon. dis..... 20 aug.
<i>Ensign.</i>				
F. Roseworth. May 1, 1899.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	sea. q. m. 2d cl. 2d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 12 may 06 ensign..... 3 may 09	sea. U. S. N. 15 june 98 hon. dis..... 9 sept.
<i>Ensign.</i>				
T. Northam. February 28, 1900.	Hartford, Conn.	Hartford, Conn.	sea. cox. 2d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 13 apr. 08 ensign..... 28 feb. 00	sea. U. S. N. 15 june 98 hon. dis..... 6 aug.
2ND DIVISION.—BRIDGEPORT.				
<i>Lieutenant.</i>				
A. Bartlett, May 25, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	sea. 3d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 10 july 99 ensign..... 10 july lt. (j. g.)..... 23 feb. 00 lt..... 6 july appointment re- voked..... 8 jan. 01 lt. 3d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 25 jan.	
<i>Sergeant (Junior Grade).</i>				
Edwards Waller. May 25, 1901.	Plattsville, Conn.	New Bedford, Mass.	lds. 3d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 10 july 99 ensign..... 23 feb. 00 lt. (j. g.)..... 25 jan. 01	
<i>Ensign.</i>				
P. Downs, September 27, 1901.	Bridgeport, Conn.	Bridgeport, Conn.	sea. cox. b. m. 1st cl. 3d div. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 10 july 99 ensign..... 27 sept. 01	
<i>Ensign.</i>				
(Vacancy).				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Grade.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i>			
McManus, Thomas January 3, 1883.	judge adv. 1st reg'l dist. 17 July 72 res. 31 Aug. 87 q-m. gen. state of Conn. 3 Jan. 83 hon. dis. 8 Jan. 85	en. 29 Aug. 62 must. adjt. 25th C. V. inf. 11 Nov. maj. 20 Jan. 63 hon. dis. 13 Aug.	Hartford, Conn.
Goodrich, Arthur L. January 8, 1885.	pvt., corp., sgt. battery D. lt. art. 1st inf. C. N. G. 6 Apr. 66 sgt. - maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 27 Apr. 75 capt., adjt. 21 Nov. 76 res. 4 June 78 maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 26 June res. 2 Dec. 82 maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 13 Dec. lt.-col. 20 Nov. 84 q-m. gen. state of Conn. 8 Jan. 85 hon. dis. 6 Jan. 87	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Rissell, Evelyn L. January 3, 1883.	maj.-surg. 2d inf. C. N. G., 9 July 68 hon. dis. 5 Aug. 71 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 9 Aug. res. 17 July 72 maj.-surg. 2d inf. C. N. G. 28 Feb. 76 surg.-gen. state of Conn. 3 Jan. 83 hon. dis. 8 Jan. 85 maj.-surg. 2d inf. C. N. G., 2 Apr. res. 23 July 89	2d asst. surg. 5th regt. C. V. inf., 8 May 62 1st asst. surg. 20 May maj., surg. 12 Mar. 63 tra. to 20th army amb. corps. 14 July 64 must out. 19 July 65	New Haven, Conn.
Watson, Thomas L. March 1, 1890.	1st lt., pay. 4th inf. C. N. G., 28 May 77 capt. a. d. c. brig. staff. 6 July 78 maj., brig. q-m. 30 Jan. 79 col. 4th inf. C. N. G. 23 Apr. 84 brig.-gen. comd'g brig. 1 Mar. 90 res. 28 May 92	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
Fenn, Wallace T. January 10, 1889.	pvt. co. F. 1st regt. C. N. G., 11 Feb. 79 com. - sgt. 1st regt. C. N. G. 31 Mar. 80 1st lt., pay. 22 Apr. 86 pay.-gen. state of Conn. 10 Jan. 89 hon. dis. 4 Jan. 93		New Haven, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i> Continued.			
Bradley, Edward E. January 4, 1893.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. M.....12 feb. 63 2d lt.....23 feb. 1st lt.....9 nov. capt.....6 oct. 65 lt.-col. 2d inf. C. N. G.....4 june 68 col.....16 aug. 69 hon.-dis.....5 aug. 71 pay.-gen. state of Conn.....3 jan. 77 hon. dis.....10 jan. 79 adjt.-gen. state of Conn.....4 jan. 93 hon.-dis.....9 jan. 95		New Haven, Conn.
Joslyn, Charles M. June 28, 1893.	col., a.-d.-c. staff of comd'r- in-chief, state of Conn.....3 jan. 77 hon. dis.....10 jan. 79 judge-adv. gen. state of Conn..28 june 93 hon. dis.....9 jan. 95		Hartford, Conn.
Graham, Charles P. January 9, 1895.	pvt., 1st sgt. co. H, 2d inf. C. N. G.....8 dec. 70 to 22 aug. 72 1st lt.....22 aug. capt.....21 apr. 73 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G.....3 sept. 75 col.....15 july 78 brig.-gen.comdg brig.....28 jan. 85 hon.-dis.....2 july 91 adjt.-gen. state of Conn.....9 jan. 95 hon. dis.....6 jan. 97		Middletown, Conn.
Jarman, James H. January 9, 1895.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G..13 may 67 to 22 dec. 70 pvt., sgt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G.....10 feb. 70 2d lt.....19 feb. 83 1st lt.....29 apr. 86 maj., brig. i. r. p., C. N. G.....13 july 88 res.....12 may 90 pay.-gen. state of Conn.....9 jan. 95 hon. dis.....6 jan. 97		Hartford, Conn.
Peck, Henry S. January 9, 1895.	pvt. 2d co. G. F. G.....7 aug. 93 3d lt.....15 aug. coms'y gen. state of Conn. 9 jan. 95 hon. dis.....6 jan. 97	prin. mus. 20th regt. C V. inf.21 aug. 62 to 23 dec.	New Haven, Conn.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Brigadier-Generals.</i> Continued.			
Van Keuren, Louis N. January 14, 1899.	pvt. co. C. 4th inf. C. N. G. 11 sept. 84 res. 19 dec. capt., adjt. 4th inf. C. N. G. 10 jan. 85 lt.-col., a.-a.-g. brig. 6 mar. 90 to 30 may 92 q.-m. gen. state of Conn. 6 jan. 97 adjt.-gen. state of Conn. 4 jan. 99 retired. 9 jan. 01		Waterbury, Conn.
Cowell, George H. January 4, 1899.	1st lt. co. A. 2d inf. C. N. G. 13 nov. 71 to 11 dec. 75 judge-adv gen. state of Conn. 4 jan. 99 retired. 9 jan. 01		Waterbury, Conn.
<i>Colonels.</i>			
Tyler, Heman A. December 29, 1876.	1st lt., adjt. 1st inf. C. N. G. 8 nov. 71 maj. 14 feb. 77 lt.-col. 12 mar. 74 col. 29 dec. 76 res. 14 june 78	mus. co. F. 1st regt. C. V. H. art. 23 may. 61 to 22 may. 64	Hartford, Conn.
Leavenworth, Walter J. February 16, 1885.	pvt., 1st sgt. co. K. 2d inf. C. N. G. 15 sept. 71 2d lt. 14 dec. 1st lt. 25 aug. 73 capt. 29 jan. 74 res. 17 jan. 77 capt. co. K. 2d inf. C. N. G. 11 nov. 80 res. 16 june 82 lt col. 2d inf. C. N. G. 26 july 82 col. 16 feb. 85 res. 22 june 89		Wallingford, Conn.
Coe, Wilbur F. January 10, 1879.	pvt. co. I. 4th inf. C. N. G. 6 feb. 72 2d lt. 17 feb. 1st lt. 7 may 77 col. a.-d.-c.- staff of comdr- in-chief 10 jan. 79 hon dis. 5 jan. 81 1st lt., q.-m. 4th inf. C. N. G. 10 may 90 res. 4 feb. 92		Winsted, Conn.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
Moncks.—Continued.			
Core, William E. November 20, 1884.	pvt. co. B, 1st inf. C. M. 10 nov. 62 to 63 1st lt., q.-m. 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 apr. 72 maj. 12 mar. 74 res. 30 jan. 75 maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 20 dec. 76 lt.-col. 26 june 78 col. 20 nov. 84 hon. dis. 22 jan. 90	pvt., sgt. co. E, 22d regt. C. V. inf. 10 sept. 62 must. out. 7 july 63	Hartford, Conn.
Crisham, Charles B. April 15, 1890.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. batt'y E. C. N. G. 21 aug. 65 2d lt. 18 aug. 68 1st lt. 9 feb. 69 capt. 1 jan. 71 hon. dis. 1 aug. capt. co. E, 1st inf. C. N. G. 25 mar. 72 res. 27 sept. 83 capt. co. D, 1st inf. C. N. G. 10 jan. 90 col. 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 apr. res. 9 jan. 92	pvt. co. I, 8th regt. N. Y. vol. 15 aug. 61 must. U. S. ser- vice. 13 sept. 61 to 1 jan. 62	New Britain Conn.
Triggs, William H. February 10, 1892.	pvt., corp., 1st sgt. 3d regt. militia 1854 capt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 23 sept. 70 maj. 3d inf. 1 may 73 lt.-col. 4 dec. 75 col. 6 mar. 78 res. 30 june 86 col. and asst. adj.-gen. state of Conn. 10 feb. 92 hon. dis. 4 jan. 93	capt. co. E, 14th regt. C. V. inf. 15 june 62 dis. 20 feb. 63 capt. coms'y sub C. S. vol. 28 jan. 65 brev.-maj. 17 apr. 66 hon. dis. 11 may	Hartford, Conn.
Leberry, John B. July 1, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. A, 2d inf. C. N. G. 20 jan. 72 to 20 may 80 2d lt. 20 mar. 1st lt. 2 june 82 capt. 1 aug. 83 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 16 feb. 85 lt. col. 24 jan. 87 col. 1 july 89 retired. 3 july 95	.....	Waterbury, Conn.
Wessells, Henry W. January 9, 1895.	2d lt. co. H, 4th inf. C. N. G. 8 nov. 71 res. 6 apr. 74 col., a.-d.-c. staff of comdr- in-chief. 9 jan. 95 hon. dis. 6 jan. 97		Litchfield, Conn.

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Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Colonels.—Continued.</i>			
Tyler, Augustus C. June 22, 1892.	col. 3d inf. C. N. G. 22 june 92 res. 14 apr. 99	cadet U. S. mil. acad. 2 sept. 69 2d lt. 4th cav. 13 june 73 res. 1 july 78 col. 3d regt. C. Vol. Inf. 2 july 98 res. 31 jan. 99	New London, Conn.
Burpee, Lucien F. July 11, 1895.	pvt., corp. co. C. 1st inf. C. N. G. 10 apr. 74 to 22 nov. 78 2d lt. co A, 2d inf. C. N. G. 23 mar. 86 1st lt. 21 june capt. 13 june 87 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 3 feb. 90 lt.-col. 3 may 92 col. 11 july 95 retired. 25 nov. 99	lt. - col., asst. judge adv. U. S. vol. 21 july 98 res. 1 jan. 99	Waterbury, Conn.
Callahan, Timothy F. December 5, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. C. 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 apr. 72 to 18 nov. 78 2d lt. 12 june 83 1st lt. 4 feb. 86 capt. 20 oct. 87 res. 14 oct. 89 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 25 may 92 lt.-col. 11 july 95 col. 5 dec. 99 res. 19 nov. 00	pvt., corp. co. H. 35th regt. U. S. inf. 18 nov. 67 trs. to 15th regt. U. S. inf., sgt., dis ex. tm. 5 nov. 70	New Haven, Conn.
Lowe, John W. January 4, 1899.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 20 feb. 90 1st lt., pay. 2d inf. C. N. G. 8 aug. 93 res. 2 dec. 95 col., a.-d.-c. staff of comdr- in-chief. 4 jan. 99 hon dis. 9 jan. 01	.....	New Haven, Conn.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>			
Woodbridge, Jabez L. January 3, 1883.	pvt. co. C. 1st inf. C. N. G. 23 aug. 73 capt. i. t. p., 1st inf. C. N. G. 19 jan. 77 lt.-col., asst. q.-m. gen. state of Conn. 3 jan. 83 hon dis. 8 jan. 85 capt. i. r. p. 1st inf. C. N. G. 14 jan. res. 22 apr. 86		Seattle, Washington.

ADJUTANT-GENERALS REPORT. **RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.**

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Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i> Continued.			
Bentley, William H. March 20, 1882.	1st lt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G., 17 oct. 71 capt., 12 may 73 maj., 3d inf. C. N. G., 14 july 81 lt.-col., 20 mar. 82 res., 30 june 86	enlisted, 1 sept. 62 mus. capt. co. I, 26th regt. C.V. inf., 10 nov. must. out., 17 aug. 63	New London, Conn.
Thompson, Charles E. January 22, 1885.	pvt., corp. bat'y D, lt. art., 16 aug. 65 to 24 july 71 pvt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G., 10 feb. 70 1st lt., 10 feb. capt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G., 31 jan. 83 lt.-col. 1st inf., 22 jan. 85 hon. dis., 22 jan. 90		Hartford, Conn.
Ellitt, Joseph T. February 13, 1885.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. H, 2d regt. C. N. G., 2 jan. 73 to 6 feb. 76 pvt., sgt. co. H, 2d inf., 23 aug. 76 2d lt., 23 mar. 80 capt., adjt., 2d inf., 21 mar. 81 lt.-col. a.-a.-g. brig., 13 feb. 85 res., 7 mar. 90 2d lt. co. H, 2d inf. C. N. G., 7 aug. res., 1 jan. 92 1st lt., q.-m. 2d inf. C. N. G., 2 jan. 94 res., 7 dec. 95		Middletown, Conn.
Lindley, C. Purdy February 13, 1885.	major, surg. 2d inf. C. N. G., 21 feb. 83 lt.-col., med. di- rector, brig. C. N. G., 13 feb. 85 res., 12 may 90		New Haven, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i> Continued.			
Porter, George L. May 12, 1890.	maj., surg. 4th inf. C. N. G. 8 mar. 87 lt.-col. med. di- rector, brig. C. N. G. 12 may 90 res. 3 june 92	a. a. surg. U. S. A. 1st lt., asst. surg. 17 july, bvt. capt. and bvt. maj. 13 mar. 65 capt., asst. surg. 67 res. 16 july 68	Bridgeport, Conn.
Almy, Leonard B. June 6, 1892.	maj., surg. 3d inf. C. N. G. 22 july 86 lt.-col. med. di- rector, brig. C. N. G. 6 june 92 retired. 7 jan. 97	maj., ch'f surg. U. S. vol. 20 may 98 hon. dis. 5 oct.	Norwich, Conn.
Thompson, Alfred L. April 15, 1890.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. E. 1st inf. C. N. G. 20 june 77 2d lt. 22 june 83 capt. 3 oct. lt.-col. 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 apr. 90 res. 9 mar. 98	.....	New Britain. Conn.
Kirkland, Eugene T. February 27, 1890.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. K, 7th inf. N. G., N. Y. 7 nov. 79 2d lt. 3 dec. 84 1st lt. 5 dec. 88 capt. 15 may 91 to 3 apr. 95 capt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 5 feb. 55 res. 1 mar. 99	capt. co. I, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july 98 maj. 3d regt. C. V. inf. 11 sept. lt.-col. 27 feb. 99 must out. 20 mar.	New London, Conn.
Hickey, John January 28, 1890.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. G, 1st inf. C. N. G. 2 apr. 78 1st lt. 5 feb. 83 capt. 7 feb. 87 maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 30 oct. 90 lt.-col. 28 jan. 99 res. 29 july	maj. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must out. 31 oct.	So. Manchester. Conn.
Raynolds, Edward V. November 3, 1898.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 26 may 90 1st lt. 26 may res. 28 sept. 01 pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 27 sept. 93 lt. 1st div. N. M., C. N. G. 27 nov. comd'r nav. batt'n C. N. G. 30 mar. 96 res. 23 dec. lt. nav. bat'l'n C. N. G. 1 july 97 comd'r 3 nov. 98 retired. 27 oct. 99	lt. U. S. navy. 22 june. 98 hon. dis. 8 sept.	New Haven, Conn.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i> Continued.			
D. Benson, Arthur M. December 5, 1889.	capt., adj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 23 July 89 maj. 26 June 93 lt.-col. 5 Dec. 99 res. 27 July 00	.....	Waterbury, Conn.
<i>Majors.</i>			
P. Benson, Charles R. August 15, 1881.	capt. co. G, 2d inf. C. N. G. 25 Sept. 71 maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 15 Aug. 81 res. 14 Nov. 84 capt. co. G, 2d inf. C. N. G. 21 Nov. res. 12 June 86	.....	Waterbury, Conn.
Westphal, William November 20, 1884.	capt. co. A, 1st inf. C. N. G. 31 Jan. 72 res. 12 July 73 capt. co. A, 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 Mar. 77 maj. 1st inf. 20 Nov. 84 res. 1 Apr. 86	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Smith, Thomas M. April 2, 1885.	priv., corp. sgt., co. B, 22d regt. inf. N. G., N. Y. 20 Oct. 65 to 22 May 82 pvt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 10 Feb. 79 capt. 10 Feb. maj. 1st inf. C. N. G. 8 Apr. 86 hon. dis. 22 Jan. 90	.....	Hartford, Conn.
W. W. W. Walter M. October 3, 1885.	1st lt., pay. 2d inf. C. N. G. 20 Aug. 83 maj., brig., com'sy C. N. G. 13 Feb. 85 res. 12 May 90		New Haven, Conn.

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Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Majors.—Continued.</i>			
Swan, Theron C. May 14, 1873.	pvt. batty D, lt.- arty. 1st regt. C. N. G. 24 aug. 65 to 25 mar. 69 capt., mil. store- keeper, state of Conn. 16 may 70 to 16 may 71 maj., asst.-q.-m. gen. state of Conn. 14 may 73 to 5 jan. 81 1st lt., q.-m. 1st inf. C. N. G. 13 mar. 82 res. 20 may 90	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Kingman, Samuel C. May 12, 1890.	1st lt. batt'y B. C. M. 6 sept. 65 res. 16 mar. 66 capt., i. r. p. 4th inf. C. N. G. 31 july 76 maj., brig., i. r. p., C. N. G. 12 may 90 res. 24 july	.....	Washington, Conn.
Cornell, George W. March 22, 1890.	2d lt. co. B. 4th inf. C. N. G. 11 aug. 74 1st lt. 21 nov. 76 capt. 13 july 80 maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 22 mar. 90 res. 28 mar. 92	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
Hubbell, Howard G. May 12, 1890.	1st lt. q.-m. 4th inf. C. N. G. 16 may 84 maj., brig. q.-m. C. N. G. 12 may 90 res. 31 may 92	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
Ingalls, Phineas H. May 12, 1890.	1st lt. asst. surg. 1st inf. C. N. G. 17 aug. 83 capt., adjt. 23 dec. 84 hon. dis. 22 jan. 90 maj., brig., ins. C. N. G. 12 may 90 res. 3 june 92	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Starr, William W. June 6, 1892.	1st lt. sig. officer, 4th regt. C. N. G. 4 mar. 85 res. 1 aug. 89 1st lt. 4th sig. corps, C. N. G. 1 aug. 89 res. 16 june 90 maj. eng. sig. officer, brig. C. N. G. 6 june 92 res. 14 apr. 93	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
Harrison, H. Lynde, June 18, 1872.	maj., j'dge. adv. 2d regt 1 dist. 18 june 72 hon dis. 2 june 93		New Haven, Conn.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Major.</i> —Continued.			
Benedict, John M. July 23, 1884.	1st lt. asst.- surg. 2d inf. C. N. G..... 4 aug. 88 maj. surg..... 23 July 89 retired..... 3 July 95		Waterbury, Conn.
Bennett, Maurice, Walter December 2, 1893.	capt. a.-d.-c. brig. staff, C. N. G..... 29 mar. 93 maj., brig., com'ssy..... 2 dec. 93 res..... 7 Jan. 97		New London, Conn.
Bly, William H. January 9, 1897.	pvt. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G., 19 nov. 88 capt. i. r. p. 4th inf..... 19 July 92 maj., brig. i. s. a. p. and o. o., 9 June 97 retired..... 26 Jan. 98		Stamford, Conn.
Bocher, Daniel May 15, 1896.	pvt. sgt. co. B, 3d inf. C. N. G., 4 mar. 75 2d lt..... 23 mar. 76 res..... 9 aug. pvt. sgt. co. B, 3d inf. C. N. G..... 28 dec. 77 2d lt..... 18 aug. 79 1st lt..... 16 May 82 capt..... 28 July 86 maj. 3d inf. C. N. G..... 15 May 96 retired..... 24 June 98		Stonington, Conn.
Boyer, Julian July 4, 1892.	1st lt., asst.- surg. 3d inf. C. N. G..... 24 July 90 maj. and surg. 4 July 92 retired..... 5 May 99	maj., surg. 3d regt. C. N. inf., 2 July 98 res..... 19 sept.	Norwich, Conn.
Boyer, Lucien H. December 21, 1898.	1st lt. co. G, 3d inf. C. N. G., 11 dec. 90 capt. i. r. p. 3d inf. C. N. G., 4 July 92 res..... 6 Mar. 95 1st lt. pay. 3d inf. 6 Mar. capt., a.-d.-c. brig. staff, 9 Jan. 97 maj. i. s. a. p. and o. o., 21 Dec. 98 retired..... 27 Jan. 02		Putnam, Conn.
<i>Captains.</i>			
Boyd, Augustus I. September 20, 1869.	corp., sgt. co. A, 2d inf. C. N. G..... 3 Oct. 63 1st lt..... 22 Aug. 68 capt..... 20 Sept. 69 res..... 3 Feb. 77		Waterbury, Conn.

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Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains.—Continued.</i>			
Mix, William N. February 1, 1877.	pvt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 15 sept. 71 1st lt. 19 sept. res. 11 aug. 73 1st lt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 19 feb. 74 capt. 1 feb. 77 res. 27 oct. 79	pvt., corp. co. A, 5th C. V. inf. 9 aug. 62 re-enlisted. 21 dec. 63 sgt., 1st sgt. must. out. 19 july 65	Wallingford, Conn.
Colby, Ernest C. April 9, 1872.	1st lt. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. 16 feb. 72 capt. 9 apr. res. 3 dec. 79		Waterbury, Conn.
Chappell, Herbert R. May 14, 1875.	pvt. co. E, 3d inf. C. N. G. 26 aug. 71 2d lt. 2 feb. 74 capt. 14 may 75 res. 23 june 81		Willimantic, Conn.
Bacon, Henry J. March, 23, 1880.	1st lt. co. H, 2d inf. C. N. G. 8 jan. 75 capt. 23 mar. 80 res. 13 jan. 82		New Britain, Conn.
White, Frank R. June 2, 1882.	pvt. corp. co. A, 2d inf. C. N. G. 19 feb. 72 2d lt. 26 june 76 1st lt. 20 may 80 capt. 2 june 82 res. 25 july 83		Waterbury, Conn.
Cornell, George A. December 3, 1880.	pvt., corp. co. D, 3d inf. C. M., 8 aug. 65 to 18 sept. 71 pvt., sgt. co. H, 1st inf. C. N. G. 22 oct. 72 2d lt. 1 feb. 78 1st lt. 10 june 79 capt. 3 dec. 80 res. 12 dec. 83		Hartford, Conn.
Bannon, Patrick F. August 29, 1881.	pvt. corp. co. G, 2d inf. C. N. G. 8 june 76 2d lt. 1 dec. 80 capt. 29 aug. 81 res. 12 nov. 84		Waterbury, Conn.
Cole, Frederick February 10, 1879.	pvt. co. A, 4th inf. C. N. G. 27 apr. 74 2d lt. 23 aug. 75 1st lt. 8 nov. capt. 10 feb. 79 dis. 19 june 85		West Redding, Conn.

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Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains—Continued.</i>			
Walker, Charles H. February 20, 1884.	pvt., sgt. co. C, 5th bat'n C. N. G.....14 may 70 2d lt.....29 aug. 81 1st lt.....3 sept. 83 capt.....20 feb. 84 res.....11 may 88	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.
A. co. Andrew January 5, 1882.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. 2d co. G. F. G.....24 mar. 64 2d lt.....3 dec. 73 1st lt.....4 jan. 77 res.....jan. 79 capt. i. r. p. 2d Inf. C. N. G. 5 jan. 80 res.....23 July 89	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Nash, Frank R. July 14, 1885.	2d lt. co. G, 4th inf. C. N. G. 11 dec. 82 1st lt.....25 June 83 capt.....14 July 85 res.....23 mar. 91	pvt., corp. co. D, 7th regt. C. V. inf.....5 sept. 61 must. out.....22 may 65	Danbury, Conn.
Finn, Edward May 27, 1891.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G.....6 feb. 72 2d lt.....29 Jan. 79 1st lt.....5 apr. 80 capt.....20 may 81 res.....30 Jan. 84 capt. co. I, 4th inf. C. N. G. 20 aug. res.....8 feb. 89 capt. i. r. p. 4th inf.....24 July 90 capt., adjt.....28 May 91 res.....22 Jan. 92	.....	West Winsted, Conn.
Kent, Michael J. June 8, 1887.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 28 aug. 71 to 21 dec. 76 pvt., sgt., 1st sgt. 12 may 78 2d lt.....10 apr. 82 capt. co. A, 3d regt. C. N. G. 8 June 87 retired.....26 oct. 93	.....	New London, Conn.
Chase, Charles F. July 4, 1892.	pvt., 1st sgt. co I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 8 Jan. 79 2d lt.....9 Nov. 80 capt., adjt. 3d inf. C. N. G. 28 apr. 82 res.....23 July 83 2d lt. 3d M.-G. Plat. 3d regt. C. N. G. 10 Nov. 84 res.....6 feb. 88 capt., adjt. 3d inf. C. N. G. 4 July 92 retired.....21 mar. 94		New London, Conn.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains.—Continued.</i>			
Creed, Michael October 22, 1889.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. C, 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 apr. 74 2d lt. 4 feb. 85 1st lt. 20 oct. 87 capt. 22 oct. 89 res. 12 apr. 94	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Gutt, John May 24, 1886.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. B, 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 mar. 74 2d lt. 10 aug. 81 1st lt. 30 nov. 83 capt. 24 may 86 res. 17 apr. 94	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Betts, Addison A. October 24, 1892.	pvt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 2 aug. 74 2d lt. 17 july 74 1st lt. 14 may 75 capt. co. F, 4th inf. C. N. G. 4 may 80 res. 24 july 90 capt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. 24 oct. 92 retired. 1 june 94	.....	Norwalk, Conn.
Reynolds, James T. May 15, 1894.	pvt., corp. 2d plat. batty A, C. N. G. 20 may 84 2d lt. 15 dec. 1st lt. 17 dec. 85 capt. batty A. 15 may 94 retired. 12 june	.....	Branford, Conn.
Slocum, Charles H. March 9, 1891.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 10 feb. 79 2d lt. 28 july 88 1st lt. 24 june 89 capt. 9 mar. 91 retired. 1 mar. 95	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Cheney, William C. February 15, 1892.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 dec. 86 1st lt. and pay. 1st inf. C. N. G. 20 may 90 capt. and i. r. p. 15 feb. 92 retired. 24 june 95		So. Manchester, Conn.

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·RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Continued.</i> —Continued.			
Barton, Henry E. November 20, 1894.	pvt., corp. co. F, 3d inf. C. N. G..... 8 apr. 86 2d lt..... 15 nov. 87 1st lt..... 13 oct. 91 capt..... 4 aug. 92 retired..... 4 dec. 93 capt. co. F, 3d inf. C. N. G..... 20 nov. 94 retired..... 8 nov. 95	.....	Danielson, Conn.
Andrews, Joseph R. December 1, 1892.	pvt. co. I, 1st inf. C. N. G..... 9 aug. 90 2d lt..... 15 aug. 1st lt..... 23 june 91 capt. co. E, 1st inf. C. N. G..... 1 dec. 92 retired..... 10 mar. 97	.....	New Britain, Conn.
Arny, Henry June 27, 1893.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. H, 1st inf. C. N. G..... 31 july 83 2d lt. 1st M.-G. Plat. 1st regt. 14 june 86 1st lt..... 2 june 93 capt. M.-G. Batt'y..... 27 june retired..... 29 june 96	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Barrett, James J. April 24, 1894.	pvt., corp., q.-m. sgt., sgt. co. C, 2d inf. C. N. G..... 10 mar. 74 to 14 may 87 pvt., 1st sgt..... 23 july 1st lt..... 22 oct. 89 capt..... 24 apr. 94 retired..... 26 feb. 97	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Black, Albert F. March 27, 1895.	pvt., corp., 1st sgt. co. B, 2d inf. C. N. G..... 11 mar. 87 2d lt..... 24 feb. 92 1st lt..... 25 apr. 94 capt..... 27 mar. 95 retired..... 23 june 97	.....	New Haven, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains.—Continued.</i>			
Burpee, Charles W. June 24, 1895.	pvt. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. . . . 4 feb. 78 to 18 nov. 79 pvt. co. A, 2d inf. C. N. G. . . . 1 dec. 81 to 30 june 8 pvt., corp. co. A, and inf. C. N. G. 2 apr. 88 2d lt. 26 feb. 91 1st lt. 22 june 91 res. 7 nov. 91 capt., adjt. 4th inf. C. N. G. . . . 22 june 91 capt. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. . . . 21 may 95 retired. 13 may 95 capt. i. s. a. p. 1st inf. C. N. G. 24 june 95 retired. 12 july 97		Hartford, Conn.
Wilcoxson, Albert J. June 30, 1896.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. F, 4th inf. C. N. G. 9 june 83 2d lt. 11 aug. 91 1st lt. 26 july 92 capt. co. D, 4th inf. C. N. G. . . . 30 june 96 retired. 6 oct. 97		Norwalk, Conn.
Bowen, Charles B. October 20, 1887.	pvt., q.-m. sgt. co. I, 2d inf. C. N. G. 24 may 81 1st lt. 30 july 81 capt. 20 oct. 87 retired. 25 oct.	capt. co. L, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 9 july 98 must. out. 31 oct.	Meriden, Conn.
Masterson, Frederick H. May 20, 1895.	pvt., corp. co. K, 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 june 80 2d lt. 26 may 91 1st lt. 6 dec. 94 capt. 20 may 95 retired. 27 dec. 97		Bridgeport, Conn.
Stratton, William H. July 15, 1897.	pvt., corp. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 28 feb. 77 sgt.-maj. 2d inf. C. N. G. 21 mar. 81 1st lt., pay. . . . 21 feb. 83 capt. a.-d.-c. brig. staff. . . . 17 aug. res. 11 july 88 capt. i. s. a. p., 1st inf. C. N. G. 15 july 97 retired. 27 june 98		Hartford, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains.—Continued.</i>			
Rogers, Frank W. August 2, 1896.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 11 feb. 89 2d lt. 1 dec. 91 1st lt. 11 June 94 capt. 3 aug. 96 retired. 27 June 98		New London, Conn.
Hall, Robert E. November 24, 1896.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 3 feb. 81 2d lt. 28 July 87 1st lt. 18 sept. 88 capt. 24 Nov. 96 retired. 21 Nov. 98		Wallingford, Conn.
Lautcher, Martin March 20, 1897.	pvt. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. 25 feb. 90 2d lt. 11 Mar. 1st lt. 5 feb. 91 capt. 20 Mar. retired. 15 Dec. 98	capt. co. C, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 May 98 must. out. 31 Oct.	Rockville, Conn.
Leonard, Sidney M. December 4, 1894.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. D, 1st inf. C. N. G. 3 June 87 2d lt. 5 May 90 1st lt. 7 June 92 capt. 4 Dec. 94 retired. 20 Dec. 98	capt. co. D, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 May 98 must. out. 31 Oct.	New Britain, Conn.
Holmes, Barlow S. June 18, 1894.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st Plat. Batt'y A. C. N. G. 12 Aug. 83 2d lt. 27 Feb. 88 1st lt. 21 Dec. 91 capt. Batt'y A. 18 June 94 retired. 6 Jan. 99	capt. Batt'y A, lt. C. V. art. 19 May 98 must. out. 25 Oct.	Branford, Conn.
Wheeler, Alfred J. June 11, 1886.	pvt., corp. co. G, 1st inf. C. N. G. 7 June 76 to 6 June 81 pvt., sgt. 20 July to 29 July 83 pvt., 1st sgt. 3 Jan. 84 2d lt. 1 July capt. 21 June 85 retired. 25 Jan. 99		Waterbury, Conn.
Smith, Arthur B. April 1, 1897.	pvt., corp. co. D, 2d inf. C. N. G. 21 Nov. 88 2d lt. 6 Dec. 92 1st lt. 5 Apr. 94 capt. 1 Apr. 97 retired. 2 Feb. 99		New Haven, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains.—Continued.</i>			
Newton, Charles W. January 18, 1897.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G 2 july 70 2d lt. 7 nov. 87 hon. dis. 30 june 90 1st lt. co. F. 1st inf. C. N. G. 24 apr. 93 capt. 18 jan. 97 retired. 23 feb. 99	capt. co. F. 1st regt. C. V. Inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	Hartford, Conn.
Saunders, Henry H. March 11, 1895.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 20 feb. 70 2d lt. 24 june 80 1st lt. 9 mar. 91 capt. 11 mar. 95 retired. 1 mar. 99	capt. co. K, 1st regt. C. V. Inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	Hartford, Conn.
Goodridge, Daniel M. November 3, 1898.	pvt. lt. inf. Port- land, Me. sea. 1st div. N. M., C. N. G. 15 nov. 93 ensign. 27 nov. lt. (j. g.) 27 dec. 94 lt. 16 apr. 96 lt. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 3 nov. 98 retired. 21 may 99	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Hawkes, William W. June 11, 1897.	lt. (j. g.) surg. nav. bat'n, C. N. G. 11 apr. 96 lt. surg. 11 june 97 res. 25 may 99	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Haun, J. Paul December 28, 1898.	pvt., sgt. 1st sgt. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. 25 feb. 90 2d lt. 24 may dis. 3 nov. 2d lt. co. C. 1st inf. C. N. G. 11 nov. 94 1st lt. 14 apr. 93 capt. 28 dec. 98 retired. 8 june 99	1st lt. co. C. 1st regt. C. V. Inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	Rockville, Conn.
Mahoney, William E. April 17, 1896.	pvt., corp., sgt., co. H, 1st inf. C. N. G. 30 apr. 89 2d lt. 22 dec. 93 1st lt. 24 may 95 capt. 17 apr. 96 retired. 6 nov. 99	capt. co. H, 1st regt. C. V. Inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	Hartford, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name. Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>(Captains. —Continued.)</i>			
Daniels, Kent A. May 21, 1899.	pvt. co. F, 3d inf. C. N. G. 25 mar. 79 to 20 sept. 81 pvt. co. F, 3d inf. C. N. G. 15 dec. 85 2d lt. 3 june 86 1st lt. 20 sept. 87 res. 6 may 91 pvt., 1st sgt. co. F, 3d inf. C. N. G. 7 aug. 93 2d lt. 12 dec. res. 30 june 94 pvt., 1st sgt. co. F, 3d inf. C. N. G. 17 july 95 1st lt. 30 june 98 capt. 23 may 99 retired. 9 feb. 00	1st lt. co. F, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 2 july 98 must. out. 20 mar. 99	Danielson, Conn.
Decker, George W. March 6, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G. 25 july 82 to 11 aug. 90 pvt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G. 21 july 92 2d lt. 26 july 1st lt. 18 jan. 97 capt. 6 mar. 99 retired. 6 mar. 00	1st lt. co. F, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	East Hartford, Conn.
Denny, John P. May 15, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. B, 3d inf. C. N. G. 1 may 88 2d lt. 27 july 93 1st lt. 4 june 96 capt. 16 may 99 res. 8 nov. 1st lt. co. B, 3d inf. C. N. G. 7 aug. 00 res. 25 mar. 01	1st lt. co. B, 3d, regt. C. V. inf. 3 july 98 capt. co. L, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 22 nov. must. out. 20 mar. 99	Stonington, Conn.
Dee, Charles W. April 4, 1900.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 22 may 94 1st lt. 17 sept. 97 res. 13 mar. 00 capt. co. C, 4th inf. C. N. G. 9 apr. res. 1 dec. retired. 30 apr. 01 1st lt., bat'n adjt. 4th inf. C. N. G. 18 july res. 29 aug.	1st lt. co. K, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july 98 bat'n adjt. 3d regt. C. V. inf. capt. must. out. 20 mar. 99	Stamford, Conn.
Dey, John Davenport January 2, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. G, 1st inf., C. N. G. 11 mar. 95 1st lt. 27 jan. 98 capt. 2 jan. 99 retired. 29 nov. 01	1st lt. co. G, 1st regt. C. V. inf. 17 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	So. Manchester, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>Captains.—Continued.</i>			
Bullen, William W. July 17, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. E, 1st inf. C. N. G. 2 nov. 85 2d lt. 14 mar. 92 1st lt. 7 dec. 93 capt. 23 mar. 96 retired. 1 feb. 98 pvt., q.-m. sgt. co. E, 1st inf. C. N. G. 2 may dis. 1 dec. capt. co. E, 1st inf. C. N. G. 17 july 90 retired. 8 mar. 00	q.-m. sgt. co. E. 1st regt. C. V. inf. 18 may 98 must. out. 31 oct.	Plainville, Conn.
Barber, Daniel L. January 1, 1900.	pvt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 11 dec. 75 to 8 aug. 78 pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. K, 2d inf. C. N. G. 20 sept. 83 2d lt. 25 june 91 capt. 17 nov. retired. 17 nov. 96 capt. i. s. a. p. 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 jan. 00 retired. 21 jan. 01	.....	Wallingford, Conn.
Markham, Walter R. July 26, 1898.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. H, 2d inf. C. N. G. 17 nov. 80 2d lt. 3 mar. 92 1st lt. 13 dec. capt. 26 july 98 retired. 19 feb. 01	.....	Middletown, Conn.
Reynolds, Patrick F. July 5, 1898.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. E, 2d inf. C. N. G. 22 june 85 2d lt. 30 july 95 1st lt. 12 june 96 capt. 5 july 98 retired. 22 apr. 01	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Thompson, Thomas O. November 10, 1899.	pvt., corp. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 17 may 81 to 23 may 82 1st lt. sig. officer 3d inf. C. N. G. 23 july 83 capt., i. r. p. 12 mar. 85 res. 19 july 86 pvt. co. F, 7th regt. N. G., N. Y. 30 apr. dropped. 7 oct. 90 1st lt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 1 dec. capt. 9 feb. 91 capt., adjt. 3d inf. C. N. G. 1 apr. 94 retired. 24 june 98 capt. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 10 nov. 99 retired. 15 apr. 02		

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>			
Griswold, Edward June 7, 1865.	1st lt., 1st sec. batt'y C. C. M. 7 june 65 res. 6 nov. 71	.....	Guilford, Conn.
Middlebrook, James R. January 3, 1866.	1st lt., 8th regt. C. M. 3 jan. 66 dis. 11 dec. 71	.....	Suffield, Conn.
Black, Henry C. March 15, 1875.	1st lt., asst. surg. 1st inf. C. N. G. 11 july 72 1st lt., q.-m. 15 mar. 75 res. 14 may 78	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Thbert, Joseph W. February 14, 1874.	q.-m., sgt. n. c. s., 3d inf. C. N. G. 1 aug. 72 1st lt. and pay. 14 feb. 74 res. 30 june 86	.....	Norwich, Conn.
Young, William B. October 28, 1871.	1st lt., asst. surg. 3d inf. C. N. G. 28 oct. 71 res. 30 june 86	.....	Norwich, Conn.
King, Francis A. July 13, 1880.	pvt. co. B, 8th inf. C. M. 1 feb. 66 to 4 sept. 71 sgt. maj. 4th inf. C. N. G. 1 oct. 2d lt. co. B, 4th inf. 21 nov. 76 1st lt. 13 july 80 res. 25 jan. 87	.....	Bridgeport, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>First Lieutenants.—Continued.</i>			
Goff, Frank P. August 10, 1886.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. D, 3d inf. C. N. G. 9 apr. 67 to 21 dec. 76 pvt., sgt., 1st sgt. co. C, 3d inf. C. N. G. 26 may 79 2d lt. 16 may 82 1st lt. 10 aug. 86 res. 25 apr. 88		New London, Conn.
Cross, William P. H. September 15, 1881.	1st lt., q.m., 5th batt'n C. N. G. 15 sept. 87 dis. 1 mar. 90		Hartford, Conn.
Hubbard Louis B. November 7, 1887.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G. 21 june 79 2d lt. 7 feb. 87 1st lt. 7 nov. 91 res. 16 july 92		New York, N. Y.
Prince, Samuel January 27, 1891.	pvt., corp. co. I, 3d inf. C. N. G. 12 aug. 79 2d lt. 10 aug. 85 1st lt. 27 jan. 91 res. 2 nov. 92		New London, Conn.
Duffy, Francis J. November 4, 1889.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. C, 2d inf. C. N. G. 1 nov. 79 q.-m. sgt. n. c. s. 11 may 82 1st lt. q.-m. 16 june 89 res. 26 july 89 1st lt. 2d S. C. 2d inf. 4 nov. retired. 2 mar. 98		New Haven, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>First Lieutenants.—Continued.</i>			
Rathburn, Frederick D. February 15, 1892.	pvt. co. F, 1st inf. C. N. G. 1 feb. 86 dis. 1 feb. 91 1st lt., q.-m. 1st inf. 15 feb. 92 retired. 25 feb. 97		Hartford, Conn.
Rand, George P. June 2, 1893.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. B, 4th inf. C. N. G. 10 dec. 72 to 6 feb. 78 pvt., corp. 3 june 79 to 2 june 81 pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. 5 july to 1 oct. 85 2d lt., 4th M.-G. P. 4th inf. C. N. G. 26 oct. 88 1st lt., 4th sec. M.- G. B. 2 june 92 retired. 24 june 97		Bridgeport. Conn.
Jenkins, Arthur B. June 20, 1892.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st S. C. 1st inf. C. N. G. 3 sept. 89 1st lt. 20 june 92 retired 28 feb. 98		Hartford, Conn.
Tracy, George T. July 12, 1894.	pvt. 1st Plat. lt. art. C. N. G. 28 dec. 74 to 26 feb. 80 pvt. 1st Plat. lt. art. C. N. G. 21 may to 20 may 82 pvt., corp., sgt. 1st Plat. batt'y A. C. N. G. 1 sept. to 1 sept. 87 pvt. sgt. 1st Plat. batt'y A, C. N. G. 23 jan. 88 to 23 jan. 90 pvt., 1st sgt. 1st Plat. batt'y A, C. N. G. 12 aug. 2d lt. 21 dec. 91 1st lt. 12 july 94 retired. 6 may 98		No. Branford, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT. RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>First Lieutenants—Continued.</i>			
Dann, Clarence B. May 10, 1893.	pvt., corp., sgt., co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 9 mar. 87 2d lt. 27 oct. 91 1st lt. 10 may 93 retired 27 oct. 98	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Chapman, Frederick W. December 28, 1898.	pvt., corp. co. C, 1st inf. C. N. G. 25 feb. 90 2d lt. 14 apr. 91 1st lt. 28 dec. 98 retired 4 feb. 99	.....	Rockville, Conn.
Waterman, Edward H. March 11, 1895.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. K, 1st inf. C. N. G. 10 june 79 2d lt. 9 mar. 91 1st lt. 11 mar. 95 retired 1 mar. 99	.....	Hartford, Conn.
Punderson, Samuel F. January 14, 1897.	pvt., corp. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 13 jan. 85 to 13 jan. 91 sea., g. m. 1st cl. 1st div. N. M., C. N. G. 15 nov. 93 lt. (j. g.) and o. o. n. b. 18 apr. 96 lt. adjt. naval battn. 14 jan. 97 res. 24 nov. 99	.....	New Haven, Conn.
Richardson, Charles E. May 20, 1899.	pvt., corp., sgt. 1st sgt. co. G, 2d inf. C. N. G. 14 aug. 85 2d lt. 15 july 93 1st lt. 24 oct. 96 1st lt. bat'n adjt. 3d inf. 29 may 99 retired 17 apr. 00	1st lt. co. G, 3d regt. C. V. inf. 2 july 98 must. out. 20 mar. 99	Putnam, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name. Grade. Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
<i>First Lieutenants—Continued.</i>			
Pratch, John A. July 20, 1898.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. H, 2d inf. C. N. G. ....28 jan. 80 2d lt. ....13 dec. 92 1st lt. ....26 July 98 retired. ....15 dec. 00		Middletown, Conn.
Aron, George I. December 18, 1896.	pvt., corp., sgt. co. H, 2d inf. C. N. G. ....28 jan. 90 1st lt. pay. 2d inf. C. N. G. ....18 dec. 96 hon. dis. ....28 jan. 01		Middletown, Conn.
<i>Second Lieutenant.</i>			
Smith, Charles May 27, 1893.	pvt., corp., sgt., 1st sgt. co. F, 2d inf. C. N. G. 30 June 84 2d lt. ....20 May 93 retired. ....31 Aug. 98		New Haven, Conn.
KERNOR'S GUARD			
<i>Majors.</i>			
Henry, E. Henry July 6, 1891.	maj. 1st co. G, F. G. ....6 July 91 res. ....30 Sept. 98		Hartford, Conn.
Stace, Dennis A. February 21, 1890.	1st lt. 2d co. G. H. G. ....28 Nov. 84 maj. ....21 Feb. 90 res. ....10 Dec. 97		New Haven, Conn.
McC Edward M. Dec 17, 1901.	capt. and maj. 2d co. G. F. G. 10 June 99 maj. ....17 June 01 retired. ....20 June 01		New Haven, Conn.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name, Grade, Date of Rank.	Service in Conn. National Guard or Militia of this or any other State.	Service in U. S. Army or Navy.	Residence.
GOVERNOR'S GUARD —Continued.			
<i>Captain and Major.</i>			
Brown, Benjamin E. August 15, 1893.	capt. co. F. 2d inf. C. N. G. 9 jan. 91 res. 7 apr. 93 capt. and maj. 2d co. G. F. G. 15 aug. res. 6 June 99	.....	New Haven, Conn.
<i>First Lieutenant.</i>			
Jerome, Luther E. April 12, 1894.	2d lt. 2d co. G. F. G. 15 apr. 67 1st lt. 12 apr. 69 res. 16 may 71	.....	New Haven, Conn.
<i>Third Lieutenants.</i>			
Bostwick, Leonard January 25, 1895.	4th lt. 2d co. G. F. G. 5 jan. 94 3d lt. 25 jan. 95 retired. 5 dec. 01	.....	New Haven, Conn.
<i>Fourth Lieutenant.</i>			
Hoffmann, Charles W. April 9, 1900.	4th lt. 2d co. G. H. G. 17 jan. 98 3d lt. 9 apr. 00 res. 4 feb. 02	.....	Orange, Conn.
Morse, Edward J. January 25, 1895.	capt. 2d co. G. F. G. 3 feb. 80 res. 9 apr. 88 ensign. 15 aug. 93 4th lt. 25 jan. 95 retired. 19 aug. 01		New Haven, Conn.

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ABSTRACT OF MUSTER ROLLS, C. N. G., NOVEMBER, 1901.

FIRST INFANTRY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non. Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Field, Staff, N.-C. S. Hospital Corps and Band.	Hartford, . .	13	10	..	24	3	50	..	3	3	53	54
Company A.	Hartford, . .	3	14	1	1	38	57	..	10	10	67	67
Company B.	Hartford, . .	3	13	1	2	42	61	..	4	4	65	67
Company C.	Rockville, . .	3	12	1	2	31	49	..	14	14	63	59
Company D.	Bristol, . . .	3	11	1	2	33	50	..	11	11	61	63
Company E.	New Britain, .	3	14	1	2	40	60	..	8	8	68	58
Company F.	Hartford, . .	3	13	1	2	35	54	..	5	5	59	58
Company G.	S. Manchester, .	3	11	1	1	45	61	..	7	7	68	61
Company H.	Hartford, . .	1	10	1	1	34	47	1	16	17	64	64
Company I.	New Britain, .	3	11	1	2	36	53	..	14	14	67	60
Company K.	Hartford, . .	3	13	1	1	34	52	..	5	5	57	62
Total,		41	132	10	40	371	594	1	97	98	692	673

Per cent. present, 85.84; gain over 1900, 1.14 per cent.

SECOND INFANTRY.

LOCALITY.		PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Field Staff, N.-C. S. Hos- pital Corps and Band,	New Haven, .	14	10	..	23	2	49	..	5	5	54	53
Company A,	Waterbury, .	3	12	1	2	49	67	..	1	1	68	61
Company B,	New Haven, .	3	13	1	2	40	59	..	6	6	65	64
Company C,	New Haven, .	3	11	..	2	39	55	..	11	11	66	68
Company D,	New Haven, .	3	14	1	..	37	55	..	11	11	66	68
Company E,	New Haven, .	3	12	1	2	40	58	..	1	1	59	62
Company F,	New Haven, .	3	14	1	1	47	66	..	2	2	68	68
Company G,	Waterbury, .	3	14	1	2	45	65	..	2	2	67	67
Company H,	Middletown, .	3	13	1	2	33	52	..	8	8	60	56
Company I,	Meriden, .	3	12	1	2	47	65	..	2	2	67	63
Company K,	Wallingford, .	3	12	1	1	45	62	..	5	5	67	67
Total, . . .		44	137	9	39	424	653	..	54	54	707	697

Per cent. present, 92.36; loss from 1900, 1.47 per cent.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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THIRD INFANTRY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Field, Staff, Non-Com. Staff and Hospital Corps,	Putnam, . . .	13	9	..	..	5	27	..	3	3	30	29
Company A,	Norwich, . . .	3	13	1	..	48	65	..	1	1	66	58
Company B,	Pawcatuck, . .	2	8	..	2	21	33	1	24	25	58	48
Company C,	Norwich, . . .	2	11	..	2	27	42	..	14	14	56	46
Company D,	New London, . .	2	9	1	2	30	44	1	2	3	47	47
Company E,	Willimantic, . .	3	14	1	2	30	50	..	6	6	56	60
Company F,	Danielson, . . .	3	8	1	1	18	31	..	8	8	39	59
Company G,	Putnam, . . .	3	10	..	2	28	43	..	8	8	51	53
Company I,	New London, . .	3	7	..	2	24	36	..	12	12	48	38
Total,		34	89	4	13	231	371	2	78	80	451	438

Per cent. present, 82.26; gain over 1900, 6.46 per cent.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Field, Staff, N.-C. S. Hospital Corps and Band,	Stamford, . . .	14	8	..	24	5	51	..	3	3	54	53
Company B.	Bridgeport, . . .	3	10	..	..	27	40	..	10	10	50	53
Company C.	Stamford, . . .	3	12	1	2	34	52	..	2	2	54	55
Company D.	Norwalk, . . .	3	5	..	..	29	37	..	8	8	45	32
Company E.	Bridgeport, . . .	3	10	1	2	19	35	..	20	20	55	48
Company F.	Norwalk, . . .	3	12	1	2	35	53	..	4	4	57	51
Company G.	Danbury, . . .	3	11	1	2	38	55	..	3	3	58	53
Company I.	Winsted, . . .	3	8	..	1	32	44	..	11	11	55	60
Company K.	Bridgeport, . . .	3	9	1	2	37	52	..	5	5	57	49
Total,		38	85	5	35	256	419	..	66	66	485	454

Per cent. present, 86.39; gain over 1900, 3.79 per cent.

SEPARATE COMPANY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.						ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
First,	New Haven, .	3	14	1	2	41	61	..	2	2	63	60

Per cent. present, 96.83; gain over 1900, 10.16 per cent.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Captain,	New Haven,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
First Section, .	Hartford, .	1	4	..	5	10	..	..	..	10	10
Second Section, .	New Haven,	1	4	..	5	10	..	..	..	10	10
Third Section, .	New London	1	4	1	3	9	..	1	1	10	10
Fourth Section, .	Bridgeport, .	1	4	..	5	10	..	..	..	10	9
Total,		5	16	1	18	40	..	1	1	41	40

Per cent. present, 97.56; gain over 1900, 7.56 per cent.

CAVALRY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.
Troop A, . . .	New Haven,	3	14	2	36	55	..	2	2	57

Per cent. present, 96.49

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

BATTERY A, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Trumpeters.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Capt. & N. C. S.	Branford,	1	..	.	4	5	...	...	...	5	5
1st Platoon, .	Guilford,	2	4	1	17	24	...	12	12	36	37
2d Platoon, .	Branford.	2	6	1	28	37	...	3	3	40	38
Total,		5	10	2	49	66	...	15	15	81	80

Per cent. present, 81.48; gain over 1900, 8.98 per cent.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
First Section, .	Hartford	1	4	6	11	...	...	...	11	10
Second Section, .	New Haven,	1	2	6	9	...	1	1	10	9
Third Section, .	New London	1	3	5	9	..	1	1	10	10
Fourth Section, .	Bridgeport,	1	3	6	10	...	...	...	10	10
Total,		4	12	23	39	...	2	2	41	39

Per cent. present, 95.12; gain over 1900, 0.25 per cent.

NAVAL MILITIA.

	LOCALITY.	PRESENT.					ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Seamen.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total.	1901.	1900.
Commander,											
Staff and Petty Staff,	New Haven,	9	12	..	..	21	..	1	1	22	21
First Division,	New Haven,	4	11	1	39	55	..	3	3	58	54
Second Division,	Hartford,	4	9	1	45	59	..	4	4	63	75
Third Division,	Bridgeport,	3	9	..	34	46	..	4	4	50	58
Total,		20	41	2	118	181	..	12	12	193	208

Per cent. present, 93.78; gain over 1900, 3.40 per cent.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

RECAPITULATION.

BRIGADE AND NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.	HEADQUARTERS.	PRESENT.				ABSENT.			AGGREGATE.	
		Commissioned Officers.	Non-Com and Petty Officers.	Trumpeters.	Musicians.	Privates and Seamen.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total
Brig.-General and Staff, . .	South Norwalk, . .	11	2	...	..	...	13	...	3	3
1st Infantry,	Hartford,	41	132	10	40	371	594	1	97	98
2d Infantry,	New Haven,	44	137	9	39	424	653	...	54	54
3d Infantry,	Putnam,	34	89	4	13	231	371	2	78	80
4th Infantry,	Stamford,	38	85	5	35	256	419	...	66	66
First Separate Company, . .	New Haven,	3	14	1	2	41	61	...	2	2
Battery A, Light Artillery, .	Branford,	5	10	2	...	49	66	..	15	15
Brigade-Signal Corps, . . .	New London,	4	12	...	...	23	39	...	2	2
M.-G. Battery,	New Haven,	5	16	1	...	18	40	...	1	1
Troop A,	New Haven,	3	14	2	...	36	55	...	2	2
Naval Battalion,	New Haven,	20	41	2	...	118	181	...	12	12
Total,		208	552	36	129	1567	2492	3	332	335
										2705

Per cent. present, 88.15; gain over 1900, 2.46 per cent.

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**REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL, BRIGADE MEDICAL
DIRECTOR AND SURGEON NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.**

Report of Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LAKEVILLE, September 30, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

Sir:

I respectfully transmit to you for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, the reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbur S. Watson, Medical Director, and Lieutenant David M. Trecartin, Surgeon, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard. I feel that the recommendations in Colonel Watson's report should be given careful consideration, especially the one concerning the care of the sick.

I also enclose the report of First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, and myself, as representatives of the medical department, to the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which convened in Washington, D. C., June 5, 6 and 7, 1902.

The following sums have been received and disbursed:

1901.	Dr.		
Nov. 9.	To Cash (Order State Comptroller on State Treasurer),		\$100.00
1902.	CR.		
Jan. 13.	By Cash C. P. Gladding,	\$12.50	
July 28.	By Cash C. R. Griswold,	14.85	
	Balance on hand,	72.65	\$100.00

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. KNIGHT,

Surgeon-General.

DANBURY, CONN., September 19th, 1902.

Brigadier-General George H. Knight,
Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit my report of tour of duty at Camp Keeler, Aug. 11th to 16th, inclusive, as required by Article 10, Section 12, paragraph 396, Law and Regulations, Connecticut National Guard.

All the troops arrived early in the forenoon in good health; only slight ailments were reported to the Regimental Surgeons on Monday. Two regiments at a time were out on field work and bivouaced six miles from camp, remaining one night in shelter tents. The First and Third Regiments were so camped on Monday night during a severe, cold rain storm of several hours duration. The other two regiments experienced good weather but very cold at night; notwithstanding this radical change from their accustomed habits and mode of living, there was very little sickness resulting; slight colds, malaria, sore throat, diarrhea and sore feet were the only complaints recorded.

HEALTH.

During the whole week in camp only 49 men were reported sick in quarters and 15 in hospital, the smallest number for any week in the history of the camp, and with few exceptions, those reported sick in quarters or hospital one morning were reported returned to duty the next morning; one case of injury to knee and two of malaria, with chills, were in hospital a longer time.

One accident to a Battery A man on Friday night from explosion of powder was the most severe casualty of the week; he was sent to the New Haven hospital Saturday morning. It seemed then that he must lose the sight of both eyes, but I am glad to quote from Major Townsend's report, Sept. 10th, that while this man was still in the hospital, he is assured the sight of both eyes, but the face will be much scarred, due to extensive burns, involving the deep tissues of the face.

Sickness due to the effects of liquor was almost nil; only one case of alcoholism was sent to hospital during the week. To the more temperate habits of the men and exclusion of unripe fruit and the pie vender from camp, is due this unusually good health

record, not forgetting also the excellent quality of well cooked food provided. Of this, every surgeon made special mention in his report to me; the good water we hope to always have, for it stands first.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

Under this head I have only to refer to my report of last year, when I strongly recommended a uniform black leather walking shoe to be made a part of the uniform and issued to the men, also the neutral colored wool shirt to replace the present blue ones and made to take the braces under the shirt.

BRIGADE HOSPITAL.

The new hospital tents of dark canvas are a long step in advance of the old ones, and were appreciated by all who were obliged to occupy them, as well as by the officers in charge.

A tent of the same size as the present ones should be placed in the rear of the dispensary and equipped with appliances for surgical work, viz., an operating table, sterilizer and all necessary supplies for immediate use as well as for any emergency which may arise from sudden call for more extended work; at present all the surgical work and minor dressings (of which there are many) have to be done in the already overcrowded dispensary, where there is no seclusion; a white tent would be best for this, giving more light.

REGIMENTAL HOSPITAL.

Regimental hospitals are urged by all the surgeons, thinking they can do better for their men if they have them under their immediate care, and that the Brigade Hospital be maintained for the more seriously sick and injured, and for medical supplies under care of a specially appointed Medical Officer.

NURSES.

The militia owes its existence in part to the belief that it may be of value for national defense; each modern war has proved the need of trained female nurses at all except the advanced hospitals; it has shown that the ordinary trained nurse may or may not be useful as a military nurse. It is recommended that a thoroughly trustworthy nurse, with good executive ability, be given the title of superintendent of nurses, that she be

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

directed to instruct herself in army methods, that she keep a list of names and addresses of nurses she believes would be valuable in case of emergency, that she report twice a year to the Surgeon-General and hold herself in readiness to report at any time when in the opinion of the Surgeon-General her services are required, her uniform and pay to be that of superintendent of nurses in the regular army, and that she receive the yearly allowance given by the State to each officer for the purchase of uniforms.

The regular army has adopted the system of female nursing. The National Guards of a number of States are about to do so, and I earnestly hope Connecticut may be one of the first to make this very important addition to the medical department of her Militia.

KITCHENS.

I would first refer to the disposal of refuse and overflow of water about the kitchens. At present the water runs into blind wells which soon fill and overflow, creating a disagreeable and unsanitary condition. It being a permanent camp, I would recommend that a drain pipe be laid from each kitchen and so connected as to carry all refuse and surplus water away from the kitchen and into the bay in the rear, and that the whole floor area of the kitchens and around the water supply pipes be cement or concrete. The smoke from the Buzzacott ovens, owing to the nearby messhouses and open kitchen sheds, is deflected down by currents of air which keep the cooks in constant clouds of smoke: many reports come to me of inflamed and sore eyes among the cooks, due to this cause, and I fear good cooks will be hard to obtain if the present condition continues. I hope soon to see the U. S. pattern post range installed in separate kitchens in place of the present system, which is all right for open field cooking.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The Hospital Corps, one of the most essential though not showy branches of the service, does good work and should be encouraged, especially in the litter drill work. This, it is impossible for them to perfect for want of, at least, two more men in each corps. I would recommend (as I did last year) that two men be enlisted for each corps as hospital stewards, doctors or druggists if possible, as they are worth double the number of unintelligent

men, and would, in a short time, be able to instruct bearers taken from the ranks, if necessary, in the ordinary duties of litter work. This addition to the hospital corps is so important that I hope it will receive the attention it merits.

I want to thank all the medical officers and hospital corps men for the interest they have shown, and the efficient manner in which they have done their work, and the surgeons especially, who have reported to me promptly, (as a rule) for the help and suggestions given in their reports, many of which are incorporated herein.

Respectfully yours,

WILBUR S. WATSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Medical Director Brigade, C. N. G.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., September 30, 1902.

Brigadier-General George H. Knight,

Surgeon-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor to submit my report as Surgeon, Naval Battalion, C. N. G., for the year ending September 30 1902. During the year no special work has been called for on the part of the Medical Department. Field day of the battalion at Bridgeport, Conn., on May 22d, 1902, there were no cases requiring medical attention. During the annual tour of duty of the Battalion on the U. S. S. "PANTHER," August 30th to September 9th, 1902, 138 treatments were recorded, none of which were of serious character, and considering the work of the battalion, particularly the long march at Montauk Point, in a severe storm, the absence of illness, in my judgment, speaks very highly for the physical condition of the men.

Respectfully,

DAVID MUNSON TRECARTIN,

Lieutenant and Surgeon, Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

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REPORT OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit, herewith, the report of the Commissary Department for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1902.

The ration issued was on the same basis as last year, and although the cost of fresh meat and hams was considerable in excess of last year, yet by careful and judicious buying, I was enabled to furnish the rations for 35.12 cents, nearly two cents less than last year. The quality of the ration was of the very best that could be bought, and no complaint came to me on that score.

To provide a travel ration that will give general satisfaction is rather a difficult problem to solve. My judgment is, that canned food for the principal part of it, is the best. It requires no cooking, and can always be depended upon as fresh and wholesome. This year I furnished canned corned beef hash as one of the components of the travel ration, and it met with general approval. Twenty-one hundred and thirty-eight pounds of it were consumed.

The following is the amount of the principal components of the ration furnished during the encampment, viz :—

Fresh beef.....	11,623 pounds.
Hams.....	7,735 "
Cheese.....	1,289 "
Soft bread.....	8,307 "
Hard bread.....	1,243 "
Flour.....	575 "

Beans.....	1,716	"
Potatoes.....	12,980	"
Onions.....	2,228	"
Coffee.....	1,418	"
Sugar.....	2,417	"
Condensed milk.....	1,494	"
Canned tomatoes.....	1,353	cans.
Canned peaches.....	1,260	"
Canned beans.....	670	"
Canned corn beef.....	748	"

On Friday, 1,340 pounds of fresh fish and 2,425 ears of green corn were furnished. In addition to the rations furnished at Camp Keeler, the following were furnished to the Connecticut National Guard, that participated in the maneuvers of the Army and Navy from August 30th, to September 6th, inclusive, viz :—

Coast Artillery.....	\$264.83
Signal Corps.....	220.82

The major portion of this was for rations furnished from this department, while the remainder was cash paid for commutation of rations, and to the U. S. War Department for additional subsistence.

I doubt if there is any State Military Rendezvous in this country where the facilities for obtaining fresh beef and bread equal those at Niantic. Each is brought from New London daily during the encampment, by team, and the journey consumes less than two hours. The subsistence building has every convenience for the safe care and preservation of the stores. I fail to see how it can be improved.

I found the field cooking outfits, at the commencement of the encampment this year, in far better condition than last year. This was due to the fact that they were sent to the different companies early in the year, and kept at their home stations instead being stored in the mess-houses at Niantic. Too much care cannot be bestowed on these outfits to avoid rust, and I would respectfully suggest that the commandant of each company be instructed to see that they are kept in good condition while in their possession.

There is scarcely any well regulated family but what has some slight "disturbance" every week in the year as regards its

subsistence department. Therefore, it is not at all strange that the same conditions should exist with over 2,200 men who are deprived for a week from "all the comforts of home." The Commissary-General is the one who is blamed for everything that goes wrong about the rations. The shortage of rations that was complained of by some of the companies during this last encampment was due to no fault of mine, nor the regimental commissaries. The full ration was issued, and receipted for, and the blame for the shortage rests with the commissary-sergeants, and the company cooks and the commandants should hold the former more strictly responsible for any shortage that occurs.

The company cooks were, as a rule, competent men, and gave general satisfaction. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of these cooks. The plan of having them present certificates to me from the commandants of the different companies, certifying they were the company cooks, worked well, and I suggest it be continued.

To Major Crofut, Brigade Commissary, and to the regimental commissaries, I wish to extend my sincere thanks, for their hearty co-operation. I found them at all time courteous, careful, and conscientious in the performance of their duties. They are all valuable officers.

There is one serious defect in the kitchens, which I think should be remedied. There are no floors to them, and during rainy weather the ground becomes very muddy. In dry weather the drippings and scraps from the tables, on which the food is prepared, fall to the ground, and in consequence, it is thoroughly saturated before the encampment is over, and the odor arising therefrom is anything but pleasant; say nothing of the flies it attracts. If for nothing more than sanitary reasons, I think these conditions should be changed, and would respectfully recommend that a covering of concrete, such as now constitutes the flooring of the mess houses, should be laid over the entire ground space now occupied by the kitchens, and to terminate in a gutter, to be laid at the north side, the entire length of the concrete. By giving a slight pitch to the grade towards the gutter, and having the whole surface flushed with water after the preparation and serving of each meal, the sanitary conditions will be perfect, and all foul odors obviated.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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I would also respectfully recommend the purchase of a sufficient quantity of crockery and glass ware to supply the needs of the Connecticut National Guard while at mess at Niantic. The present outfit consists chiefly of tin ware, and is hardly suitable for use. The cost would not be large to the State, and I think it would be money well invested.

Amount received from State Treasurer,	\$6,681.18
Amount received from sales of supplies and turned into the State Treasurer,	511.19
	<u>\$6,169.99</u>
Amount received from State Treasurer for office expenses for fiscal year ending September 30th, 1902, . . .	\$50.00
Amount returned to State Treasurer,	2.50
	<u>47.50</u>
Total expenses of department,	\$6,217.49

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

MATHEWSON W. POTTER,

Commissary-General.

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**REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST,
COMMANDING BRIGADE, C. N. G.**

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

SOUTH NORWALK, September 30, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR :

As required by law, I have the honor to report the conduct and discipline of the annual encampment of 1902.

In compliance with General Orders No. 20, A.-G. O., dated July 7, 1902, and Special Orders No. 105, A.-G. O., dated July 22, 1902, I issued the following orders :

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6.)

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., July 23, 1902.

I. In pursuance of G. O. No. 20 A.-G. O., c. s., as modified by S. O. No. 105, A.-G. O., July 22, 1902, the commanding officers of First, Second, Third, Fourth Regiments and First Separate Company, Infantry, Battery A, Light Artillery, Machine-Gun Battery, and Troop A, Cavalry, will assemble their respective commands at the State Military rendezvous, Niantic, on Monday, August 11, 1902, before 10 o'clock a. m., in khaki uniform, armed and fully equipped with shelter halves, ponchos, overcoats, blankets, canteens, haversacks, mess kits and field cooking outfits, for six days' field and camp duty. Field work, for which detailed orders will be later issued, will occupy August 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th. The Brigade Staff will report mounted.

II. In honor of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Commander-in-Chief, the camp is designated,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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CAMP KEELER,

STATE MILITARY RENDEZVOUS,

NIANTIC, CONN.

III. Daily routine is prescribed as follows :

Reveille and Roll Call.....	5.45 a. m.
Sick Call.....	6.00
Police Call.....	6.05
Breakfast.....	6.30
Regimental and Battalion Drill.....	7.30 to 9.00
Inspection of Quarters ..	7.30
Guard Mounting.....	9.00
Troop A Drill.....	9.30 to 10.30
Regimental and Battalion Drill.....	10.30 to 12.00 m.
Orderly Hour.....	12.00
Dinner	12.30 p. m.
Battery A and Machine-Gun Battery Drill..	1.30 to 3.00
Troop A. Drill.....	3.00 to 4.00
Regimental Parade, Fourth and Second Regiments,	4.00
Regimental Parade, First and Third Regiments..	4.30
Brigade Formation, Thursday.....	5.15
Retreat.....	6.25
Supper.....	6.30
Tattoo and Roll Call.....	9.30
Taps	10.30

Guard Mounting, Monday at 12.00 m. Review by the
Commander-in Chief, Friday, 2.30 p. m.

IV. Major James K. Crofut, Brigade Commissary, is hereby detailed on duty in the subsistence department, and will report to the Commissary-General at the State Military Rendezvous on Saturday, August 9, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. Commandants of all organizations will order their respective commissaries, regimental commissary-sergeants and cooks to report to the Commissary-General at the same time and place for instruction. Company and other organization commanders will furnish to their respective cooks an order directing them to report as above ordered, and all cooks, upon reporting to the Commissary-General, will present such orders to that officer. Pay-rolls will carry pay for this extra duty. Commissaries, commissary-sergeants and cooks will report to their respective commanders on the arrival of the troops Monday morning.

V. The Quartermaster-General will provide tentage, and each organization will pitch its own camp.

VI. Baggage will be limited to two company chests for each infantry company and platoon of artillery ; one chest for each machine-gun section, and one valise or small trunk for each officer. Transportation for field and

staff horses will be allowed from brigade and regimental headquarters, and for battery and cavalry horses from organization headquarters.

VII. Requisition for shelter halves, ponchos and transportation will be made on the Quartermaster-General on or before the 25th instant, and on the Commissary-General for rations on or before August 9th. Commissioned officers will provide their own subsistence.

VIII. Pay rolls completed and signed in strict accordance with law and regulations must be delivered at Adjutant-General's office in camp before 10 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, August 16th.

IX. Commanding officers will be held responsible for prompt roll-calls at reveille, the presence of a commissioned officer at the line through the entire call, thorough morning policing of streets and quarters, and quick formations at first sound of assembly; they will see that lights are out at taps and will turn out at night at the slightest disorder, enforcing quiet and discipline, and placing in arrest any soldier or civilian violating the good order of the camp.

X. Separate regimental and battery guards will be maintained. Posts of the guard will be established at general headquarters and the gate. The countersign and parole for all guards will be given out from brigade headquarters.

XI. Captain Robert G. Mitchell, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby detailed as Commander of the Guard for general headquarters and the gate, in addition to his other duties.

XII. Peddling and huckstering on the camp are forbidden, and fireworks and illuminations are prohibited, except that regimental commanders may permit illuminations in their respective camps, Friday night before taps.

XIII. Regimental officers of the day will cause police details to thoroughly police their camps mornings before nine and afternoons before four o'clock, specially the mess houses and sinks and grounds around them. Cooks will police the immediate vicinity of their fires. Officers of the guard will see that guard quarters and vicinity are kept carefully policed. Regimental quartermasters will accompany officers inspecting quarters.

XIV. The medical director, surgeons and assistant surgeons will make frequent inspections of food supplies, disposal of garbage, and general sanitary conditions, reporting daily to their commanding officers.

XV. The commanding officer of Battery A, will cause one gun to be fired at reveille and retreat.

XVI. Captain Frank D. Layton, Aid-de-Camp, is hereby detailed as acting provost marshal, in addition to his other duties.

XVII. Bands will report to Drum Major Steele, and trumpeters to the chief trumpeter at the flag staff each evening immediately before retreat.

XVIII. By authority of law the sale or delivery of spirituous and malt liquors within one mile of the encampment or upon the grounds of the camp is hereby prohibited.

XIX. Encampment duty being ordered by authority of the law of the State, every officer and enlisted man will be required to report for duty or

furnish reasons of imperative character for absence. Regimental and battery commanders will report to brigade headquarters the names of any officers not present for duty and the cause of absence. Men enlisted after July 16th are liable for duty upon the certificate of company commanders that they are properly drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier and guard duty. Musicians will not be enlisted for camp service after July 21st.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST.

OFFICIAL:

JOHN H. WADE,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD WORK.

Field Orders, pursuant to paragraph I, General Orders No. 20, aforesaid, I issued, as follows:

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., Aug. 4, 1902.

1. Field work under G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., c. s., is prescribed as follows:

On arrival in camp, shelter halves and ponchos will be issued to the First and Third Infantry, and those organizations, under command of Colonel Edward Schulze, will, after an early dinner, and not later than 12:30 o'clock, proceed with advance, rear and flanking guards, to the head of Lake Patagauncet and there go into bivouac on the northerly side of the highway, as in an enemy's country. Interior guards will be at once posted, and a chain of outposts tactically established and maintained in either the cordon or patrol system, or a combination thereof, against an enemy assumed to be approaching from the direction of New London.

Parties inspecting, or testing the efficiency of outposts, will be challenged, but not fired upon. No ammunition will be used. Outposts may be withdrawn at nine o'clock p. m., but will be again posted at daylight.

At one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Colonel Schulze will break camp and take up the return march to Camp Keeler, anticipating the approach of an enemy on his front, but, after challenging, will permit all parties to pass his guards and main body.

At the same hour, the Fourth and Second Infantry, under command of Colonel Hendrie, will march from Camp Keeler to the camp ground occupied by Colonel Schulze, and will carry out the same programme as pre-

scribed for the First and Third Infantry, allowing, on the outward march, all parties to pass, after challenge.

Special attention is directed to Wagner's "Service of Security and Information," Chapter I, Chapter II, pages 22 to 38, Chapter III, Chapter IV and Appendix I, pages 249 to 254.

Colonel Schulze and Colonel Hendrie will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for necessary camp equipage and wagon transportation. The strictest discipline will be enforced to prevent foraging and damage to crops, fences or other property. Commanding officers will be held accountable for any violation by members of their respective commands of this order.

On Monday afternoon, Colonel Sucher, Second Infantry, will exercise his command, or so much thereof and for such length of time as he deems most advantageous, on constructing field fortifications and hasty entrenchments on the rifle range grounds. The First Infantry will be so exercised on Wednesday morning, the Third Infantry on Wednesday afternoon and the Fourth Infantry on Thursday morning. Necessary requisitions therefore will be made on the Quartermaster-General. Portions of those organizations not so engaged will follow the daily routine.

By order of

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUSSELL FROST

ROBERT G. MITCHELL,

Captain and Aid-de-Camp. Acting Asst. Adj.-General.

It being your judgment that practice marches, and encamping, with interior guard and outpost duty, would be the most serviceable field work for this year, I prescribed the exercises above outlined. The slightly sloping field provided by you at the head of Lake Pataguanset, for the provisional camp, was well suited for the purpose. Between woods and the highway was ample room for laying out officers' and company streets, and locating temporary kitchens and sinks. The lake furnished abundant water of good quality. The distance from the state camp gave the troops a practice march of six miles.

The first field force consisting of the First and Third Infantry, under command of Colonel Schulze, equipped with shelter halves, blankets, ponchos, mess kits and field cooking outfits, left Camp Keeler at 12.30 on Monday. The marching column was well formed with advance, rear and flanking guards, in general, well disposed for observation and resistance.

The wagon train carrying the field rations, Buzzacott ovens, firewood and officers' tentage, was well placed and guarded. The day was sultry and the heavy marching order was a burden to the

men, but frequent rests prevented exhaustion, and only five of the whole force were obliged to be picked up by the ambulance.

By pitching their company streets on a line parallel to the highway, there was ample room for the two regiments to encamp side by side. Threatening rain made busy men. Horses were picketed, streets laid out, shelter tents set up, officers' tentage pitched, Buzzacotts placed, cooking begun, sinks prepared, and all done in a prompt, business-like way, that displayed interest and enthusiasm in the work and clearly reflected the value of last year's field duty. An interior guard was posted around the camp, and outposts, under a plan prepared by Colonel Schulze, were established. The plan, as a whole, was well adapted to the character of the country, its highways, woods, open territory, points of observation and general *terrain*. Strong guards of sentinels backed by pickets were posted at highway approaches and other natural avenues of approach, and observing stations were established at high points of view. The patrol system was chiefly employed. The chain of patrols was defective in places. The effective strength of the system would have been materially increased by a greater combination of cordon system with that adopted. At three o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, an outpost detail, which had breakfasted before that hour, was sent out from the camp to relieve the outposts then on duty. This detail remained on duty until called in for dinner, preceding the march back to Camp Keeler. A heavy rain of an hour and a half, Monday evening, was somewhat trying to the troops in camp and brought greater discomfort to the men on outpost, but general good nature prevailed, with a manifest disposition to cheerfully accept and make the best of a soldier's fortune. Commendable discipline, ready obedience to orders, good tempered submission to hardship, as in turning out at two o'clock in the morning after a fatiguing march by men unaccustomed to that work, and in the long night vigil of outpost duty, characterized the service of officers and men. In general, there was active interest in the work, desire for instruction and practice, fixed purpose to well perform all duty and bring credit to the service. In large bodies of men there are, there always will be, some laggards, some *drones*, some *shirkers*. But in this work, laziness and indifference were the rare exceptions, appearing no more than enough to prove the rule of faithful performance of duty. At one o'clock, Tuesday

afternoon, the force, pursuant to orders, broke camp, loaded the wagon train and returned to Camp Keeler with the marching column disposed for meeting the approach of an enemy from the front. Occupied with other duties, I was unable to inspect this column, but reports from staff officers indicate that its disposal and movements were intelligent and well suited to its purpose.

The second field force, composed of the Fourth and Second Infantry, under command of Colonel Hendrie, was slow in forming and nearly half an hour late in starting. Its disposition was well made, and the march well conducted; a cooler day than the preceding one lessened the fatigue, and brought the men fresher to the camp ground. The camp, on the same general lines as that of the first force, was laid out and pitched without confusion or delay, and a general guard around the whole camp was posted. Outposts were established at avenues of approach and points of obligatory passage, but rather in groups and independent details than according to tactical disposition. The outpost plan showed study of the topography of the territory to be covered, and well commanded the more prominent and important positions, but like the first disposition, left the intervals between detachments insufficiently guarded. The first outpost detail was kept on duty all night, and independent patrols were sent from camp for observation and protection. The wisdom of this plan depends upon what was anticipated as to the strategy of the enemy. In elementary work, however, careful following of tactical disposition is preferable. Tuesday night was, for the season, cold. Through a well intentioned but injudicious order, the men of the Fourth Infantry were without overcoats and underwent considerable discomfort.

The good work of this force was marred by the boisterous conduct of some of the men on detached duty. About a dozen small window panes and part of a sash in an old abandoned house were broken; the running part of an old wagon was dragged from one lot, along the highway and left in another lot; a horse, feeding in a lot was driven out of it across the highway and into another lot where it was left; complaints of other conduct of about the same kind were made, the actual facts of which it was impossible, with conflicting reports and denials, to then ascertain. It is certain that annoyance and trouble was caused to the occupants of three houses in the locality. The acts, I am convinced

were done in the spirit of fun, without malicious intent, but were nevertheless, inexcusable and serious breaches of military deportment and discipline. A proper assignment with such details, of officers charged with responsibility for discipline would have prevented that disorder. In case of individual violation of orders, the officer could have identified the offender and brought him to deserved punishment. Conduct of this character brings reproach upon the good name of the service, and impairs the confidence of the people in its value. It gives rise to exaggerated reports and hostile criticism which faithful service and soldierly deportment labor long to overcome. A few men in a brief hour can create in unreasoning minds, prejudice which the honorable record of hundreds of Connecticut's loyal soldiers may never overcome. It embarrasses the military authorities and gives excuse for excessive claims against the state for damages. In this connection, I will add that every citizen should be fairly and amply compensated for every item of damage sustained by reason of such conduct, but in justice to the State, it should not be mulcted by exorbitant and unfounded claims, presented to take advantage of the opportunity, rather than to recover just compensation.

The exercises in field fortifications and hasty entrenchments on the state rifle range grounds, which you specially suggested for part of the field work, were carried out with credit to each regiment. Not calculated to provoke enthusiasm, the work was taken up with interest and spirit. The manual labor with pick and shovel was done with such readiness and good spirit that an occasional disposition to shirk was conspicuous by its rarity, and served to make impressive the general purpose of our troops to cheerfully perform any duty of the soldier prescribed by superior authority. Trenches deep enough for standing were dug, and embankments and trenches were combined to make efficient, temporary fortifications. The Fourth Infantry skillfully screened its entrenchments by bushes set in imitation of natural growth, effectively hiding the men while giving them opportunity for observation and firing. These exercises can be repeated with profit.

DUTY IN CAMP.

Organizations not engaged in field work, carried out the prescribed daily drill and duty with evident improvement from day to day. While two regiments were outside, the parade ground was

left clear for extended order drill by the two regiments remaining in camp. The ceremonies, guard mounting, regimental parade and brigade review, reached a standard of performance never surpassed. In close order, the duties of guides in line and column, by special excellence, showed the result of competent instruction. Greater efficiency was noted in the general work of non-commissioned officers.

In drills and other duty, as in discipline, the essential need of the Guard is force, good sense and inspiring example on the part of officers. A military company has an individuality as clearly defined as that of a person. The character of a company always reflects the character of its officers. On military duty, the social relations of officers and men should be laid aside; the familiarity of every-day association, broken off, not with arrogance, but with the soldierly dignity that commands respect and obedience. Discipline and familiarity are incapable of harmonious combination. Enlisted men take pride in a forceful officer, but quickly detect, and too often take advantage of, a weak one.

In guard duty the technical part of the work, except chiefly by new recruits, was well done; saluting by day, and challenging and advancing parties at night, showed intelligent appreciation of the duty.

More force and alertness in preventing men from passing between regimental camps should be insisted upon by commanding officers.

The troops are entitled to commendation for good order in camp. Lights were promptly out at taps, and exceptional quiet prevailed among the enlisted men. At reveille roll call formations were prompter and in better order than last year. In only one regiment, and on but one day, was there occasion for reporting to regimental headquarters, the absence of commissioned officers from this roll call.

Policing was up to the best standard, as appears by the report of the Brigade Inspector. The parade ground, company and officers' streets, guard quarters, kitchens, mess houses and sinks were, as a whole, well policed during the week. Faults or failures in this duty are largely due to lack of force on the part of regimental officers of the day. Some officers appear to give more consideration to the unattractive features of policing than to the appearance and sanitary condition of the camp. Other officers

seem reluctant to order out the police details of companies other than their own. While such inefficiency was exceptional, it was trying to field officers of the day and put upon them the work their subordinates should have promptly done.

THE PROVOST GUARD.

Day duty of the provost guard included the maintenance of one detail at the railroad station for all trains from 6.45 a. m., to 8.15 p. m. Another detail at the drawbridge in the direction of New London, and patrolling details covering the village of Niantic by frequent visits, and the river shore, spiritualist camp and other places in the vicinity, as directed by acting provost marshal. Night duty involved the continuance until midnight of the drawbridge guard, and more frequent and extended patrolling by larger details, the territory to and including Crescent Beach occasionally being patrolled. The work of the guard was arduous, the continuous duty, with loss of sleep, at times, bringing some of the men nearly to physical exhaustion. The officers of the guard were diligent and untiring; they were faithfully supported, with one or two exceptions, by all the men under them. The provost marshal, in his report, commends highly the service and earnest spirit of the guard. On the return of the last detail from Crescent Beach, about two o'clock Saturday morning, the guard, by my orders, following long established custom, was dismissed for the tour of duty. From past experience it was not deemed by me necessary to hold at the railroad station the tired men until the departure of the military trains. About nine o'clock Saturday morning, it was reported to me that there was disorder and violence by soldiers at the station. Two officers of my staff being on duty with sufficient baggage details at the trains near the station, I went from camp to the station, determined, in view of the previous disorder on field duty, to personally order the offenders in arrest and impose such penalties as would restrain tendencies to similar conduct. I found entire good order and quiet at the station and vicinity thereabouts. Investigation disclosed that a party of three soldiers, presumably from baggage details, in a foolish spirit of smartness, had knocked over the apparatus, not then in use, of a hot sausage peddler, scattering the contents on the ground, the wrong-doers at once disappearing. In the excitement, the exaggerated story of violent disorder received its start. In a way

that should be a lesson to all soldiers, this incident illustrates the serious damage done to the whole military establishment by a few men guilty of conduct that sets going exaggerated and constantly growing stories of disgraceful and lawless behavior. The last men to violate the law should be those engaged in the service of its enforcement. Several officers and men were questioned by me to ascertain the names of the transgressors, but it is greatly regretted that their identity could not be satisfactorily fixed.

HEALTH.

The record of only fifteen in hospital out of twenty-four hundred and two officers and men in camp is unequalled. Only two cases of sickness and two of accidents required more than two days detention. Of the two sick cases, one was recovered, and the other was able to return with his command, at the end of the week. The health condition was due to pure water supply, the prohibition of sales by outsiders of eatables and drinks, the faithful service of medical officers, sanitary care and condition of kitchens, mess houses and sinks, the high quality of rations, and specially to the habits and conduct of the troops.

THE COAST ARTILLERY CAMP.

Pursuant to your orders, I directed Captain William F. M. Rogers, Brigade Signal Officer, and Captain Hadlai A. Hull, First Company Coast Artillery, in command of the First and Second Companies, Coast Artillery, as a provisional command, to report to the Adjutant-General, Department of the East, for assignment of their respective commands to duty requested by the War Department in the joint maneuvers of the United States Army and Navy. On September 5th, instant, I visited the camp of the Coast Artillery on the southwestern shore of Plum Island. Through the courtesy of General MacArthur in command of land forces engaged in the maneuvers, and General Gillespie, commander of engineers, I was furnished transportation to the island and given every facility for observing the duty of the Connecticut artillerymen, as well as the service at Fort Terry, where Major Best, in command, gave his personal attention in showing me the interesting work of his forces. The Connecticut companies in guarding the shore were furnished with one battery of two rapid fire guns and one battery of two five inch guns. The instruction and practice they received in manning, handling and working

these guns gave them practical efficiency not obtainable in armory or other drill. The constant vigil of the troops on the lookout by day and night, for an expected naval attack, gave them severe and trying service. The night of the 6th, which I spent with the force, was one of continuous watching, with no sleep for most of the officers and many of the men. But the enthusiasm of the command was fine; the interest in the work, unflagging. The strain of the service would be relieved and better results reached by an increase of the maximum membership of coast artillery companies to eighty-four. Major Best spoke in complimentary terms of the intelligence and reliability that characterized the performance of duty by officers and men, their work being specially commendable because the first in an entirely new branch of the service. The discipline of the camp was excellent, the deportment of the men, while I was there, except in a single case which was promptly dealt with, reflected credit on the command.

SIGNAL CORPS WORK.

None of the Brigade Signal Corps were on duty on Plum Island. Detached details were stretched along the coast and stationed on islands contiguous thereto, from Block Island to Massachusetts. I was therefore unable to personally observe any of the corps work. But General Greeley, chief signal officer of the Army, gave me some details of its duties, and the responsible service placed upon it. His report of the general efficiency of the corps, and the conspicuous work of one detachment in maintaining a station by clever device and repeated hiding from a large force of marines seeking to capture them, was a gratifying tribute to the organization. He did not hesitate to say that in ability and aptitude this corps stands well up with the professional soldiers of the same service in the army.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Each succeeding encampment marks the progress of the brigade in military efficiency and preparedness. The new organizations, the cavalry and coast artillery, in these respects, gained greatly by the camp duty of this year, and proved themselves valuable acquisitions to the service. Troop A showed signal improvement in drill and horsemanship.

Compared with that of a few years past, the condition of the brigade for active service makes clear an advance as striking as

it is gratifying. With the present equipment and experience, the troops could, on immediate orders, take the field, pitch their tents, feed themselves, care for the sick, and in all ways provide for themselves as regular army soldiers engaged in actual campaigning. This situation contrasted with the old system of contract catering and doing for the troops much that they should do for themselves, makes conspicuous the advancement in the essentials of the soldiers' service.

With this advancement, has been elevation of the aim and purpose of honorable service, growing respect for soldierly conduct in officers and men, condemnation of deportment degrading the service and bringing it into disrepute. There is increasing intelligence in the apprehension and application of military principles, of the underlying reasons for the requirements of military discipline, and better appreciation of the obligations of the soldier. This steady development is manifest to anyone in studious contact with the many officers and men of the brigade who are making personal sacrifice and devoting valuable time and labor to our military needs, with no substantial reward except the consciousness of duty well done and the promotion of the service they love.

The best citizenship of Connecticut is found in her soldiery. In the ranks and on the roll of commissioned officers are men standing high in the professional and commercial activities of the State, men who toil with their hands and men bearing burdens in industrial and financial affairs, patriotic men, who by labor and by self-denial, are seeking to keep honorable and honored the military service of our State.

I wish to make my special acknowledgements to the Adjutant-General for his directions and suggestions preliminary to camp, and for his assistance and ready co-operation in its work.

I am glad to express my appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and consideration of Colonel John Milton Thompson, of the United States Army, who was detailed by the War Department to inspect the conduct of the camp. His purpose to be fair and helpful was gratefully evident.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

RUSSELL FROST,

Brigadier-General Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.

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**REPORT OF MAJOR FREDERICK A. HILL, BRIGADE
INSPECTOR, C. N. G.**

NORWALK, CONN., Sept. 26, 1902.

*Brigadier-General Russell Frost,
Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

SIR :

In accordance with paragraph 384 Regulations, C. N. G., I have the honor to submit my annual report, the first duty under my present appointment being at

CAMP KEELER.

The organizations arrived in camp on Monday morning, August 11th, as follows:

Organization.	Train Due.	Train Arrived.	Formed at Station.	Arrived at Camp.	Reported at Brigade Hdqrs
Troop A,	7.15			.	8.05
Battery A,	8.15	8.40		9.05	9.05
1st Separate Co.,	8.25	9.00	9.05	9.16	9.16
2d Infantry,	8.25	9.00	9.10	9.25	9.25
4th Infantry,	8.45	9.10	9.20	9.35	9.40
3d Infantry,	8.45	9.20	9.25	9.45	9.50
1st Infantry,	9.05	9.25		9.50	9.54
Machine-Gun Battery arrived Sunday night, reported Monday,					10.30

The consolidated morning report, August 11, showed 2,402 troops in camp, a somewhat smaller number than last year. This was due to the disbanding of three companies of the Third Infantry and one company of the First Infantry, and also to the fact that the Signal Corps and the Coast Artillery were not ordered

into camp with the brigade, but performed their tour of duty with the Army in the maneuvers on the coast.

The organizations present in camp all showed large increase in strength over last year, the Fourth Infantry being conspicuous in this respect.

In General Orders No. 6, B. H., July 23, 1902, Section 5, it was ordered that each organization should pitch its own camp, the Quartermaster-General providing tentage.

The purpose of this order being to give the men practice, the tents should, to comply with the spirit of the order, have been pitched by the men who were to occupy them. In the Fourth Infantry this was done, but all of the other organizations evaded the order by sending in advance of the arrival of the troops, a detail which pitched the tents for the whole organization.

Four days were largely devoted to field work under General Orders No. 7, Brigade Headquarters.

The field exercises, in a supposedly hostile country were of great benefit to the troops.

The First and Third Infantry went out Monday, bivouaced near Lake Pataguanset that night, returning Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday, the Fourth and Second Infantry carried out the same performance.

The service of security was better performed by the latter commands than by the former, but in the latter case the men suffered much from the cold, having left their overcoats behind.

Practice in throwing up hasty intrenchments was had by each regiment on the rifle range west of the camp. The men took hold with enthusiasm and worked like beavers. When the Fourth Infantry had completed their intrenchments, Major Hurley, who was in command, caused small bushes and green branches to be cut and stuck in the earthworks, so that, although a whole battalion was concealed in the trenches, no one was visible, and at a distance of 150 yards there was no evidence of the presence of any troops. The appearance was that of a natural growth of bushes.

Quarters and policing were inspected Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, following the same bill of dress and system of rating heretofore used, deducting 5 for each tent not properly dressed and 1 for each point in policing.

The ratings were as follows:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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FIRST INFANTRY.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
Band,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company A,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Company B,	100	100	85	100	100	100
Company C,	95	95	100	100	100	99
Company D,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company F,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company G,	100	100	95	100	100	100
Company H,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company I,	80	80	100	100	100	100
Company K,	100	100	95	100	100	100
Regt. Average,	97	97.5	97.5	100	100	99.9
Average for Encampment, 97.3.				99.9.		

SECOND INFANTRY.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
Band,	95	95	100	100	100	99
Company A,	100	95	100	100	100	100
Company B,	95	95	100	100	100	100
Company C,	90	100	100	100	100	99
Company D,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company E,	100	80	100	100	100	100
Company F,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company G,	100	90	100	100	100	100
Company H,	100	95	100	100	100	100
Company I,	95	90	100	100	100	100
Company K,	90	100	100	100	100	100
Regt. Average,	96.8	94.5	100	100	100	99.8
Average for Encampment, 97.1.				99.9.		

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD INFANTRY.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
Band,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company A,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company C,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company E,	100	95	100	100	98	100
Company G,	100	100	100	100	97	100
Company I,	85	100	100	100	100	100
Regt. Average,	97.5	99.1	100	100	99.1	100
Average for Encampment,	98.8			99.7		

FOURTH INFANTRY.

	Quarters.			Policing.		
	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
Band,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company B,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company C,	100	90	100	100	100	100
Company D,	95	100	100	100	100	100
Company E,	90	95	75	100	100	100
Company F,	100	95	95	100	100	100
Company G,	100	90	95	100	100	100
Company I,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Company K,	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regt. Average.	98.3	96.6	96.1	100	100	100
Average for Encampment,	97			100		

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FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Quarters.				Policing.			
Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average for Encampment,				100.	100.		

TROOP A, CAVALRY.

Quarters.				Policing.			
Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average for Encampment,				100.	100.		

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Quarters.				Policing.			
Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average for Encampment,				100.	100.		

BATTERY A.

Quarters.				Policing.			
Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.	Aug. 14.	Aug. 15.
100	97.5	95	100	100	100	100	100
Average for Encampment,				98.1.	100.		

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

SUMMARY.

	Quarters.	Policing.
First Infantry,	97.3	99.9
Second Infantry,	97.1	99.9
Third Infantry,	98.8	99.7
Fourth Infantry,	97	100
First Separate Company,	100	100
Troop A, Cavalry,	100	100
Machine-Gun Battery,	100	100
Battery A,	98.1	100
Average of brigade for encampment,	98.5	99.9

The discipline was very good as a rule, the policing slightly better in the brigade than last year. The abolition of the hucksters in camp made it much easier to keep the parade ground free from litter.

The guard duty was excellent in camp and the work of the provost guard well performed.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK A. HILL,

Major and Brigade Inspector, C. N. G.

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**REPORT OF INSPECTORS SMALL ARMS PRACTICE, C. N. G.,
OF SPRING PARADES 1902.**

**Report of Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector of Small Arms
Practice, Fourth Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.**

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., June 1, 1902.

*Colonel Charles W. Hendrie,
Commanding Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.*

SIR :

In compliance with G. O., No. 1, R. H., dated April 24th, 1902, I attended the parades of the following companies :

May 8th, I was with Company K; weather fine, and the shooting was confined to two hundred yards. Found men all anxious to learn the use of the rifle. Twenty-one men qualified as marksmen.

May 12th, I was with Hospital Corps. Qualified six men; all that reported, on both ranges, and as a number of the non-commissioned staff and band reported, they were qualified also. Total qualified for one day, eleven.

May 13th, I was with Company D. In this company I found the plan of shooting very good, as each corporal had a squad, and had it in readiness to shoot when his squad was called to the firing point, which aided me, and lessened the confusion. The forenoon was showery, and delayed shooting. Twenty-five men qualified, which I considered a very creditable showing, as the captain informed me that most of the men had never shot before, and in this company, I also found the military courtesy excellent.

May 17th, I was with Company I. When I arrived I found the company shooting at two hundred yards, and it being quite windy, it delayed shooting on this range, and I found the officers able instructors, as the scores will show. Twenty-nine men qualified.

May 20th, I was with Company E. It was an ideal day for shooting, and the men were all anxious to qualify. They made a very creditable showing by qualifying twenty-nine men as marksmen.

May 21st, I was with Company B. Unfortunately, through some error, this company had no ammunition, only what the other companies could spare. Captain Halligan made every effort possible to secure ammunition, but with no success. Four qualified.

May 22d, I was with Company C. I found this company shooting on two hundred yard range. A strong cross wind delayed the shooting, and prevented a number from qualifying. Twelve men qualified as marksmen.

May 26, I was with Company G. Here I found the shooting progressing at a rapid rate, as Captain King had erected an additional range, which facilitated the work of qualifying, as both ranges could be used at the same time. In this company I also found the discipline excellent. Twenty-nine men qualified.

May 27th, I was with Company F. I found the company shooting at two hundred yards. The day was very stormy, and the shooting was continued in the rain, which made it very discouraging work; but the men took hold with a will, which made their showing a very creditable one. Thirty men qualified as marksmen.

In all companies I find that the men should have more armory practice in sighting, for I find little trouble in qualifying men that have some knowledge of their sights, and know how to take the shooting position, and I respectfully recommend that more attention be given to the above points.

I also made an inspection of the rifles of the companies, and found them in very bad shape; mostly due to rust in the barrels; in fact, most of the companies were depending on one or two rifles for their target work, which made the qualifying slower than was necessary.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. BRADLEY,

*Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain Edward E. Moseley, Inspector of Small Arms
Practice, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.**

HARTFORD, CONN., May 31, 1902.

Colonel Edward Schulse,

Commanding First Infantry, C. N. G.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with General Orders No. 3, R. H., dated April 25, 1902, I attended the spring parades, and inspected the rifle practice of the following seven companies of the First Infantry: Companies A, B, C, G. H, I, and K.

Lieutenant P. J. Cosgrove, Battalion Adjutant, supervised the rifle practice for Company D, on Saturday, May 24th; Captain F. E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant, for Company E, and the Hospital Corps, on Saturday, May 17th, and Captain A. C. Bill, for Company F, on Wednesday, May 21st, 1902.

The following are the results of the rifle practice in the companies of your command on their field days:

Company A, at Hartford, May 26th, 1902.

Number of men shooting	38
Number of men qualified	20
Sharpshooters	2
First-class marksmen	9
Marksmen	9

Company B, at Hartford, May 20th, 1902.

Number of men qualified	19
First-class marksmen	9
Marksmen	10

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Company C, at Rockville, May 17th, 1902.

Number of men qualified.....	27
First-class marksmen	7
Marksmen.....	20

Company D, at Hartford, May 24th, 1902.

Number of men qualified.....	18
First-class marksmen	4
Marksmen.....	14

Company E, at Hartford, May 17th, 1902.

Number of men shooting.....	45
Number of men qualified.....	18
Sharpshooters.....	1
First-class marksmen.....	6
Marksmen.....	11

Company F, at Hartford, May 21st, 1902.

Number of men shooting.....	55
Number of men qualified.....	53
Sharpshooters	5
First-class marksmen.....	15
Marksmen.....	33

Company G, at South Manchester, May 24th, 1902.

Number of men qualified.....	15
First-class marksmen.....	6
Marksmen	9

Company H, at Hartford, May 22d, 1902.

Number of men shooting.....	31
Number of men qualified.....	20
Sharpshooters	1
First-class marksmen.....	11
Marksmen.....	8

Company I, at Hartford, May 14, 1902.

Number of men qualified.....	31
Sharpshooters	5
First-class marksmen.....	13
Marksmen	13

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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Company K, at Hartford, May 19th, 1902.

Number of men qualified.....	40
Sharpshooters	3
First-class marksmen.....	14
Marksmen	23

Hospital Corps, at Hartford, May 17th, 1902.

Number of men shooting.....	5
Number of men qualified.....	3
Marksmen	3

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD E. MOSELEY,

*Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
First Infantry, C. N. G.*

Report of Captain Harry C. Young, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Second Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., June 2, 1902.

Colonel Theodore H. Sucher,
Commanding Second Infantry, C. N. G.

SIR:

In compliance with G. O. No. 1, R. H., dated New Haven, May 1st, 1902, I have the honor to report that I was present on the field days of each company of your command, and supervised the rifle practice of each company.

On the 14th, Company B, reported promptly at 8 o'clock A. M.; devoted five hours to rifle practice. Qualified twenty-seven men at 200 yards; sixteen men at 500 yards.

On the 15th, Company G commenced shooting shortly after 8 A. M.; spending seven and one-half hours on the range, squads alternating from guard duty, etc., to rifle practice. Fifty-two men qualified at 200 yards; twenty-five at 500 yards. All three officers qualified with revolver.

On the 17th, Company I reported promptly at 8 A. M. Only the 200 yard rifle range was used. Nineteen men qualified. Time devoted to rifle practice, five hours.

On the 19th, Company E commenced shooting shortly after 8 A. M. Rain interfered somewhat with rifle practice. Only the 200 yard range was used. Number of men qualifying, twenty-two; time devoted to rifle practice, five hours.

On the 20th, I was with Company C. Shooting started promptly at 8 a. m. This company qualified thirty-six men at 200 yards; fifteen men at 500 yards. Time devoted to rifle practice, five hours.

The Hospital Corps, under Major Joseph H. Townsend, also reported at the range on the 20th. About two and one-half

hours were spent in rifle practice. Six men qualified at the 200 yard range, and five at the 500 yard range.

On the 21st, Company F occupied the range five hours. Thirty-eight men qualified at the 200 yard range; sixteen at the 500 yard range.

On the 22d, Company D started shooting at 8 A. M., and devoted seven hours to rifle practice; qualifying forty eight men at 200 yards and twenty-nine men at 500 yards. All three officers qualified with revolver.

On the 24th, I visited Company K at Wallingford. Captain Norton had his men on the range six hours. Thirty-six men qualified at 200 yards. No shooting was done on the 500 yard range. All three officers qualified with revolver.

On the 27th, I was with Company H, Middletown. Owing to the rain, only two hours could be devoted to rifle practice. Five men qualified at 200 yards.

On the 30th, Company A spent five hours in rifle practice. Fifteen men qualified at 200 yards; eleven at 500 yards.

Whole number of men qualifying during field days, exclusive of field and staff officers, three hundred and fourteen.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY C. YOUNG,

*Captain and Inspector Small Arms Practice,
Second Infantry, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms
Practice, Third Infantry, C. N. G.**

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 26, 1902.

*Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hamilton,
Commanding Third Infantry, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report, in compliance with paragraph VI, General Orders No. 2, Regimental Headquarters, c. s., that I attended on their respective field days, as set forth in paragraph I of the General Orders cited, the parade, and directed and inspected the rifle practice of each company of your command.

I have also the honor to report, in compliance with the said paragraph VI, as follows :

Company G—Number shooting, 3 officers and 31 enlisted men ; number qualified as sharpshooters, 2 ; as first-class marksmen, 4 ; as marksmen, 7.

Company I—Number shooting, 3 officers and 25 enlisted men ; number qualified as sharpshooters, 1 ; as first-class marksmen, 10 ; as marksmen 13.

Company C—Number shooting, 2 officers and 47 enlisted men ; number qualified as sharpshooters, 1 ; as first-class marksmen, 13 ; as marksmen, 4.

Company D—Number shooting, 2 officers and 34 enlisted men ; number qualified as sharpshooters, 2 ; as first-class marksmen, 5 ; as marksmen, 10.

Company A—Number shooting, 2 officers and 57 enlisted men ; number qualified as sharpshooters, 3 ; as first-class marksmen, 19 ; as marksmen, 7.

Company E—Number shooting, 3 officers and 42 enlisted men ; number qualified as sharpshooters, none ; as first-class marksmen, 4 ; as marksmen, 7.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. STARK.

*Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Third Infantry, C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms
Practice, Third Infantry, C. N. G.**

NEW LONDON, CONN., May 31, 1902.

*Brigadier-General Russell Frost,
Commanding Brigade, C. N. G.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report, in compliance with paragraph I, General Orders No 2, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., c. s., that I attended the parade and supervised the rifle practice of the First Company Coast Artillery, and to submit the following :

At the request of Captain Hadlai A. Hull, I instructed, for a brief period, the members of his command as to the nomenclature and description of the Springfield rifle, calibre .45, and as to the use and care of this weapon. The individual practice then began. There were three officers and forty enlisted men present. Of this number, one did not shoot, for reasons satisfactory to the commanding officer: one was excused after firing one shot, by the undersigned, because of defective sight in the right eye; and forty-one shot for the State's decorations. Of this last number twenty-two failed to qualify at the 200 yards range. Of the nineteen (two officers and seventeen men) qualifying at the short range, one did not shoot for lack of time, and seven failed to qualify at the 500 yards range. The number qualifying, were therefore eleven first-class marksmen, and eight marksmen.

I beg to submit further, that with a few exceptions, the men showed a lack of instruction in the manual of loading and firing, and in the sighting and position drills. This ignorance is fully accounted for upon considering that this company has been in existence but a short time, and was drilled with arms only a few times previous to the parade. The men, in general, appeared to possess a greater degree of intelligence than I have seen displayed

by the average of men in the Infantry companies with which I am acquainted, and as they were eager to learn all they could, the company may be expected to attain a relatively high percentage of qualified men.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. STARK,

*Captain and Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Third Infantry, C. N. G.*

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**REPORT OF COMMANDER FREDERICK L. AVERILL, COM-
MANDING NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G., REGARD-
ING SPRING PARADE 1902.**

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 15, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR :

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with General Orders No. 10, A.-G. O., c. s., I issued the following order from these headquarters, and in pursuance of the same, this battalion performed one day's field service on Thursday, May 22d, 1902.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 2d, 1902.

GENERAL ORDERS,)

No. 1.)

I. In accordance with G. O. No. 10, A.-G. O., c. s., commanding officers of divisions are hereby ordered to report with their respective commands at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on Thursday, May 22d, 1902, for one day's duty.

II. The 2d Division will leave Hartford at 6:40 A. M., arriving at New Haven at 7:50 A. M., and leave New Haven at 8:10, reporting to battalion line officer at Bridgeport station on arrival.

III. The 3d Division will report at their armory in Bridgeport at 7:00 A. M. and will proceed at once to Seaside Park and establish a camp. Tents for this purpose will be supplied to them by the Quartermaster-General. The chief of this division will assume command of the camp.

IV. The 1st Division will leave New Haven at 8:10 A. M. and will report to battalion line officer at Bridgeport station on arrival.

V. Officers and P. O. of the battalion line and staff will report at battalion headquarters at 7:30 A. M. of said day, except those residing in Hartford and Bridgeport, who will report with the Second and Third Divisions, respectively.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

VI. Commanding officers of the First and Second Divisions will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for the transportation of their commands.

VII. The battalion will report in blue service uniform with leggings, haversacks and canteens, and armed and equipped as infantry. The day's duty will be divided between boat work, ship's routine, and shore duty, the details of which will be furnished to chief of divisions.

VIII. Rations will not be furnished for this service, but every officer and enlisted man will supply himself with his own subsistence for the day, for which a ration of 40c. for each officer and enlisted man will be carried on the pay-roll. Commanding officers will caution their men that no intoxicants will be permitted to be used during the day's tour of duty.

IX. Commanding officers will see that pay-rolls in triplicate, bearing name and rating of every member of their command are properly prepared in advance, and two copies of the same delivered to the Battalion-Adjutant before the end of the day's duty.

By order of

COMMANDER FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

Commanding N. B., C. N. G.

Official :

FREDERICK P. LEWIS,

Lieutenant (J. G.) and Adjutant.

(G. O. No. 8, last of series 1901.)

ITINERARY.

A camp was established at Seaside Park, Bridgeport, Conn. The Third Division erected tents and established a guard-line at 8 A. M., guard consisting of twelve men, three petty officers, and one officer.

The boats assigned to this division for duty were the cutter they had in their possession, and a 28 ft. cutter, No. Y, 457, which was delivered to them before that date.

After establishing a guard-line, the Third Division embarked in the two cutters mentioned above, twenty men, two coxswain, two quartermasters, and two officers. The officers, petty officers, and men not otherwise assigned, of this division, remained in camp for instruction in infantry drill.

On the arrival of the First Division at the Bridgeport station, they proceeded at once to the camp, and on arriving, four men and one petty officer were assigned to guard duty, relieving four men and one petty officer of the Third Division. Twenty men, two coxswains, two quartermasters, and two officers were then as-

signed to cutters No. Y, 176, and No. Y, 245, and the crews embarked at once. The petty officers and men not assigned remained in camp for infantry drill.

Second Division, on arrival at the Bridgeport station were assigned as follows: Two officers, two boatswain mates, four quartermasters, (two acting) three coxswains, and twenty-four enlisted men, to the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA." This crew was divided into two watches, starboard and port, as follows: Starboard watch consisted of one boatswain's mate, two coxswains, one quartermaster, one captain's orderly, one after guard, one messenger, one leadsmen, one helmsman and seven seamen. Port watch consisted of the same petty officers and men as noted above for starboard watch, except there was only one coxswain.

The reason for having four quartermasters was so that two of them would be available to embark in the boats for boat maneuvers, and still leave on board two quartermasters (one on each watch) for duty on the bridge. The water tenders and firemen of all three divisions were assigned to the engineer's department.

Those officers and men of the Second Division not assigned for duty on the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA," proceeded to the camp, and on arriving, four men and one petty officer were detailed for guard duty, relieving four men and one petty officer of the Third Division. Those not assigned remained in camp for instruction in infantry drill.

The U. S. S. "ELFRIDA," after receiving on board the crew from the Second Division, proceeded out of the harbor, and when in sight of the camp, hoisted a signal "embark in cutters and stand off." From the time the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA" appeared in sight, the cutters were considered as directly attached to the ship, and obeyed all her signals.

The Third Division cutter crews that embarked earlier than those from the First Division remained in the vicinity of the camp, and kept a lookout for signals from the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA." Each cutter's crew was provided with an answering pennant, and a red wig wag flag in the boat.

BOAT DRILL.

Ship under sailing orders and all
officers and men absent will re-
turn aboard at once..... Cornet at fore.

Prepare for boat drill.....	Preparatory and Int. "B."
Boat drill.....	Int. "B."
Embark at once and stand-off....	76.
Come along-side.....	General Recall.
Form headed South.....	83.
Form line abreast at interval, right dress.....	10 and Guide Flag.
Forward	2.
Twos left (haul down guide)....	33.
Right front into line (guide left)..	27, Guide and Quar. Flags.
By the right flank (haul down guide)	30.
Form twos 2d, 4th and 6th boats, left oblique.....	24.
Left front into line (guide right)..	26 and Guide Flag.
To the rear (guide center).....	50, Guide and Dispatch Flags.
By the left flank (haul down guide)	31.
Column left.....	47.
Right oblique	48.
Forward	2.
Halt.....	3.
Scatter.....	9.
Form headed east.....	84.
Form single column, double dis- tance	14.
Forward	2.
Left front into line (guide right)..	26.
Left by two's (haul down guide)..	21.
Column left.....	47.
Twos right (guide left)	32, Guide and Quar. Flags.
Right by file (haul down guide)...	18.
On right into line and halt (right dress).....	29 and Guide.
Forward	2.
Squadron left turn.....	41.
Forward (guide left).....	2, Guide and Quarantine.
Left oblique.....	49.
Forward	2.
Halt.....	3.
Lie down in the boats.....	77.

Form headed South	83.
Form line abreast, double interval,	12.
Forward (guide left)	2, Guide and Quarantine.
Left oblique	49.
Forward	2.
By the left flank (haul down guide)	31.
Column right	45.
Column left	47.
By the right flank (guide right)...	30 and Guide.
Squadron right	35.
Forward (guide right)	2 and Guide.
Slow	8.
Full speed	7.
Return to camp	87.

That portion of the battalion remaining in camp, not on guard duty, was instructed in company and battalion of infantry movements, including guard mounting and dress parade, by Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hutchinson.

At 11:15 A. M., the cutter crews were instructed to land by signals from the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA," and the officer-in-charge of the camp at that time (11:15) caused "Drill Re-call" and "Mess Call" to be sounded on the bugle.

At 12:05 P. M., "Assembly" was sounded, and at 12:15 P. M., by signal from the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA," "Embark and stand-off," crews from the first and second divisions embarked in the cutters. The crew from the first division, as far as possible, was made up of men who were not detailed to the cutters during the forenoon period.

The other petty officers and men remained in camp for infantry drill.

The entire battalion was landed at 2:15 P. M., and at 2:45 P. M., the battalion (four companies) was formed for instruction in battalion of infantry movements.

The Senior Lieutenant (J. G.) of the battalion line officers, *Shepard of Hartford*, commanded the fourth company, which was composed of parts of three divisions.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

After battalion drill, and a short street parade, the battalion was dismissed at the Fourth Regiment armory. Refreshments were served at Sailer's Hall.

The work performed afloat and ashore was very instructive.

The following is a report from Lieutenant-Commander Frank S. Cornwell, who was in command of the U. S. S. "ELFRIDA."

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 18th, 1902.

Commander Frederick L. Averill,

Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in pursuance of your verbal order, I proceeded with the U. S. S. ELFRIDA to Bridgeport on the evening of May 21st, leaving New Haven at 8:30 P. M., anchoring in Black Rock harbor at 10:45 P. M.

At 5 A. M., May 22d, got up anchor, and taking in tow the four cutters, which were anchored in Black Rock harbor, headed for Bridgeport Harbor. "Lay to" off Seaside Park and sent ashore to the site selected for the camp, the four cutters, then proceeded up Bridgeport Harbor and tied up to the steamboat dock, arriving there at 8:15 A. M. At 9:15 A. M., received on board a crew of officers and men from the Second Division, Hartford. Left dock at 9:30 A. M. and headed out of harbor, making signal for boat maneuvers. When off Seaside Park, made signal for cutter's crew to embark from shore. Also embarked from the U. S. S. ELFRIDA, the gig and cutter manned by officers and men from the Second Division. Made general recall signal, and when boats were near, ship made signal, to "form line headed south and dress to the right." Boat maneuvers were then executed.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT,

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At 11:45 recalled all boats and sent cutters to camp. U. S. S. ELFRIDA boats returning to the ship. At 1 P. M., signalled all boat crews to embark and the maneuvers of the forenoon were repeated.

At 2:30 all cutters were ordered to return to the camp. I embarked in one of these boats and reported to you about 3 P. M.

Very respectfully,

FRANK S. CORNWELL,

Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer, Naval Battalion, C. N. G.:

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REPORTS OF ARMY AND NAVY JOINT MANEUVERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1902.

*General George M. Colc,**Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.*

GENERAL:

An unusual pressure of important official duties has prevented earlier acknowledgment by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army of the excellent work of the officers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the Connecticut National Guard during the combined Army and Navy Maneuvers, August 30th to September 6th inclusive. He wishes now to express to you, and through you to them, his thanks for your and their invaluable aid.

The patriotic spirit which prompted these men to give their services for a time beyond the limit prescribed by the State for such duties, without recompense other than the consciousness of co-operating with and so aiding the regular forces of our country in perfecting themselves in their prescribed duties, is worthy of the highest commendation.

Conspicuous among the officers whose services were of special value, are Captain W. F. M. Rogers and Lieutenant T. C. B. Snell.

Yours very truly,

A. W. GREELY,

Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.

**Report of Commander Frederick L. Averill, Commanding Naval
Battalion, C. N. G.**

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 22, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to report, in accordance with General Orders No. 21, A. G. O., c. s., and telegram from the Navy Department, approved by you, I issued the following orders :

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 19th, 1902.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

I. In accordance with G. O. No. 21, A. G. O., c. s., commanding officers of divisions are hereby ordered to report with their respective commands at New London on Saturday, August 30th, at 4 P. M. for eight days' duty on board the U. S. S. PANTHER, which has been designated by the Navy Department to be at New London, for purpose specified.

II. Officers and petty officers of the battalion line and staff will report at battalion headquarters, Second Regiment armory, New Haven, at 11 A. M. on said day, except those residing in Hartford and Bridgeport who will report with the Second and Third Divisions.

III. Commanding officers of divisions will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for transportation to New London and return including baggage and such equipment as may be required.

IV. The battalion will assemble in blue service uniform, with leggings, and without arms other than officers' side arms. Officers are to provide themselves with the regulation white duck uniform, including cap, blouse, trousers and white shoes and also their own blankets, bed linen, pillow cases and towels. Enlisted men are to be provided with white working suits, overcoats, hammocks, mattresses, blankets, mess gear and dunnage bags. No baggage is to be carried other than one trunk, bag or valise for each officer, and hammock roll and dunnage bag, properly lashed and secured, for each enlisted man.

Adj.-Gen.—8.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

V. Lieutenant (J. G.) Henry F. Punderson, Paymaster, is hereby directed to take charge of and make all necessary arrangements for the subsistence of the enlisted men. Officers will join the wardroom mess of the ship. Rations will not be furnished by the Commissary-General for this service, but in lieu thereof thirty cents will be allowed each officer and enlisted man for a day's ration, and the same will be carried on the pay-rolls.

VI. Commanding officers of divisions will see that pay-rolls, in triplicate, bearing the name and rating of every member of their commands, are made out strictly in accordance with law. These pay-rolls are to be duly signed by each member performing duty, sworn to by the commanding officer, and two copies delivered to the Battalion Adjutant on or before the last day of the cruise.

By order of

COMMANDER FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

OFFICIAL :

Commanding, N. B., C. N. G.

FREDERICK P. LEWIS,

Lieutenant (J. G.) and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS NAVAL BATTALION, C. N. G.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 28th, 1902.

GENERAL ORDERS,)

No. 3.)

I. Commanding officers of the several divisions are instructed that haversacks and canteens for each officer and enlisted man of their commands should be boxed up and shipped with the dunnage of each division for the cruise commencing Saturday, August 30th, 1902.

II. The battalion line, staff and petty staff will bring their haversacks and canteens with their baggage. Unless a landing force is required, canteens and haversacks will not be issued.

III. No rifles, rifle belts, revolvers, revolver belts, holsters or cartridge boxes will be carried.

IV. Ensign C. H. Northam, 2d Division, is hereby detailed as Adjutant, and is instructed to report to the commanding officer at New London, on Saturday, August 30th, 1902.

V. Ensign Ambrose B. Jewett is hereby detailed as signal officer, and instructed to report to the commanding officer at battalion headquarters on Saturday, August 30th, 1902, at 1:30 P. M.

VI. Division commanders are advised that cutlass and revolver drill will be required some time during this tour of duty.

By order of

COMMANDER FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

OFFICIAL :

Commander N. B., C. N. G.

FREDERICK P. LEWIS,

Lieutenant (J. G.) and Adjutant.

The battalion reported as ordered, arriving at New London at 4:45 P. M. Embarked on steamer Nonowantuck for U. S. S. "PANTHER," arriving on board at 6:30 P. M.

Organization of the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., aboard the

U. S. S. "PANTHER."

Battalion organization of three divisions was replaced by the organization of a ship's company, composed of four gun divisions, a powder and engineer division.

Petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen and landsmen of the battalion were divided into four equal parts comprising the four gun divisions. Lieutenant Root commanding the first division; Lieutenant Bartlett, second division; Lieutenant Ingersoll; third division, and Lieutenant (J. G.) Shepard, the fourth division.

A junior officer was assigned to each division.

The fifth or powder division, was composed of the chief petty officers (except the chief quartermaster and three chief machinists) and the hospital corps.

The officers of the powder division were Lieutenant and Surgeon Trecartin, Lieutenant (J. G.) and Paymaster Punderson, and Ensign and Assistant Surgeon Beach.

The sixth, or engineer division, was composed of the three chief machinists, three water tenders and three firemen.

The officers of the sixth division were Lieutenant and Chief Engineer Payne, Ensign and Assistant Engineer Hinckley.

It was found necessary to detail two assistants to the Master-at-arms, and Seaman Maynard and Seaman Cotter were detailed for this purpose.

The chief quartermaster mustered at quarters with the fourth division. The divisions mustered at quarters as follows:

The first division, starboard side of forecastle; second division, port side of forecastle; third division, starboard gangway; fourth division, port side of quarter deck; fifth division, port gangway; and sixth division, port gangway forward of fifth division.

The following assignment of officers was also made:

Lieutenant (J. G.) Murphy, acting navigator; Ensign Northam, secretary to Commander Averill; Ensign Jewett, signal officer; Ensign Bosworth, junior officer first division; Lieu-

tenant (J. G.) Waller, junior officer second division; Ensign Peck, junior officer third division; and Ensign Downs, junior officer fourth division.

Chief yeoman Allen was assigned as secretary to Lieutenant. Commander Morell, United States Navy.

In reference to the different parts of the ship's company: the work performed by Chief Master-at-arms Murphy and his assistants Maynard and Cotter, was of high order; their duties being exceptionally arduous.

The men assigned under Ensign Jewett were Chief Quartermaster Disbrow, two signal quartermasters and three boys. Their work was very satisfactory.

Three quartermasters were also assigned as helmsmen. The quartermasters and signal men all mustered with their several divisions at quarters, unless under way and on duty on the bridge. They stood watches of four hours on and eight hours off.

In manning the guns, the first division manned the two 5 inch guns on the forecastle; the second division the four 5 inch guns on the gun-deck; third division the secondary battery on the main deck; and the fourth division the two 4 inch guns on the quarter deck.

DAILY ROUTINE AT SEA.

A. M.

- 3:50. Call the watch, relieve the wheel and lookouts.
- 4:00. Relieve the watch, muster life-boat's crew, coffee.
- 5:00. Turn to, out smoking lamp, sweep down, wash clothes.
- 5:45. Stop on clothes, execute morning orders.
- Sun
rise. Turn out morning lights, call in deck lookouts, except life buoy; send lookout to cross-trees.
- 6:00. Call idlers and day men.
- 7:00. Up all hammocks, hammock stowers in attendance, serve out washing water to 7:15.
- 7:20. Mess gear, light smoking lamp.
- 7:30. Breakfast, shift into uniform for day, test whistle and sire.
- 8:00. Relieve watch, wheel and lookouts, report chronometer wound.
- 8:15. Turn to, out smoking lamp, gun and deck bright work.
- 8:45. Sick call.

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A. M.

- 9:00. Knock off bright work, sweep down, wipe off man-ropes and ladders, stow away ditty boxes and cleaning gear, Master-at-arms brings reports to mast.
- 9:25. Officers' call.
- 9:30. Quarters and inspection, division drills.
- 10:00. Relieve wheel and lookouts.
- 11:00. Retreat from drill.
- 11:30. Sweep down, wipe off man-ropes and ladders.

M.

- 12 00. Dinner.

P. M.

- 12:30. Relieve the watch.
- 1:00. Turn to, out smoking lamp, sweep down, wipe off man-ropes and ladders, pipe down wash clothes, if dry.
- 1:30. First drill period.
- 2:00. Relieve wheel and lookouts.
- 2:50. Band call.
- 3:00. Provision call, serve out, retreat from drill.
- 3:30. Sweep down, wipe off man-ropes and ladders, pipe down wash clothes, (if still up).
- 3:55. Officers' call.
- 4:00. Relieve the watch, quarters.
- 4:50. Mess gear, light smoking lamp.
- 5:00. Supper, shift crew into blue.
- 5:30. Turn to.
- 6:00. Relieve watch, wheel and lookouts, allow clothes to be scrubbed in port gangway.

Sun

- set. Get out running lights, set deck lookouts, coxswain's of life boats report boats, chief quartermaster reports signal apparatus, chief gunner's mate reports life bouys ready.
- 7:00. Hammocks.
- 8:00. Call watch, relieve wheel and lookouts, set watch, muster watch and life boat's crew.

We left New London harbor at 11:00 A. M., Sunday, August 31st, joining the fleet at Vineyard Haven sound at 6:00 P. M., of the same day. We participated in the various maneuvers of the

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fleet; among others, forming the major portion of a landing force sent ashore to capture Montauk Point.

The Connecticut Naval Battalion was organized as a battalion of 201 officers and men, armed and equipped with haversacks, (with one day's rations) canteens, arms, (rifle or revolver); in blue uniform with white hats.

The organization was made up according to U. S. N. infantry drill regulations and assignments of pioneers, messmen, ambulance party, ammunition party, etc., were made.

The battalion was composed of three companies of three officers and fifty-four men each, each company being divided into two sections.

We left the fleet Saturday morning, September 6th, at 11:30, arriving in New London harbor at 1:45 P. M. Embarked on steamer Nonowantuck for shore, where the train was waiting to convey the divisions to their respective quarters.

COMMENTS UPON THE TOUR OF DUTY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

DISCIPLINE AND EFFICIENCY. Commander J. C. Wilson, commanding the U. S. S. "PANTHER," took occasion, in conversation with me, to speak in very high terms of the discipline and efficiency of the battalion.

HEALTH. The health of the battalion was most excellent, as appears in the surgeon's report.

COMMISSARY. The ration of thirty cents per day, allowed, in my judgment, is inadequate, and I would recommend that forty cents be allowed in the future.

Seventeen officers and two hundred and seventeen men reported and participated in the tour of duty.

In conclusion, I can only repeat the closing paragraph of my report of a year ago, viz:

"In my judgment, the battalion is in excellent condition, and fit to perform any and all duty to which it may be assigned. Both officers and men have shown deep interest in the work to which they have severally been detailed, and I wish to especially commend the earnest, painstaking, and thorough manner in which Lieutenant-Commander Frank S. Cornwell, has performed his duties as executive officer of the battalion."

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK L. AVERILL,

Commander, Commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G.

**Report of Captain William F. M. Rogers, Commanding Brigade
Signal Corps, C. N. G.**

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.

NEW LONDON, September 15, 1902.

The Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to report as follows as to the part taken by the Brigade Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, in the recent maneuvers of the Army and Navy.

The corps had been ordered into camp at Niantic, but the authorities of the U. S. Army having signified its desire that the State furnish signal men to take part in the maneuvers, those orders were revoked and the corps assigned to duty with the United States troops by S. O. No. 105, A.-G. O., c. s., and S. O. No. 8, B. H., c. s.

The number of men of the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, available for duty at the maneuvers, owing to the fact that most of the men of that corps are on duty in the Philippines, at Alaska and other distant parts of the United States, was so small and the number of recruits, among those who were available was so large that it was imperative that the National Guards of the States having signal corps, furnish skilled signal men sufficient to practically perform all the duties required of the signal corps. The State of Connecticut was the only State which volunteered to order its signal corps into the service. Until the latter part of August it appeared as though the few men of the regular signal corps and the Connecticut Signal Corps would be called upon to man all the signal stations and posts within the territory to be covered by the maneuvers, and as the stations were, as compared with the number of men available, very numerous, the problem of distributing the men became a serious one. I was in constant consultation

with the officers of the signal corps of the Army in relation to this matter on many occasions.

However, the situation was much relieved before the maneuvers commenced, by two officers and several men of the Signal Corps of the State of New York volunteering their services for duty, and the furnishing by the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, of details from their National Guards, of men more or less trained in the duties of signal men.

It was finally arranged that there should be, as far as possible, at least one enlisted man of the regular Signal Corps assigned to each station, and that the Signal Corps of this State be divided into parties and assigned to stations as follows: at Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard; Sakonnet Point, Massachusetts; Block Island and Montauk Point, all of which were detached stations, and at Forts Terry, H. G. Wright, Michie and Mansfield, at the eastern end of Long Island Sound. There were also men detached to serve on the army scout boats at Newport and New London. The members of the Massachusetts National Guard, detailed from the artillery of that State as signal men, were stationed at the forts in that State, and the men of the Rhode Island National Guard, detailed to serve as signal men, served at the forts in that State and with the members of the Connecticut Signal Corps at Gay Head and Sakonnet Point, members of their Hospital Corps, Naval Reserves, and the line being stationed at the last mentioned points.

The members of the New York Signal Corps were stationed at the four forts at the eastern end of Long Island Sound. The signal stations maintained at the light houses on Race Rock and Little Gull island were maintained by men of the regular Signal Corps and of the Signal Corps of this State.

Although in so many instances the men of the regular Army and of the Guards of the different States were so combined on stations, they worked together with the greatest unanimity, and there was little or no friction between them. The enthusiasm of all seemed to make them work together for the advancement of the common end.

The question of rationing the men of the signal corps was a serious one, and involved considerable trouble before it was settled. A portion of the men, those on the detached stations, were furnished with travel rations but in one instance, at Block Island, the station having been captured by the Navy, and the men

either considered as prisoners or being in hiding, it was necessary for them to buy their subsistence, and I took upon myself the responsibility of telling those of this party, with whom I could communicate, that their rations, from the time their travel rations were taken by the Navy, would be commuted.

The men on stations at the forts were to be furnished with rations by the Army authorities, but they being in such small detachments they were in fact ordered by the commanders at the various posts to board with organizations of the Army as casuals. This made more or less confusion as the company commanders did not desire to furnish rations to the men without knowing by whom they would be reimbursed and involved orders from the Commanding General before the matter was settled. After the men had been on their stations for several days I found that the signal station at Fort Mansfield was at least a mile away from the post and that the men preferred to buy their own meals to walking to the post to get them. I then ordered the men on this station with your consent, to commute their rations. Upon my representation of the situation to Captain Russel of the Signal Corps of the Army a like course was followed with the regulars at that station. The men at Fort Prospect, the location of the signal station at Fort Wright, this being the station of the district commander, were compelled to walk nearly a mile over a hard road to get their meals and rather than spend so much time in this way often went without meals.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the Signal Corps of this State during the whole time they were on duty, which was at all times very arduous and trying. There were no complaints about the work or of the actual hardships which they were called upon to undergo.

The reports of Lieutenants Gager, Lounsbury, Hotchkiss and Snell, and of Sergeant Higgins, attached hereto give more of the details of the service performed by the corps than I deem it necessary to go into.

Personally I was practically on duty from the first of August until the maneuvers were over. I reported to the Adjutant-General, Department of the East, by letter on July 24th, as ordered by you, and was directed to report to the commanding officer at Fort Terry, who at first informed me that he knew nothing about the matter but finally determined to employ me and my officers

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and men to assist the artillery at that post but when the matter was called to the attention of the district commander I was ordered to report to the chief signal officer, department of the East, which I did and was requested by him to report to Captain Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, at New London. This I did and from that time was in constant communication with him.

Until August 25th, I devoted my time in perfecting the arrangements necessary to get the corps ready for the duty to be performed, and on that day went upon duty under the directions of Captain Russel.

I was treated with the greatest consideration by Captain Russel and by General Greeley when he came to take charge of the Signal Office at New London, as well as by all the officers of the Army with whom I came in contact.

From August 25th to September 4th, I acted as inspector of the signal station at the eastern end of Long Island Sound with my headquarters at the temporary signal office of the Army at the Crocker House, New London. I made daily visits to the forts and stations and on one occasion served at the signal office during the night to receive and send reports and messages. On the 4th of September I was ordered to take command of the Signal Corps scout boat Unique, which was equipped with wireless telegraph and performed scout duty on that boat until the end of the maneuvers.

All of the men of the State Signal Corps were on visual signalling stations, but in most instances there was electrical connection by telegraph and telephone and in some instances by wireless telegraphy. None of the men however were on duty directly with the latter method of communication, the apparatus being managed by experts connected with the different companies which manufactured the apparatus. The Marconi, the DeForest and the Fessenden systems of wireless telegraphy were used on the various stations. On the scout boat Unique the DeForest system was used, the shore station of that system being at Fort Mansfield. Although it was impossible, on account of the shortness of the mast on the vessel to receive messages on that boat, messages were sent continually to the shore station and it was without a doubt a success.

The visual apparatus used were heliographs, flags, acetylene flash lanterns and sequence rockets, which by burning red and

white lights in sequence were made to spell out letters. Smoke and sound bombs were also used as attention signals.

I attach hereto a copy of my report to General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, which gives more in detail some of the occurrences of the week, in which I was personally interested.

The service was of the greatest practical importance to the Signal Corps of the State and proved, what has often been claimed, that as a well drilled signal corps it is second to none. The Signal Corps of this State has for a number of years, commencing under the direction of my predecessor, Captain Giddings, done much of its drill, often at the expense of much money and time on the part of the officers and men, both during the drill season and during the summer in the field, and the success of the corps in the recent maneuvers proves the wisdom of such a course. Armory drill is necessary and valuable, but out door field drill is an absolute requirement to make skillful signal men.

The maneuvers demonstrated that the signal corps should be equipped with acetylene flash lanterns in order that night out door signalling may be practiced during the drill season, and that field telephones and wire should be furnished for field drill in electrical communication.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. M. ROGERS,

Captain, Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

BRIGADE SIGNAL OFFICE,

NEW LONDON, September 10th, 1902.

Brig. General A. W. Greely,

Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report as to the duty performed by the Signal Corps of the State of Connecticut during the late Army and Naval maneuvers.

There reported and performed duty, including myself, one captain, four first lieutenants and forty enlisted men. With two exceptions the enlisted men were more or less skilled in visual signalling and a number of them were electricians and telegraph

operators. The necessity for visual signal men to man the required number of stations precluded the employment of the electricians in the line of their trades and professions but several of the telegraph operators were employed as such at Forts Trumbull and H. G. Wright.

The commissioned officers and thirty enlisted men reported to me on August 25th, and in pursuance of my order No. 12, attached hereto, reported at Fort Trumbull for instruction in the use of the rocket signals and flash lanterns. On the 27th of August these officers and enlisted men were transported to their several stations in pursuance of my order No. 13, attached hereto. The balance of the men reported on the 30th of August and were assigned to stations immediately. Minor changes of details of enlisted men were subsequently made by me but the number of men on the stations were practically as appears by my order No. 13, except that the detail to the commanding general's boat did not report to that station, and that two men, one as telegraph operator and one as orderly, remained at Fort Trumbull during the entire tour of duty.

I attach hereto copies of the reports made to me by the officers of my command, of the duties performed by them and the men under their commands.

On each of the stations there were one or more enlisted men of the United States Signal Corps. At Gay Head there were enlisted men of the Signal Corps of the State of Rhode Island, and at the stations on Forts Terry, Michie, H. G. Wright and Mansfield there were members of the Signal Corps of the State of New York. The stations at Gay Head, Sakonnet Point, Block Island, Montauk Point and Fort Mansfield were under the command of commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the Signal Corps of the State of Connecticut. The station at Fort H. G. Wright was under the command of a captain of the New York Signal Corps, that at Fort Michie under the command of a lieutenant of the New York Signal Corps, and that at Fort Terry under the command of a sergeant of the New York Signal Corps.

The detachments of my command at Forts Trumbull, Terry, Michie and H. G. Wright were subsisted with troops of the U. S. Army, being assigned to companies of artillery. At Fort Mansfield the detachment was for the first few days subsisted in the same manner, but it being found that their station was at too great a

distance from the post to make this method of subsisting them feasible their rations were for the balance of the tour commuted by the State of Connecticut, as were also the rations of the regular signal corps soldier, the New York signal men being sent to the post at Fort Mansfield to assist in the management of the wireless station and messengers.

The detachments at Gay Head, Sakonnet Point, Block Island and Montauk Point received travel rations from the State of Connecticut. In the case of the detachment at Block Island, after their camp had been captured by the Navy, I ordered that the men of my command buy their own subsistence on the promise that they would receive commutation of rations.

The rations of the detachments on boats Nos. 1 and 2, and on the light houses at Race Rock and Little Gull Island, were commuted by the State of Connecticut for the entire period.

Previous to the 30th of August, I remained in New London, arranging for the subsistence of the members of my command under the directions of Captain Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. The command had previously been ordered into camp for a week's tour of duty, commencing on August 12th, and it was necessary to have all orders and arrangements changed to meet the new tour of duty. I received authority from the Adjutant-General, of the State, to enlist more men and did enlist about ten more men who were visual signalists or telegraph operators. The laws of the State of Connecticut permit of ordering the National Guard into camp for six days only, and the service beyond six days was voluntary on the part of the officers and men. The State, however, subsisted the men for the entire period. During the early part of the maneuvers there was some difficulty raised as to the question of furnishing rations to the men of my command, but this was soon corrected by the orders of the Adjutant-General, Department of the East, that the rations be furnished upon the agreement of the State of Connecticut that compensation be made for them at the end of the maneuvers.

If the National Guards of the various States are to be expected to take part in the maneuvers of the Army, some regulation should be made by which their pay and subsistence should be provided for by the National Government in such a way that all officers having to take part in the employment of such troops, should know how and in what manner to provide for them.

From August 30th to the 3d of September, under the direction of Captain Russel, I inspected the visual signal stations at Forts Terry, Michie, Wright and, Mansfield making as many visits to each of these posts as was possible. I found in each instance that the detachments, although made up of men from the regular Signal Corps and from the Signal Corps of the States of New York and Connecticut, were working with remarkable unanimity, little or no friction existing among the men. The detachments were all too small for the service expected of them, as was the case throughout the whole field of the maneuvers, but the men made up with enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

On the 4th day of September, I took command of the Signal Corps scout boat Unique. The events and occurrences on that boat, during my tour of duty aboard her, are detailed in the log, kept by me on file in the Signal Office, U. S. Army.

This boat was equipped with the DeForest system of wireless telegraphy, the land station being at Fort Mansfield. The service of this system was limited to sending messages from the boat, none being received. All messages were repeated three times to insure their being received at the shore station. Although the installation of the instrument on the boat was necessarily temporary, the service seemed to be a success. In my opinion, in order to make a complete test of any system of wireless telegraphy from a boat, the boat should be especially equipped for that purpose. In rainy and wet weather, on the Unique, it was impossible to keep water from running down the wires into the instruments which rendered them useless for the time. Another defect which rendered the service very dangerous was that the wire rigging of the mast upon which the wires for the instrument were hung became heavily charged with electricity. This was especially the case during a rain when the whole vessel became charged with electricity. The mast should be, I believe, rigged with hemp rigging.

During the nights of the 4th and 5th of September, the boat cruised off the coast to the south of Fishers Island and in Block Island Sound. On the night of the 4th we observed a war vessel, evidently a cruiser, at anchor near Cerberus Shoals with two white lights, one above the other, at her mast head. I came to the conclusion that she was placed there for some purpose connected with an attack by the navy and had the Unique cruise with her back and forth. At about 10 o'clock while we were about five miles

southeast of Race Rock we made out a battleship with lights steaming at apparently full speed toward the Race. I immediately prepared to send in a message to that effect, and then made out another vessel following the first. I reported these and at the same time ordered rockets up to announce the presence of the fleet. As soon as the attention bomb was thrown the ships commenced firing on the forts. At this time the telegraph message I had sent had been repeated three times. The search-lights from Fort Wright were then thrown on the fleet and disclosed five vessels. The leading ships fired an appreciable time before firing from Fort Wright commenced. The fleet ran into the Sound toward the west and we went to the dock at Fort Wright where we remained until four o'clock in the morning and then we resumed our cruising.

We cruised and kept up watch all of the night of the 5th of September but no vessels were sighted.

On the 6th of September we took up the detachments, with their property, on Block Island and Montauk Point and brought them into New London.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM F. M. ROGERS,

*Captain, Brigade Signal Officer, Commanding Signal Corps,
C. N. G.*

**Report of Captain Hadlai A. Hull, Commanding Coast Artillery,
C. N. G.**

FORT TERRY, N. Y., September 6, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to report the following matters and incidents occurring during the maneuvers in connection with the two companies of Coast Artillery, C. N. G., under my command.

On August 30th, 121 men, including the officers of the Coast Artillery companies, Captain William M. Stark, Acting Adjutant, and Lieutenant Thomas J. Kilmartin, surgeon, with one sergeant and two orderlies assembled in the armory at New London. Battalion formation was effected, and I took command. Transportation was promptly furnished, and we arrived at Fort Terry at about 10 o'clock A. M., and my command was at its camping ground near the light house on the west end of the island by 11 o'clock. Transportation of equipage was at hand, and by night camp was established. Lieutenant Churchill, who commanded the first company during the maneuvers, placed the two R. F. six pounder guns in position on a knoll in rear of the light house so as to sweep Plum Gut and adjacent waters.

Emplacements on Plum Island having been constructed for the two siege guns, I hauled the guns into position, unlimbered and put them on the firing trunions. This battery covered the water from Plum Gut into Gardner's Bay. August 31st was consumed in concealing the two batteries with brush, and putting the camp and batteries in order for the active maneuvers, which began at midnight, Sunday night, when the active preparatory stage ended. During the entire maneuvers, the following detachments and details were maintained: At the siege gun battery, Captain Chappell and Lieutenant Churchill relieved each other, each relief being for eight hours, and made up as follows: Battery commander, two sergeants, gun commanders, two corpor-

als, gunners, and sixteen men. R. F. battery No. 4, (the first three R. F. batteries being commanded by the 35th Co. U. S. C. A.) was commanded by Lieutenant Chappell and Lieutenant Thompson. They relieved each other once in eight hours. These reliefs were made up as follows: Battery commander, one sergeant, gun commander, two corporals, gunners, and six men. These battery detachments required four commanding officers, six sergeants, eight corporals, and forty-four men. The detachment which was off duty was kept in camp, and liable to be called upon to act with the infantry support in emergency. The camp guard was very small, being composed of one sergeant, commander of the guard, two corporals and six men in three reliefs of two men each. All that remained of the battalion was kept as an infantry support. From this support Cossack posts were maintained to prevent landing parties from reaching the shore. We had on our left Co. M., U. S. Corps of engineers on Gardner's Bay, and on our right R. F. battery No. 3, under a detachment from 35th. U. S. C. A. The stretch of shore covered by my command was about one and one-half miles long, about half of it being rocky.

Till Monday morning nothing happened except an occasional warning from the sergeant operating the search-light at the siege gun battery, with whom I established a few simple signals.

Great inconvenience was experienced from lack of direct telephonic communication with the commanding officer of the fort.

On August 31st, I received notice that two vessels were out of the maneuvers, and that the Aileen with New York Naval Militia was in. I had no description of this boat.

On the morning of September 1st, at about eight o'clock, I saw a vessel under steam coming out of the bay near Greenport. She seemed to have two port holes on her starboard side well forward, and not being certain, I ordered one of the siege guns to fire a shot across her bow. On receiving no signal, I ordered firing to begin. Six more shots were fired, four from No. 1 and two from No. 2 siege guns. Lieutenant Churchill was then in command.

In the evening of September 1st, soon after the attack upon Fort Terry, what we took to be the Brooklyn and Indiana sailed by the island on the north side, and a few shots from R. F. battery No. 4, were fired, when firing was ordered to cease by the commanding officer.

On the morning of September 2d, at about 4:30, two vessels were sighted by the assistance of the search-light at the siege battery. The first carried a light at her mast head, and one near the water; the second carried two high lights. At 4:45 a third vessel was sighted, when one gun was fired at the first vessel. They all put out their lights, and appeared to be moving in a north-easterly direction. At 5:05 they were again sighted, plainly distinguished as war vessels, and firing was resumed. Nineteen shots were fired up to 5:25, when the commanding officer directed that firing should cease. At 5:30 firing was ordered resumed, and continued till 5:50, sixteen shots being fired in the last period, making a total of thirty-five shots from the siege guns. During the second period gun No. 1 was out of action, because the position of the vessels was such that it had to be trained directly over gun No. 2. During this engagement, the Kearsarge poured a terrible fire upon the siege gun battery. Captain Chappell was in command of the siege gun battery during this action. Just before the first gun was fired at the siege gun battery, at about 4:45, Private Mankin at the R. F. battery, No. 4, discovered the ships in Gardner's Bay. During the engagement twenty shots were fired by R. F. battery, No. 4, making in all fifty-five shots fired by the two batteries under my command upon the fleet in Gardner's Bay. Lieutenant Thompson was in command of the R. F. battery during this action.

On the evening of September 2d, at about 8:35, a vessel was sighted by the commander of the siege gun battery displaying signals. Firing by this battery was begun, and the lights disappeared. Soon after the signals re-appeared, when fire was resumed, and the lights again disappeared. Over twenty shots were fired.

On the night of September 4th, by special order of the commanding officer, I ordered both batteries to refrain from firing until landing parties should be attempted, and then to fire upon the landing boats. The fleet which passed westward through the race remained for some time about two miles west of the island signaling to each other; but no landing was attempted. Early in the morning of Friday, the fleet was discovered about five miles westward near the Long Island shore, and soon after steamed out through the race.

The entire tour of duty has been characterized by hard work, faithfully and cheerfully performed. There was but little sickness,

and whatever did occur was promptly attended to by Lieutenant Kilmartin.

Captain Stark's faithful attention to duty relieved the commanding officer of much anxiety.

I ought not to close this report without referring to the fair and generous treatment of the officers, and the courteous behaviour of the men of the regular army towards me and my command.

Major C. L. Best, who commanded Fort Terry, and Captain William R. Hamilton, the senior captain present, were cordial, and extended their personal efforts to give instruction to my command, and were emphatic in encouraging the development of Coast Artillery in the National Guard of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. With the facilities at command, New London seems to be natural ground for the development of citizen artillerymen. The best instruction in the actual laying and handling of disappearing guns is to be had without a dollar of additional expense to the State, and nothing is more important to Connecticut than the defense of her coast.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HADLAI A. HULL,

Captain, Commanding Coast Artillery, C. N. G.

**Report of First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell, Commanding First
Section Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G.**

FIRST SECTION BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.,

HARTFORD, CONN., September 8, 1902.

Captain William F. M. Rogers,

Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

SIR :

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Signal Corps detachment at Block Island, during the maneuvers, from September 1st to September 6th, inclusive. The detachment consisted of the following, under command of the undersigned : First Sergeant M. F. Owens, Privates T. F. Cahill, C. A. Leonard, F. A. McKenzie and Joseph Merritt, all of the Brigade Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard, and Sergeant Peters, Privates E. Le Bar, Pierce and J. M. Winder, of the U. S. Army Signal Corps. Of the above, all were conversant with the Meyer Code of visual signalling, except Sergeant Peters and Private Winder, and Privates Cahill, Leonard, Pierce, Le Bar and Winder were telegraph operators. Merritt and Leonard communicated with each other by telegraph, using Meyer Code.

Other men of the First Section B. S. C., C. N. G., were stationed as follows: Sergeant Whitney, at Gull Island; Corporal Dugan, at Fort Mansfield; Privates W. A. Fenn and E. H. Greene, at Fort Terry; Corporal Driscoll, at Fort Trumbull.

The Signal Station at Block Island was established on Beacon Hill, and the apparatus consisted of a Marconi wireless telegraph outfit, three heliographs, flags, an acetylene signal lamp, and signal rockets. The Marconi apparatus was in charge of a civilian employee of the Marconi Company. The only signals he could get were from Fort Mansfield, and as the latter instrument was not a Marconi, he paid no attention to their signals. He complained that the mast was not high enough, also that the ground was im-

perfect. We brought him a thirty-foot fence rail from the village about three miles away and increased the height of his pole to about 115 feet. We also provided him with several hundred feet of wire through the courtesy of Mr. W. L. Day, U. S. Weather Observer, and this was used for additional grounds but with no result.

We were provided with a balloon for raising another wire, gas for same in tubes, and a complete duplicate Marconi outfit, which was stored in another place, to use in case our station was captured. This was of no use, however, as he had to use his duplicate battery on the original station. Sergt. Peters ran a single insulated wire on the ground about a mile and a half to an abandoned telephone pole line, whence it ran to the telegraph station, which was also the central telephone station. Our first messages were sent by telephone from Beacon Hill to this central station whence they were forwarded by telegraph to the main land and headquarters. Sunday morning Sergeant Peters and I went down to the telegraph station and the Weather Observer, who was also in charge of the telegraph station, assisted us in establishing a blind telegraph office in the same building, he furnishing us with wire and three telegraph instruments.

The instrument was placed in the upper right hand drawer of an office desk, so that when an alarm was given the drawer could be closed. At first the line was connected through to the hill, so we could send direct from there to Point Judith, but after the hill was captured the line was disconnected at our office and we talked separately from there to the hill and to headquarters.

Sunday night, August 31st, we removed rockets, helios and lamp from Beacon Hill and hid them in barns and stone walls. At 11:45 P. M. a vessel arrived and came into new harbor, showing mast head light, bow and stern light and green side light. I now think that this was the Mayflower, but as we couldn't tell, we sent up no rockets, but wired direct to Fort Adams. Another vessel soon appeared and then another, both large judging from distance from bow and stern lights, which was all we could see. The latter turned powerful searchlight on harbor. About this time it became misty and nothing more was seen till 5:30 when as the fog lifted the entire fleet was seen approaching from northwest. The Brooklyn leading, came up opposite Beacon Hill and bombarded us at 5:35, with the Indiana. At 6:15 collier entered harbor.

At this time we counted twelve ships off the harbor and some smaller ones. At 6:50 marines landed, several hundred, on east side of harbor, and the Brooklyn came up under the bluff where we couldn't see and landed blue jackets. At 7:15 we abandoned the station, leaving Pierce and Cahill, who were on watch, to guard equipment and surrender station. Sergeants Peters and Winder had civilian clothes, which they put on. I went down to hotel and borrowed straw hat and old coat, and this outfit, with my regular blue uniform trousers I wore till Saturday. LeBar and Leonard borrowed clothes of the natives. I got breakfast and returned towards Beacon Hill, and had nearly reached it when at 8 A. M. from an adjacent hill I saw the capture. The blue jackets came up by short dashes, keeping under cover of stone walls, and firing continuously, finally rushing the place and capturing the two unarmed men left there for the purpose. Sergeants Owens and MacKenzie, I had sent in the evening to sleep in a barn, so that in case we were surprised and captured they would be free. But some small boy saw them go there, and told the marines, who went over and captured them. The marines destroyed some smoke rockets which we had not removed. They made Sergeant Owens promise that he and the three men would take no further part in the maneuvers.

The cable to Point Judith failed at this time and I could not report till 10:40 A. M., when the wire was restored. The wire to Beacon Hill could not be used, under the rules, till 9 P. M., so got information by messenger and kept Colonel Reber at Point Judith informed as well as we could, though it was three miles from point of observation to our office. At dinner time one of the regulars wanted to go back to the Hill and surrender, so as to get something to eat, but I provided funds for him and the others.

At 4:30 P. M. a marine officer came to the telegraph office and said Admiral Higginson's orders were that no information about ships must be sent over the wire, newspaper news or other. If order was violated Admiral would cut cable. This officer or any other did not at any time declare the cable constructively cut. If he had we would have used helio and lamp. We did not use the lamp during week, as it was our last resort, and I expected momentarily to be discovered or that the cable would be cut. The lamp we used for practice on Saturday

night with entire success. We had two helios in hiding, so used one on Hill whenever we could get anyone. There was considerable hazy weather, and when the sun shone the men were frequently hiding from or escaping from the marines. We sent frequent messages to Fort Mansfield, and some to Point Judith, but the latter were never acknowledged and we do not know whether messages were received.

Messages by wire over the cable were all sent in cypher after visit of officer of marines. On Thursday or Friday the regular office had another visit from a naval officer, who said he understood news was being sent over cable contrary to orders. Operator told him it was only "news of things that had already occurred" that had been sent. Officer said absolutely nothing must be sent. He made no threats, but operator was badly frightened. During the week all press news was carefully censored by me and sent from our secret office, when wire was not busy, to accomodate reporters, who were leading citizens of Block Island and of much service to us. I had Associated Press man add to his depatch that the uncaptured signal-men had returned to New London.

Private Winder who is an expert operator, did excellent, faithful and willing service at the instrument, being on duty continually from Sunday evening to Saturday morning, sleeping on a lounge beside his key. He was relieved at times by Leonard, who however did much service also on the hill. The best work of all however was done by Merritt and LeBar, and most of the credit for whatever we accomplished is due to them. These two, with Leonard's assistance when he could be spared, watched day and night from Beacon Hill or its vicinity, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday nights discovered the enemy leaving port and sent up rocket signal to that effect. These signals drew the attention of the search-light operators, and every light was turned on the rockets. Also they caused the ships to immediately put out every light. The necessity for keeping rockets and mortar hid in many places, so that if some were found we would still have some left made much work, which was performed by these two men. On Wednesday afternoon when I was at Beacon Hill the marines were seen about to take the hill again. Merritt and Leonard were signalling by helio to Mansfield and LeBar trying to get Point Judith. Merritt moved over to side of another hill and continued, LeBar stayed till enemy were close then left a note for

them on helio, saying he was sorry to go, but couldn't wait for them. I went to town. LeBar joined Merritt. The marines came up and took the hill again, and soon saw Merritt's station. They gave chase and Merritt and LeBar who were in uniform, hid the helio in a barn and ran. Leonard was in civilian clothes and came back to the hill. The two were chased for five miles and nearly captured. There were thirty marines after them. They finally hid under the stone steps of a house and the marines searched the house. After they had left the boys came out and returned to the vicinity of hill which was still occupied by marines. LeBar cut the wire going down the hill and put in telegraph instrument which they had taken when they left hill. He wired to me at the office and reported. They afterwards stood watch all night by turns but did not see when the fleet left as it was raining heavily. This was the only time the fleet left that we did not report it.

The marines captured camp four times, on Monday morning, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons. They did not catch anyone. On Tuesday they made Sergeant Owens promise that the apparatus should not be used. LeBar was very indignant and while Owens was away, he with Merritt and Sergeant Peters captured the station again, and against the protest of MacKenzie, who with two others were there and felt obliged to see Owens' promise was carried out. LeBar and the others by force carried off the telegraph instrument, but it was not used till the time limit had expired. During the week LeBar and Merritt had a total of seven cooked meals each, the rest of the time living on the charity of the Islanders. They were often wet to the skin, and what little sleep they got was in barns.

Friday noon the captured men went back to New London on the Unique, and Saturday noon the rest of us.

Weather Observer W. L. Day was of the greatest assistance to us. When he was ordered to forbid us use of wire he told me his orders from Department of Agriculture were to "render every assistance" to signal officer and he proposed to do it. He turned wire over to me and was not further responsible for what occurred.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the faithful, tireless and efficient work performed by the men under my command throughout the week.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS C. B. SNELL,

First Lieutenant, Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G.

**Report of First Lieutenant Earl H. Hotchkiss, Commanding Second
Section Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G.**

SECOND SECTION BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 8th, 1902.

Captain William F. M. Rogers,
Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

SIR :

I have the honor to inform you that, in compliance with orders received from yourself, I reported with detail of signal men on board the U. S. Signal Boat Unique, at Fort Trumbull dock at 5:30 A. M., August 26th, 1902, for signal duty at Montauk Point.

Leaving Fort Trumbull at 5:30 A. M. on the 27th, we arrived at Montauk Station at 8:30 A. M., August 28th, having remained at Block Island the previous night.

Being furnished with transportation by Captain Coffin, commanding the 11th Field Artillery in camp at Montauk, we established signal station on Sunset Hill, four miles east of railroad station and about four and one half miles from Montauk Point Lighthouse. Camp was pitched in rear of hill, in the hollow which concealed us from view from the sea.

Friday, August 29th, I ran a grounded telephone line from what is known as the Third House, to camp, a distance of three-quarters of a mile. As our telephone had failed to arrive from New York I was obliged to enter a private house and remove one in order to complete our line. Line was reported completed to Captain Russell at 4:30 P. M. In the evening an attempt was made to signal Fort Wright by flashlight, but as signal party at that point had taken position in rear of a searchlight, was unable to send messages. This was reported to captain with request that they change position.

Saturday, August 30th, detail of the 11th Field Artillery arrived in camp, threw up earthworks to protect signal station from attack from sea and land.

Sunday, August 31st, repeated efforts were made to communicate with Forts Wright and Mansfield by heliograph without success, owing to the thick haze which hung over the water. At 11 A. M., a guard of 1 officer and 17 enlisted men, armed with .38 calibre revolvers, pitched camp with us. Sentinels were at once posted on all sides to guard camp against surprise from the enemy. This guard was maintained night and day during the period of hostilities. At 11.30 A. M., I reported the small gunboat, which had been cruising back and forth in front of our position for some time. At one o'clock our telephone line on test showed open and grounded. I immediately sent out two men to repair break, which was found just at dark, broken down and grounded in a swamp, where they were obliged to wade in mud and water up to their arm pits to repair it.

At midnight, announcement of hostilities. Having arranged the hours so that one officer or non-commissioned officer and private of signal corps should be on duty night and day, our men began their watch for the enemies' fleet and to report every movement which occurred during hostilities.

At 11:30 A. M., September 1st, I reported to Captain Russell that a vessel answering the description of the Mayflower had passed our station, going towards Gardner's Island. This was confirmed later by fishermen, who reported over telephone to me, that she went down the Sound several miles, then returned. At 7:00 P. M., a fog came in from the sea so that we could detect no movements on the water. At 10:15 P. M., heavy firing was heard in the direction of Fort Wright.

Tuesday, September 2d, weather was foggy, so was unable to do any signalling. At 1:05 P. M., I reported to Fort Wright that two ships were approaching them from the east, about seven miles from our station. At 1:35 P. M., the fog lifted a little, so that the outlines of five ships were made out and reported at once. At 4:25, vessels were still in the same position. At first sight of enemies' ships I had a number of smoke rockets and bombs sent up, in hopes of attracting the attention of Fort Wright. They were evidently observed by the enemies' fleet, for they immediately stopped and remained in that position until dark. At 8:30, one of

their ships came quite near our position and turned her search-light on us.

At 12:30 A. M., September 3d, as several boats were hovering near the beach, we naturally expected to be attacked before morning. I reported to Captain Russell to that effect. The men were brought up on the hill and slept in the trenches the remainder of the night. Very soon after sunrise the enemies' ships had disappeared after bombarding Fort Wright. We were able to get into communication with Fort Wright by heliograph.

At 4:00 A. M., September 4th, the artillery sentinels reported to me that they were close in shore, near our station. At 5:30 A. M., we made out the outlines of three ships about 2,500 yards northwest of our station, close in shore, opposite Great Pond, clearing their decks for action and preparing to bombard our station. All of our instruments were at once removed to a place of safety and station abandoned for time being. After a short bombardment, they steamed into Fort Pond Bay and bombarded the artillery camp. As our camp could not have been destroyed by their shells, being protected by the surrounding hills, we remained in quarters during bombardment, where I received notice over the telephone of their movements by signal man stationed at railroad depot. At 7:45, he reported they were preparing to land marines and sailors to attack our station. At 8:00 A. M., he reported them as landed. I requested him to put on civilian's clothes and remain at station, getting what information he could. About this time, we were able to warn the station at the lighthouse by flag of the landing of the enemy. The enemy was discovered advancing toward us from the direction of the inn, about four miles to the westward, over the open country. As we were only armed with revolvers we tried to deceive them by mounting the three telescopes on tripods in trenches, so that, at a distance, they resembled a rapid fire gun. Also took mortar, which was used for firing signal bombs and mounted it in near to the trenches, where it was used to throw bombs over the heads of the enemy.

As soon as the enemy located our telephone line they immediately cut it with hatchets, they having failed to discover our instrument at the station as we were using the regular telephone at that point.

They advanced in columns of fours to within 200 yards of our position, when a well directed shot from our mortar caused

them to deploy and take shelter behind a small hill in front of our camp. At 11:30 A. M. the bugle sounded the advance, closely followed by the charge, upon which they rushed our position, meantime receiving a heavy fire from our revolvers. We were then informed by the umpires that our position had been taken. Later in the day I received a message from Captain Parker, commanding the attacking forces, saying the umpires had decided we had been captured, they having 290 men, armed with rifles, against 23, armed with revolvers, therefore I could send no messages in connection with the maneuvers.

Had artillery been posted on our station it would have been impossible for them to have taken us.

On Friday, September 5th, I reported to Captain Russell, both by telephone and heliograph, of our capture and was ordered by him to break camp at noon the following day.

In choosing Sunset Hill for a signal station, I wish to say that it is an excellent place for one, as it commands a view of the sea for miles around, also the entrance to the Sound. The country is very open in all directions so that movements on land could be seen as easily as at sea.

I wish to commend to you Corporal Canfield, Privates Smith, Chandler and Goddard, who worked faithfully night and day on the station with scarcely any rest, performing their duty in a cheerful and obedient manner and in several instances volunteering to investigate strange things which were seen near shore. Also the voluntary help given us by Lieutenant Lawson, of the 11th Field Artillery, and his men were very commendable, they taking a kind interest in everything that was done, in volunteering to help our men work stations when we were short-handed. As a number of his men understood the signal code they were a great help to me. In fact, I think that, had it not been for their assistance, my men would have been exhausted in a short time.

In concluding I wish to say that if ever the Second Section Brigade Signal Corps are asked to do the same duty, every man will be ready when wanted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EARL H. HOTCHKISS,

*First Lieutenant, Commanding Second Section Brigade
Signal Corps, C. N. G.*

**Report of First Lieutenant Samuel A. Gager, Commanding Third
Section Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G.**

THIRD SECTION BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.,
NEW LONDON, CONN., September 13th, 1902.

Captain William F. M. Rogers,
Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the tour of duty of this section from August 26th, to September 7th, 1902.

The entire Third Section of the Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., of twelve men and one officer reported for duty at the Armory in New London, Tuesday, August 26th, 1902, at seven-thirty o'clock A. M. We reported with parts of the other sections at Fort Trumbull at nine o'clock A. M., and there spent the forenoon at visual signaling. The men were fed at the post at noon and then allowed to go to the Armory for their personal baggage and ten days rations, which were issued by the State. After getting these all to the fort dock and loaded on the tug Unique, the men returned to the Armory to sleep for the night.

Were all up and started for Fort Trumbull at four-forty-five A. M., and boarded the tug Unique, which left the dock at five-forty-five and proceeded direct to Newport harbor, where we were transferred to the tug George B. Hills in the harbor and started for Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard Island, stopping at Sakonnet Point and leaving Sergeant Higgins with three National Guard and one U. S. army signal-man to establish a station there to communicate with Gay Head Station.

Landed from the tug George B. Hills with detachment of five men and sufficient rations and supplies for ten days at Gay Head

Light House, Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass., about five o'clock P. M.

The party consisting of three National Guard and two U. S. army signal-men. Immediately on landing we were visited on the dock by two naval signal-men from the Kearsarge who were camping with four others on the hill near by, between the light house and life saving station. Taking one man with me and leaving the other four with the property on the dock, I went in pursuit of a team to take our supplies and equipments from the dock to the highest hill in that vicinity, 145 feet above the sea level, just south of the light house. Had some difficulty in finding a team as they were all in use, and in going from one farmhouse to another we read a message which the naval signal-men were sending by flag to Rear Admiral Higginson on board the flag ship Kearsarge, telling him that a small detachment of signal corps men just landed. We finally succeeded in getting a team and got our property up on the hill, pitched our tents just at the foot of the highest point, finishing shortly after dark. Then went to look for water and found an old spring. Which after digging out, furnished us with good water. We had supper and after detailing men to stand guard over the quarters turned in for the night.

Were all up at four-thirty the next morning, and after having breakfast went up on top the hill to open communications with Sakonnet Point station. First got their flash at ten-thirty A. M., after which we sent and received messages to and from them all day.

Set up the new Colt's acetylene flash lantern for the first time to-night. It did not work first-class, but appeared to be stopped up somewhere and the key needed adjusting. We could see Sakonnet Point station light, but could not get any message through.

The next day I took the lantern, generator and key all apart, cleaned and put them together again and set the lantern up on the station in the afternoon and adjusted it on the heliograph flash and was sure it was all right, and the men had no trouble in working the lantern that evening.

They sent and received several messages to and from Sakonnet Point during the evening. We had no trouble with the lantern after that. It worked perfect at all times. It should be kept clean and never allowed to remain long after using without being cleaned.

Friday afternoon at three-thirty o'clock I started from our station to make a tour of the west end of the island, taking Priv-

ate Coleman, one of the U. S. army men with me. We carried a heliograph and tripod and a telescope, and took the country road for about two miles, then across the fields and sand hills until we came to Menemsha Creek where we hired a man to row us across. We reached the summit of Prospect Hill, three hundred and eight feet (308) above sea level, about six o'clock. The sun was down too low and the light too weak for us to get a flash on the Gay Head station.

Prospect Hill is bare on the top and sides, but to the South a short distance could be seen a hill which seemed to be as high, with some large stones or boulders on and around the summit. I took what observation I wished to before dark, and we then started back for Gay Head. Took a cross road for about a mile over to Chilmark postoffice, then back to Menemsha Creek, where we arrived at about nine o'clock, and getting a man to row us across we started to walk the beach to Gay Head lighthouse. We walked all night, stopping to rest and sleep on the beach occasionally, and reached our quarters at four-thirty A. M. Saturday. We signalled with Sakonnet Point station with heliograph all day and with Colt's acetylene flash lantern till eleven o'clock that night.

As my tour of yesterday to Prospect Hill was made contemplating moving our station somewhere in the vicinity, I decided to-day to go sometime after twelve o'clock to-night (to Peaked Hill, about the same distance as Prospect Hill, and just south of it) for the reason that in our present position, from the beginning of hostilities, the men as well as all the supplies and equipments would be at the mercy of the enemy, whose fleet lay at anchor in Menemsha Bight, Vineyard Sound.

I went to Capt. Cahoon, of the U. S. L. S. S., and asked him to direct me to some man whom I could hire to go with an ox team to take our supplies for us. He directed me to Chas. Matherson, who I found and engaged to be near our camp shortly after twelve o'clock. After having supper, about dark I kept part of the men packing up inside of the tents and the rest of them on the hill signalling with Sakonnet Point station until eleven-thirty. We were all ready at twelve o'clock, and as the team was on hand we loaded up and started about twelve-thirty.

The road was very dry and sandy and very hard walking. We kept along with the ox team, sometimes ahead and sometimes behind it and reached Chilmark about daylight. Leaving the

team and men in the road I went to look for a camping place, which I found about half a mile from the road and just at the foot of Peaked Hill. We got the team there and unloaded it, and put up our tents and then had breakfast.

From the top of Peaked Hill we could command a view of nearly the whole of Vineyard Sound and the entire fleet of the enemy at anchor in Menemsha Bight, also Sakonnet Point signal station and Gay Head station which we had just abandoned, but was occupied by naval signal men. We also had an unobstructed view of the water in all other directions.

Our camp which was near the foot of the hill, or about five minutes walk from the top, was in a grove of small oak trees with a very thick underbrush, which we had to cut away and clear a place to put our tents up, then cut a narrow winding path from the cleared land to it. The tents could not be seen fifty feet away from them on any side. We had the use of the telephone at the residence of Mr. Fred Mayhew, about ten minutes walk from signal station, who very generously allowed us the use of it at any time day or night, and was very accommodating and obliging to us at all times, as were all the other inhabitants of the place, and at Gay Head also. They all seemed to be on our side in the war game and willing to help us anyway they could.

Monday morning we saw from our station the Government tug Nina land a few men at the dock at Gay Head lighthouse, taking them from the Olympia, and later on we learned by telephone from there that they had landed some shortly after one o'clock A. M. that morning. Their purpose evidently was to find us and capture our station, so we accordingly kept low for that day and watched from our station on Peaked Hill all that took place around us, reporting to headquarters at Fort Adams by telephone.

Our communications by way of Wood's Hill having been cut off by the enemy cutting the cable, we found that we could communicate with Fort Adams by way of New Bedford, Fall River and Newport, which we did during the rest of the maneuvers.

We did not try any visual signaling on Monday or Tuesday, but kept a constant watch from the hill top, and reported everything of importance to Capt. Carr at Fort Adams.

Tuesday night I secured a team and driver to take me to Gay Head lighthouse. I had a part of a suit of civilian's clothes and

borrowed the rest. We passed through the lines of the enemy's camp and learned that there were between eighty and one hundred men quartered in an old pavillion which belonged to some railroad company and is used by excursionists in the summer. I returned to our camp about eleven o'clock.

The next morning, we were informed, from Gay Head telephone, that the sailors had sent out small scouting parties to look for us. We kept a keen watch in all directions from our station on the summit of Peaked Hill, the men keeping behind the rocks as much as possible. The sailors were seen several times by our men, and at one time, there was a small detachment on Prospect Hill, about ten minutes walk from us. Had they detected us and tried to capture us, we could easily have retreated to the swamp at the foot of the hill, and by knowing the exact location of our tents, would have had ample time to reach them and theoretically destroyed all property and escaped ourselves, carrying our signaling apparatus with us. The men already had all of their personal effects hid in the swamp, each man in a separate place. They must have given up the search after the first day, as they were all gone from Gay Head the next morning, having left some time during the night.

The next day it rained hard all day and on Thursday night, so we could not communicate with Sakonnet, either by heliograph or lantern, but Friday morning we opened communications with them by heliograph and signaled all day and until late in the evening.

We sent one message in the evening by rockets. Received word by telephone, about eleven-thirty P. M., from Captain Carr, Fort Adams, saying the maneuvers were practically over, and for us to get ready to come home Saturday morning. We then all turned in and slept until four o'clock, when we packed up everything and hired a team to take our property to the beach, about a mile away, where we waited for the tug George B. Hills to come for us. She came about ten-thirty, and we had to get two fishermen to come to the shore and take us to the tug.

We stopped at Sakonnet Point and took on Sergeant Higgins and his detachments. We reached Fort Adams, Newport, about four P. M. The men were fed and quartered for the night, and Sunday morning we started for New London, stopping at Fort Trumbull and leaving some U. S. Army signal-men, two of whom were with us at Gay Head.

We reached the dock at New London at one-thirty and proceeded at once to the Armory, where the men were dismissed.

Our detachment was reinforced Monday by the arrival at Chilmark of three Rhode Island men. They were all inexperienced signal-men, but were quite useful to us for guard duty.

In my opinion, this experience has been very useful and beneficial to the men of this section of the Brigade Signal Corps of Connecticut, and I can assure you that they all realize the same, and have been very enthusiastic in carrying out every detail connected with the tour of duty. I feel safe in saying that they would all be ready and glad of the opportunity to repeat the experience another year.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. GAGER,

*First Lieutenant Commanding Third Section Brigade
Signal Corps, C. N. G.*

**Report of First Lieutenant William Lounsbury, Commanding
Fourth Section Brigade Signal Corps. C. N. G.**

FOURTH SECTION BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS, C. N. G.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., September 10, 1902.

Captain William F. M. Rogers,

Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

SIR :

On Wednesday morning, August 27th, 1902, with a detachment of two men of the Connecticut Signal Corps, I reported to the commanding officer of Fort Mansfield, Major Walker, for duty as visualists. Wednesday night, a private from the signal corps, U. S. A., reported to me for duty.

Thursday, August 28th, was spent in putting up telephone and telephone wires, and that night tents were pitched in front of the Larkin House, Watch Hill, which was located about one and a half miles from Fort Mansfield, and was connected by telepeone with the station.

Friday, August 29th, it was found impossible to reach any point but Fort Wright from the station selected, so the station was moved to a hill in the rear of the Larkin House, from which position, night and day communication was opened with Block Island and Fort Wright, and although, at times, Montauk and Plum Island could be seen very plainly, we were unable to open communications with either of these points.

Friday, August 29th, the detachment was increased by the reporting of another Connecticut Signal Corps man for duty, and on Saturday, by two members of the New York Signal Corps.

The Watch Hill station was greatly handicapped through not having a search light, and vessels without lights could pass quite close to us without being seen.

Several times the enemy were discovered by the watchers at Watch Hill, and immediately a report of the same was made to

the commanding officer at Fort Mansfield by telephone. For some unexplained reason it was impossible to have a message received at the visual station on Fort Wright. In using the night lamp the search lights interfered greatly with the receiving of the messages, for while reading, one or more lights would throw their rays directly into your face, almost blinding the receiver.

Two privates from the artillery were stationed with the detachment as guards. One guard was kept on the beach and two members of the visual party were on watch during the night.

During the night, as we were in an unprotected spot, and one on which a landing party could easily make a landing, the day signal apparatus was hidden, so that in case there was a landing made, the detachment would be able to take all signal apparatus with them. About 1:10 A. M., Thursday, the guard on the beach fired six times, which was to be the signal in case a landing was attempted. A warning rocket was at once fired, and after all signal apparatus had been taken care of, as well as the telephone and wires removed, a retreat was ordered.

After going a short distance, a halt was ordered and two of the men were sent back to investigate, and finding no one but civilians about the camp, we returned and communications were opened again.

Whether there was a landing party or not I have been unable to determine.

The station was closed, as per orders, at 12:00 o'clock noon, September 6th, 1902.

During this tour of duty we were hindered in our work by the civilians who visited the station and kept asking questions and handling our instruments. We were unable to get guards to keep the people back.

I am,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LOUNSBURY,

*First Lieutenant, Commanding Fourth Section
Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G.*

Report of Sergeant J. Ambrose Higgins, Signal Corps, C. N. G.

NEW LONDON, CONN., September 13th, 1902.

Captain William F. M. Rogers,
Brigade Signal Officer, C. N. G.

SIR :

I have the honor to make the following report as to the duty performed by me and the detachment under my command at Sakonnet Point during the recent army and navy maneuvers.

I left New London on the tug Unique at 5 o'clock a. m., August 27th, with other details. We were transferred to the tug George Hills, and I landed with my detachment at Sakonnet Point at 12, noon, and immediately went into camp at the designated station.

In my detachment were one regular signal-man and three members of the Connecticut Signal Corps. On Sunday, the 31st of August two members of the Rhode Island National Guard, a hospital steward and a marine, detailed to act as signal-men reported to me and served during the balance of the tour of duty. I assumed and maintained command of the station during the whole tour, there being no commissioned officer on the station.

Until August 30th, we practiced with heliograph and flash antern signaling with the station at Gay Head.

No communication was held with Gay Head on the 31st on account of the change of location of that party.

On September 1st could not communicate with Gay Head during the day or night on account of a heavy mist. On this day communication by telephone was opened with Fort Adams and the station was indicated as having wire communication. This was over telephone under management of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

September 2d, at about 1 A. M., sighted search lights on vessels at sea and reported them to Fort Adams.

September 3d, at about 1 A. M. sighted head lights on several vessels near Gay Head and reported them to Fort Adams. At day

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

light made them out to be Brooklyn, Olympia, Kearsarge and smaller vessels. At 7:30 A. M., they got under way and steamed to the northeast. Reported this to Fort Adams. At 11 A. M. the fleet headed for New Bedford. Reported this. At 2:45 P. M. I sighted and reported Montgomery coming out of New Bedford. At 3:45, sighted and reported Olympia, Mayflower and Puritan leaving New Bedford going west.

September 4th, sighted and reported Brooklyn and four other war vessels at sea bound west and Mayflower bound east.

September 5th, 8:20 A. M. reported the Newport anchoring and landing boat at Sakonnet Point. I did this not knowing that she was not in the maneuvers, not having been informed of the significance of the navy consort flag. At 9 A. M. sighted and reported ten war vessels off Block Island. At 1 P. M. sighted and reported fleet leaving Block Island bound east. Reported Indiana, Massachusetts and Puritan bound for Newport by way of Sakonnet Point at 2:30 P. M.

On the 1st, 2d and 3d and 4th of September it was impossible to signal with Gay Head on account of the fog. On the night of the 5th, attempted communication with Gay Head by rocket signals with poor success.

During the whole period of the maneuvers we maintained a watch by day and night. Reported to Fort Adams as often as every four hours.

On September 6th, by orders of Captain Carr broke camp at daylight, were ready to embark at 8 A. M. The boat arrived and we embarked at 2:30 P. M. Arrived at Fort Adams and disembarked at 4:30 P. M. Remained at Fort Adams till September 7th, at 7 A. M. when we embarked and arrived at New London the same day at 1:30 P. M.

No messages were sent or received to or from Gay Head by visual signal as to the maneuvers.

On September 1st received two coils of wire, about 2,000 feet, and two telephones from Captain Carr. The wire was not long enough to extend from my station to the telephone station and I asked for more wire but could not get it. I installed one telephone at my station and the other as near as the wire would allow to the telephone station, being about 1,000 feet away.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. AMBROSE HIGGINS,

Sergeant Signal Corps, Connecticut National Guard.

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REPORTS OF EXAMINING BOARD.

Proceedings of a Board of Officers Convened at the Adjutant-General's Office, Hartford, Conn., Pursuant to the Following Orders:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HARTFORD, CONN., January 25th, 1902.

I. In accordance with Section 29, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, Public Acts 1895, amended by Section 3, Chapter 212, Public Acts, General Assembly, 1899, the following officers are hereby appointed members of an examining board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard: Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, Connecticut National Guard. Commander Edward V. Reynolds, retired, is appointed as an additional member of the board during the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion.

II. The board will convene at this office, February 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., each day, and make return to this department of the name and rank of each officer examined and the result of such examination in detail.

III. Per diem pay, in accordance with rank, and transportation only, will be allowed.

IV. The following officers are hereby ordered to appear before the examining board at place designated, in undress uniform with sword:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN.

FEBRUARY 10.

Captain William F. Madden, Company G, First Infantry.
Captain Patrick W. Shea, Company B, Third Infantry.
Captain Frank T. Preston, Company F, Third Infantry.

Captain James J. Halligan, Company B, Fourth Infantry.

Captain John A. Leonard, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Captain Luzerne Ludington, Troop A, Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 11.

First Lieutenant Frederick F. Small, Commissary, First Infantry.

First Lieutenant Chauncey P. Goss, Jr., Commissary, Second Infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Thayer, Commissary, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Cheney, Company G, First Infantry.

First Lieutenant Joseph Herbst, Company B, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard, Company C, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant Fred C. Burroughs, Company F, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant John J. McBride, Company B, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant William J. Bradnack, Troop A, Cavalry.

Ensign William G. Hinckley, Assistant Engineer, Naval Battalion.

Ensign Lester David Baker, Third Division, Naval Battalion.

Ensign William P. Downs, Third Division, Naval Battalion.

FEBRUARY 12.

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant John D. Hertz, Commissary, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. O'Connell, Company C, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Benson, Company B, Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles G. Burkhardt, Company B, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon, Company I, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant William H. Hotchkiss, First Platoon, Battery A.

FEBRUARY 13.

First Lieutenant George H. Mycroft, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, First Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Frank L. Traut, Company I, First Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Francis M. Johnson, Company K, First Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Albert A. Kaschubey, Company I, Second Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Robert J. Woodruff, Troop A, Cavalry.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

Official,

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SPECIAL ORDERS,)

HARTFORD, CONN., February 3, 1902.

No. 15.)

I. Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard, having accepted "leave of absence," is relieved from duty on the Examining Board appointed in G. O. No. 2, A. G. O., January 25, 1902.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, late Third Regiment, Conn. Vol. Infantry, is hereby appointed a member of the Examining Board; Vice Frost on leave of absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

HARTFORD, February 10, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders, the board met at the call of the president thereof, at 9:00 A. M.

PRESENT.

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.

Lieut.-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, late Third Regiment, Conn.
Vol. Inf.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.

Captain William F. Madden, Company G, First Infantry.

Captain Frank T. Preston, Company F, Third Infantry.

Captain James J. Halligan, Company B, Fourth Infantry.

Captain John A. Leonard, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Captain Luzerne Ludington, Troop A, Cavalry.

Ordered to report for examination then came before the board, and with the exception of Captain Frank T. Preston, Company F, Third Infantry, passed an examination satisfactory to this board, as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

There being no further business for the day, the board adjourned at 2:15 P. M., to meet to-morrow at 9:00 A. M.

GILBERT L. FITCH,

Major Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Recorder.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 11, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday, the board met at the call of the president thereof at 9 o'clock A. M.

PRESENT :

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, late Third Regiment,
Conn. Vol. Inf.

Commander Edward V. Reynolds, retired, C. N. G.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.

First Lieutenant Frederick F. Small, Commissary, First Infantry.
First Lieutenant Chauncey P. Goss, Jr., Commissary, Second Infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Thayer, Commissary, Third Infantry.
First Lieutenant Frank D. Cheney, Company G, First Infantry.
First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard, Company C, Third Infantry.
First Lieutenant John J. McBride, Company B, Fourth Infantry.
First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
First Lieutenant William J. Bradnack, Troop A, Cavalry.
Ensign William G. Hinckley, Assistant Engineer, Naval Battalion.
Ensign William P. Downs, Third Division, Naval Battalion.

Ordered to report for examination then came before the board, and with the exception of First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard, Company C, Third infantry, and First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry, passed an examination satisfactory to this Board, as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

There being no further business for the day, the board adjourned at 4 P. M. to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

GILBERT L. FITCH,
Major Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Recorder.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 12, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday, the board met at the call of the president thereof at 9 o'clock A. M.

PRESENT :

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.
Lieut.-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, late Third Regiment, Conn.
Vol. Inf.
Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant John D. Hertz, Commissary, Fourth Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Michael J. O'Connell, Company C, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, Third Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Charles G. Burkhardt, Company B, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon, Company I, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant William H. Hotchkiss, First Platoon, Battery A.

Ordered to report for examination then came before the board, and with the exception of First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry, passed an examination satisfactory to this board, as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

There being no further business for the day, the board adjourned at 5:15 P. M. to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

GILBERT L. FITCH,

Major Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Recorder.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 13, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday, the board met at the call of the president thereof at 9 o'clock, A. M.

PRESENT :

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired, C. N. G.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.

First Lieutenant George M. Mycroft, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Traut, Company I, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Francis M. Johnson, Company K, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Albert A. Kaschubey, Company I, Second Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. Woodruff, Troop A, Cavalry.

Ordered to report for examination then came before the board, and with the exception of First Lieutenant George M. Mycroft, Company E, First Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry, passed an examination satisfactory to this board, as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

The proceedings of the previous meetings were then read and approved. The board then proceeded to the business before it, and recommend that the following officers be allowed a second examination:

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Infantry.

Captain Frank T. Preston, Company F, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant George M. Mycroft, Company E, First Infantry.

First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard, Company C, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

The following officers failed to appear for examination.

Captain Patrick W. Shea, Company B, Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Patrick Benson, Company B, Third Infantry.

The following officer failed to appear owing to illness, as evidenced by the enclosed physician's certificate, and we recommend that he be given an opportunity to appear before the next board:

Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following officer was excused from appearing for examination at this time in accordance with your communication of February 6, 1902:

First Lieutenant Fred C. Burroughs, Company F, Third Infantry.

The following officers were discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with S. O. No. 21, A. G. O., February 7, 1902, and S. O. No. 19, A. G. O., February 5, 1902, subsequent to the date of the order convening this board:

First Lieutenant Joseph Herbst, Company B, Third Infantry.

Ensign Lester David Baker, Third Division, Naval Battalion.

There being no further business before the board, it adjourned at 4:15 P. M. sine die.

WILLIAM E. CONE,

Colonel, C. N. G., retired, President.

EUGENE T. KIRKLAND,

Lieutenant-Colonel, C. N. G., retired, Member.

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

Commander, C. N. G., retired, Member.

GILBERT L. FITCH,

Major, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Recorder.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 NO. II. }

HARTFORD, CONN., April 14, 1902.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Examining Board, appointed in S. O., No. 15, A. G. O., February 3, 1902. Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, and Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Third Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, are detailed as members of the Examining Board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National

Guard. The board as now constituted will consist of Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, and Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Third Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

II. The board will re-convene at this office, May 5, 6 and 7, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., each day, and make return to this department of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

III. Per diem pay, in accordance with rank, and transportation only, will be allowed.

IV. The following officers are hereby ordered to appear before the Examining Board at place designated, in undress uniform with sword:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARTFORD.

MAY 5.

Major Richard P. Freeman, Jr., Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.

Captain Frank D. Layton, Brigade Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Francis P. Horan, Company H, First Infantry,

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Infantry.

MAY 6.

First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant John A. Maher, Company C, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry.

MAY 7.

Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Griswold Bragaw, Company D, Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Keating, Company G, First Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Moeller, Company D, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Mullen, Jr., Company H, First Infantry.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 5, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders, the board met at the call of the president thereof, at 9:00 A. M.

PRESENT:

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.

Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, C. N. G.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.

Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Third Infantry, C. N. G.

Major Richard P. Freeman, Jr., Brigade Inspector of Small Arms
and Ordnance Officer;

Captain Frank D. Layton, Brigade Aide-de-Camp;

Captain Francis P. Horan, Company H, First Infantry;

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth
Infantry;

First Lieutenant John A. Maher, Company C, Fourth Infantry;
ordered to report for examination, and

Captain Hadlai A. Hull, First Company Coast Artillery;

First Lieutenant Percival M. Churchill First Company Coast
Artillery;

First Lieutenant Charles H. Thompson, First Company Coast
Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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In pursuance of Special Orders No. 62, A.-G. O., c. s, then came before the board, and passed an examination satisfactory to this board, as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

There being no further business for the day, the board adjourned at 5:00 P. M., to meet to-morrow at 9:00 A. M.

WILLIAM M. STARK,
Captain, I. S. A. P., Third Infantry,
C. N. G., Recorder.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 6, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday, the board met at the call of the president thereof, at 9:00 A. M.

PRESENT :

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.
Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, C. N. G.
Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.
Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Third Infantry, C. N. G.

First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry.
First Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, Third Infantry.
First Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, First Infantry.
Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Mullen, Jr., Company H, First Infantry.

Ordered to report for examination, then came before the board, and with the exception of Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry, passed an examination satisfactory to this board, as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

There being no further business for the day, the board adjourned at 5 P. M., to meet to-morrow at 9 A. M.

WILLIAM M. STARK,
Captain, I. S. A. P., Third Infantry,
C. N. G., Recorder.

HARTFORD, CONN., May 7, 1902.

Pursuant to the foregoing orders and adjournment of yesterday, the board met at the call of the president thereof at 9 o'clock A.M.

PRESENT :

Colonel William E. Cone, retired, C. N. G.

Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, C. N. G.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G.

Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice,
Third Infantry, C. N. G.

Second Lieutenant Griswold Bragaw, Company D, Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Keating, Company G, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Moeller, Company D, Fourth Infantry.

Ordered to report for examination, then came before the board, and passed an examination satisfactory to this board, as required by Section 3, CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

The proceedings of the previous meetings were then read and approved.

The board then proceeded to the business before it, and found that Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry, failed to pass an examination satisfactory to this board and the board so reports as required by Section 3, Chapter CCXII, Public Acts of 1899.

The following named officer was discharged from the military service of the State subsequent to the date of the General Orders re-convening this board, and prior to the meeting of the board : Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

There being no further business before the board, it adjourned at 4:30 P. M. without day.

WILLIAM E. CONE,
Colonel, C. N. G., retired, President.

LUCIEN F. BURPEE,
Colonel, C. N. G., retired, Member.

GILBERT L. FITCH,
Major, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Member.

WILLIAM M. STARK,
*Captain, I. S. A. P., Third Infantry,
C. N. G., Recorder.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT,

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NEW HAVEN, CCNN., June 19, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to report that in compliance with S. O., No. 80, A.-G. O., June 2, 1902, I have this day examined Lieutenant (Junior Grade) John K. Murphy and Ensign Ambrose B. Jewett, both of the first Division, Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard.

* * * * *

I recommend that both officers be commissioned in their respective ranks.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS,

Commander, Connecticut National Guard, retired.

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REPORT OF BOARD OF INSPECTION, STATE PROPERTY.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

HARTFORD, CONN., January 21, 1902.

I. A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at the State Arsenal to inspect military stores, property of the State, also property of the United States; reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

II. The board will consist of Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Captain Charles W. Newton, retired; and First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater, Company K, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

III. The board will convene on such dates as Colonel William E. Cone, retired, may appoint. Upon completion of their duties, they will make separate reports of the State and United States property, in duplicate, of the articles inspected, with their recommendations, in each case, as to what disposition should be made of same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

OFFICIAL:

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Pursuant to foregoing orders, the Board of Inspection convened at the State Arsenal, on April 25, 1902, at 9:00 A. M. Present, all members. The board proceeded to inspect certain property of the State reported to us, by the Quartermaster-General's Department, as being unserviceable.

The result of the inspection and our recommendations are as follows:

The following articles are unserviceable to the State, viz :

97	Uniform Coats.
777	Blue Blouses.
770	Trousers, prs.
17	Scarlet Coats.
100	Buff Breeches, prs.
85	Buff Vests.
363	Overcoats.
126	Caps.
364	Campaign Hats.
53	Helmets.
53	Helmet Plumes.
62	Gauntlets, prs.
45	Velvet Leggings, prs.
67	Leather Leggings, prs.
3	Cook's Jumpers.
5	Cook's Trousers, prs.
3	Canvass Jumpers.
3	Canvass Trousers, prs.
7	Khaki Coats.
10	Khaki Trousers, prs.
5	Pea Coats.
7	Blue Shirts.
72	Saddle Cloths.
13	Chevrons.
86	Haversacks.
44	Canteens.
4	Signal Kits.
1	Medicine Chest.
112	Cartridge Boxes.
112	Scabbard Frogs.
112	Waist Belts and Plates.
176	Sabre Belts and Plates.
53	Shoulder Scales, prs.
18	Epaulettes, prs.
10	Gunner's Haversacks.
8	Ammunition Haversacks.
17	Fuze Pouches.
67	Martingales.
13	Horse Collars.

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4	Holsters.
13	Bugles.
3	Cords and Tassels.
59	Saddles.
59	Bridles.
40	Spurs, prs.
3	Drums.
9	Lanyards.
8	Navy Knives.
2	State Colors.
2	National Colors.
1	Rug.
1	Lot Chevrons (miscellaneous).
1	Typewriter.
1	Gunner's Pincers.
5	Caisson Bolts.
12	Tompions (wood).
1	Headquarters Tent.
18	Blankets.
4	Wall Tents.
9	Wall Tent Flies.
2	Fuze Setters.
2	Neckerchiefs.
13	Drum Sticks, prs.

The following articles are in fair condition, but obsolete and of no use to the State, viz:

5	Blue Jerseys.
60	Undershirts.
68	Drawers, prs.
71	Artillery Sabres.
65	Colt's Revolvers, Cal. 45.
29	Cadet Muskets and Bayonets.
1	Arm Chest.
2	Pistol Chests.
100	Conical Shot, Cal. 4.62.
14	Conical Shell, Cal. 4.62.
50	Case Shot, Cal. 3.00.
4	Caissons (3 in. guns).

We would respectfully recommend that the entire property above listed be disposed of by sale or otherwise, to the best interest of the State.

WILLIAM E. CONE,

Colonel, C. N. G., retired, President.

CHARLES W. NEWTON,

Captain, C. N. G. retired.

RICHARD W. DELAMATER,

*First Lieutenant, Company K., First Infantry,
C. N. G., Recorder.*

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JOINT REPORT OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GEORGE H. KNIGHT, SURGEON-GENERAL, AND FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN B. MCCOOK, ASSISTANT SURGEON, FIRST INFANTRY, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, RELATING TO THE MEETING OF ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 9, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to make report as follows, in the eleventh annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held at Washington, D. C., June 5-7, 1902.

PAPERS.

Papers were read and discussed by the foremost Military Sanitaricians and Surgeons of this country. In that of Col. Hoff, U. S. A., president of the association, figures were given showing that the total medical effective in the militia of the States, was eight-tenths of one per cent. of the whole strength. "Less than one-half of what it should be for the most advanced line of assistance, leaving entirely out of consideration everything from there back to the base hospital, all of which would require not less than six times the total number of men now in the medical department of the State forces." This is interesting and suggestive.

The consensus of opinion among the speakers was, that the medical departments of the States should approximate, as far as practicable, the regular establishment.

EXHIBITS.

The demonstration by the U. S. Hospital Corps, Washington Barracks, was alone worth the whole trip. The drill with and without litter was good. The method and rapidity of unpacking and setting up of medical and cooking supplies, pitching hospital tents and the preparation of a meal for invalids was excellent. An acetyline apparatus was put in operation and a "Forbes" Field water sterilizer was set up and worked. The compactness and completeness of the regimental field hospital equipment was fully demonstrated. It makes the regiment, medically, a unit in field work.

The beds provided are folding canvas cots with mosquito bars. The cooking apparatus is a compact little stove. Each man of the Hospital Corps gets a lesson a day for two months in the preparation of food for the sick. The surgeon's field desk contains a few admirably selected standard medical works. The acetyline lamp was quickly put up and burned with a steady and very bright light. The "Forbes" sterilizer impressed me as one of the most useful pieces of field outfit seen. The water is so conducted through pipes, that after being heated to a high degree, gives up so much of its heat in warming the next coil of incoming water that it finally emerges approximately only ten degrees warmer than the supply water. If the last coil is put in a freezing mixture, water of 40 degrees F, can be obtained. The possibility of procuring a so comparatively cool sterile water is of immense importance and the saving of fuel is worth considering. The apparatus weighs only ninety pounds and twenty-five gallons of sterile water are obtained an hour.

The medical, surgical and sterilizing regimental field cases are admirable. The only adverse comment I venture to make, is on the leaving out of the old standby, castor oil, from the medical case, and the adoption of a tin, rather than the non-rusting and more durable copper "Rochester" dressing and instrument sterilizer.

AS APPLIED TO OUR OWN WANTS.

I see no reason why each regiment of Connecticut's militia would not be rendered much more fit for any duty, by the adoption entire, of the U. S. regimental field outfit. Colonel Hoff's conclusions, concerning the inadequacy of our Hospital Corps is heartily indorsed. It is true that never again are we likely to be called

into the U. S. service, yet the rapid growth of certain of our trade centres and the mutterings of civil strife, warn us of the medical department to be ever ready and on an active service footing.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. KNIGHT,

Surgeon-General.

JOHN B. MCCOOK,

*First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon,
First Infantry, C. N. G.*

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REPORTS OF COMMANDING OFFICERS GOVERNOR'S GUARD.**Report of Major Louis B. Cheney, Commanding First Company,
Governor's Foot Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1902.

The Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of my command for the year ending September 30th, 1902.

1. STRENGTH.	Commissioned Officers,	-	6
	Non-Commissioned Officers,		16
	Privates,	- - - -	96
	Total,	- - - -	<u>118</u>

* * * * *

2. DRILLS. The drill season began on October 14, and ended June 23, and the drills were well attended throughout the season.

3. PARADES. October 21, 1901, Fall Field Day. Present, officers, 6; enlisted men, 111. The day was devoted to instruction in rifle practice at the range at Colt's meadow. In the afternoon the command paraded in full dress uniform, in commemoration of its 130th anniversary, decorated a scion of the Charter Oak on Bushnell Park, planted there thirty years before, with much ceremony, by the company in celebration of its one hundredth anniversary, and then marched to the South church where appropriate

services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Parker. In the evening an informal dinner was partaken of at the Hotel Hartford, after the prizes won at the target practice were distributed.

The competitive drill for the prize drill medal was held on May 19.

May 26, 1902. Spring Field Day. Present, officers 5; enlisted men, 95. The day was spent at the Retreat grounds, and instruction was given in squad, company and battalion drill, also in guard mount and sentinel duty.

May 30, 1902. Escort to the Grand Army Posts of this city on the occasion of their decorating the graves of their deceased comrades. Present, officers, 6; enlisted men, 98.

June 26-27, 1902. Excursion and parade in Providence, R. I., as guests of Company E, First Light Infantry Regiment. The command arrived there at eleven o'clock in the morning. We were escorted to our hotel by a delegation of our hosts, and in the afternoon given a sail down the bay as far as Newport. And on our return a supper was also provided for us. On the following day we paraded in full dress uniform, escorted by our hosts, and thereafter partook of a most excellent clam bake, down the bay, which was most highly appreciated by all. It had been our intention to parade in Boston on the previous day, as guests of the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association, who were to have celebrated the coronation of King Edward VII, but his sudden illness and the postponement of the coronation prevented the carrying out of their plans.

August 22, 1902. Patrol duty in conjunction with the First Regiment, Infantry, on the occasion of the visit of President Roosevelt to Hartford.

September 25, 1902. Parade as escort to the Governor and Grand Army Posts of the State, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument to the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery on the Capitol grounds, in this City.

In conclusion, I would say that the Company is still improving in quality and numbers, with desirable recruits ready to come in at all times; and the military discipline is nearly up to the standard. Our drill regulations are those of the regular army, at the present time, and when occasion requires—as was the case when

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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we did patrol duty, during the President's visit, in conjunction with the First Regiment, Infantry—we can handle our men much more effectively on that account.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LOUIS R. CHENEY,

*Major Commanding First Company,
Governor's Foot Guard.*

**Report of Major Albert M. Johnson, Commanding Second
Company, Governor's Foot Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARD,

NEW HAVEN, September 30, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of my command for the year ending September 30, 1902.

1. STRENGTH.	Commissioned Officers,	6
	Non-Commissioned Officers,	16
	Privates,	96
	Total,	118

* * * * *

2. PARADES. October 11, 1901. Fall Field Day. Present, officers 6, non-commissioned officers and privates 104.

In the morning, escort to Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and to Governor George P. McLean, Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of the Bi-Centennial celebration of the Yale University.

The afternoon was devoted to battalion and company drill and instruction.

3. SPRING PARADE. May 20, 1902, at Ansonia, Conn. The morning of the day was devoted entirely to drill and instruction, and in the afternoon the company made a parade through the streets of Ansonia, taking dinner at the Dayton House, and returning home about seven o'clock.

There were present, officers 6, non-commissioned officers and privates 107.

4. Sunday, June 17, this command observed as their Memorial Day. (Our annual custom). In connection with the David Humphrey's Branch, Sons of the American Revolution, the members assembled at the City Cemetery, and decorated the graves of the Revolutionary heroes, 28 of whom were members of this organization, and who nobly responded to their country's call.

5. The drills during the year have been well attended, and much time has been devoted to practical instruction. The condition and efficiency of the company is good.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT M. JOHNSON,

Major Commanding Second Company Governor's Foot Guard.

**Report of Major Gilbert P. Hurd, Commanding First Company,
Governor's Horse Guard.**

HEADQUARTERS FIRST COMPANY,

GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD,

HARTFORD, September 30, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of my command for the year ending September 30, 1902.

STRENGTH.

Commissioned officers,	.	.	.	.	5
Non-Commissioned officers,	.	.	.	.	18
Privates,	.	.	.	.	40
Total,	.	.	.	.	63
Number discharged,	.	.	.	.	27
Number enlisted,	.	.	.	.	25
Number decreased,	.	.	.	.	2

Number of parades since September 30, 1901, . . . 7

Number of drills since September 30, 1901, . . . 28

October 22, 1901. Fall field day; present, 50 men. The troop marched to the rifle range on Colt's Meadows, where the day was devoted to target practice with revolvers and in platoon drill.

May 20, 1902. Spring field day; present, 45 men. The troop assembled at 8:00 A. M., and marched to East Hartford. A plot of land hired by the troop was occupied for the day, where the troop drilled in platoon and troop evolutions, and skirmish drill.

May 28, 1902. Escort to Governor McLean and General Daniel Sickles; present, 39 men.

May 30, 1902. By request, the troop escorted the Grand Army in its Memorial parade; number parading, 42.

June 8, 1902. Troop assembled and paraded to Memorial Baptist Chapel, where the annual Memorial services were held.

August 22, 1902. Escort to President Roosevelt; present, 49 men. Troops assembled at 2:00 P. M., and proceeded to State Capitol, where the Adjutant-General presented the troop with new stand of colors. The troop proceeded from Capitol to depot, and upon arrival of the President and party, escorted them about the city. In the evening, the President was escorted from Woodland Street to Coliseum and return. I can only speak in the highest terms of praise for the excellent manner in which the members performed duty on this occasion.

September 25, 1902. Escort to First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; present, 52 men. Troop formed on Capitol Avenue at 1:00 P. M.; its position in line being left of the second division.

I beg to state much credit is due the members for their participation in the many parades, when it is considered that it means no little expense to them individually.

The annual competitive drill was held on the evening of March 17, 1902. The skill exhibited in the sabre exercise, by some of the troopers, rendered difficult work for the judges. The medal was won by Corporal Dowd.

The membership decreased considerably during the spring months; but since August 1, 1902, the enlistments have been greater than during the whole of my previous years, and the future prospect is good.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. HURD,

Major Commanding First Company Governor's Horse Guard

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**REPORT OF COLONEL WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS, ASSISTANT
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, AS PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.**

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARTFORD, CONN., September 30, 1902.

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

SIR:

In accordance with the usual custom, I have the honor to submit, herewith, my eighth annual report as prosecuting attorney for pension claims, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902.

NUMBER OF PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS FILED
THROUGH THIS OFFICE.

Original Claim, soldiers,	89
Original Claim, widows,	67
Widows' Restoration,	13
Original Claim, mothers,	3
Original Claim, fathers,	1
Original Claim, minor children,	1
Original Claim, wife (one-half)	3
Increase Claims,	147
Accrued,	47
Bounty, back pay, etc.,	13
Reimbursement,	18
Total,	402

There have been two hundred and nine (209) claims allowed, with a total first payment of \$19,090.83.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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The following will show the number and cash amount of the vouchers executed in this office during the last fiscal year:

December 4, 1901.	376 vouchers.	Cash Amount, \$12,329.07
March 4, 1902.	382 "	" " 11,971.06
June 4, 1902.	388 "	" " 11,950.51
September 4, 1902.	386 "	" " 12,752.37
	1,532	\$49,003.01

Total amount collected on vouchers executed in this office since June, 1871, \$1,166,899.60.

The number of increased claims allowed, one hundred and forty-seven (147), shows a gain of fifty-five (55) over last year's report; also an increase of forty-seven (47) on the total number of claims allowed.

There has been no change in the law regarding pensions since my last report. Claims for pensions, forwarded through your department, have been granted in two(2) and three (3) months. Amount of payment is made from date of receipt by the Pension Bureau. Many claims are necessarily delayed on account of failure by applicants to comply with, what may seem to them, arbitrary demands. Eight (8) years of observation and experience on the part of the writer has brought the conviction that claims well proven and substantiated by proper affidavits are promptly disposed of.

This branch of your department has received the most courteous treatment from the gentlemen in authority in the Pension Bureau at Washington, who have been pleased to say that all claims presented through this office show evidence of painstaking and careful preparation.

With the hope that the day is not far distant when every veteran that was honorably discharged from the United States service may receive, in his declining years, a modicum of support, at least, from the government, for whose stability and perpetuity he imperiled his life in camp, bivouac, and battlefield, I remain,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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MILITARY ENROLLMENT, 1902.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . . .	10,552	3,084	10,366	7,468
Avon, . . .	134	24	129	110
Berlin, . . .	329	28	324	301
Bloomfield, . . .	147	27	144	120
Bristol, . . .	1,185	574	1,121	611
Burlington, . . .	136	27	123	109
Canton, . . .	296	31	288	265
East Granby, . . .	87	8	82	79
East Hartford, . . .	700	339	693	361
East Windsor, . . .	345	45	343	300
Enfield, . . .	907	91	907	816
Farmington, . . .	401	146	384	255
Glastonbury, . . .	504	37	492	467
Granby, . . .	190	37	175	153
Hartland, . . .	59	5	59	54
Manchester, . . .	1,392	642	1,353	750
Marlborough, . . .	38	5	38	33
New Britain, . . .	3,082	597	3,002	2,485
Newington, . . .	128	30	120	98
Plainville, . . .	285	73	280	212
Rocky Hill, . . .	134	19	126	115
Simsbury, . . .	180	23	180	157
Southington, . . .	918	328	886	590
South Windsor, . . .	299	30	299	269
Suffield, . . .	518	87	518	431
West Hartford, . . .	216	38	216	178
Wethersfield, . . .	199	94	186	105
Windsor, . . .	462	88	456	374
Windsor Locks, . . .	455	75	454	380
Total, . . .	24,278	6,632	23,744	17,646

TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Tolland, . . .	61	14	55	47
Andover, . . .	42	12	32	30
Bolton, . . .	55	9	51	46
Coventry, . . .	185	32	173	153
Columbia, . . .	78	25	72	53
Ellington, . . .	239	33	232	206
Hebron, . . .	88	14	88	74
Mansfield, . . .	253	34	243	219
Somers, . . .	190	28	189	162
Stafford, . . .	475	65	475	410
Union, . . .	40	2	40	38
Vernon, . . .	1,124	217	1,107	907
Willington, . . .	104	25	92	79
Total, . . .	2,934	510	2,849	2,424

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Members of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New Haven, .	13,726	1,443	13,581	12,283
Ansonia, . .	1,948	624	1,798	1,324
Branford, . .	637	222	619	415
Bethany, . .	77	10	76	67
Beacon Falls, .	118	43	116	75
Cheshire, . .	224	41	215	183
Derby, . . .	1,240	497	1,082	743
East Haven, .	132	60	129	72
Guilford, . .	348	175	335	173
Hamden, . . .	512	91	506	421
Madison, . . .	130	25	118	105
Meriden, . . .	3,855	626	3,801	3,229
Middlebury, .	95	14	94	81
Milford, . . .	450	161	422	289
Naugatuck, . .	1,815	389	1,805	1,426
North Branford,	104	31	96	73
North Haven, .	252	21	241	231
Orange, . . .	1,018	307	1,009	711
Oxford, . . .	122	18	117	104
Prospect, . . .	38	8	35	30
Seymour, . . .	428	176	409	252
Southbury, . .	169	27	164	142
Wallingford, .	1,316	473	1,224	843
Waterbury, . .	5,134	952	4,847	4,182
Woodbridge, . .	109	20	105	89
Wolcott, . . .	63	7	63	56
Total, . . .	34,060	6,461	33,007	27,599

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Middletown, .	1,424	242	1,396	1,182
Chatham, . .	294	41	290	253
Chester, . . .	175	31	175	144
Clinton, . . .	151	35	136	116
Cromwell, . .	265	33	260	232
Durham, . . .	116	17	111	99
East Haddam, .	297	60	283	237
Essex,	417	120	373	297
Haddam, . . .	247	55	233	192
Killingworth, .	80	16	74	64
Middlefield, .	99	6	99	93
Old Saybrook, .	155	39	133	116
Portland, . . .	246	81	246	165
Saybrook, . . .	244	58	237	186
Westbrook, . .	107	17	102	90
Total,	4,317	851	4,148	3,466

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
New London, .	2,826	1,293	2,242	1,533
Bozrah, . .	132	30	123	102
Colchester, .	222	73	218	149
East Lyme, .	224	46	212	178
Franklin, . .	82	17	79	65
Griswold, . .	528	135	501	393
Groton, . . .	767	292	718	475
Lebanon, . .	161	25	154	136
Ledyard, . .	160	30	157	130
Lisbon, . . .	72	17	68	55
Lyme,	87	12	85	75
Montville, . .	342	60	338	282
Norwich, . . .	3,190	1,354	2,992	1,836
North Stonington,	159	28	149	131
Old Lyme, . .	94	11	94	83
Preston, . . .	118	31	103	87
Salem,	49	10	47	39
Stonington, . .	1,219	606	1,111	613
Sprague, . . .	224	68	212	156
Voluntown, . .	87	13	83	74
Waterford, . .	240	60	239	180
Total,	10,983	4,211	9,925	6,772

WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia, and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Windham, . . .	1,253	435	1,203	818
Ashford, . . .	109	21	101	88
Brooklyn, . . .	211	51	204	160
Canterbury, . . .	128	14	128	114
Chaplin, . . .	78	16	72	62
Eastford, . . .	77	12	77	65
Hampton, . . .	93	24	85	69
Killingly, . . .	958	331	922	627
Plainfield, . . .	566	147	540	419
Pomfret, . . .	180	19	174	161
Putnam, . . .	824	326	788	498
Sterling, . . .	178	34	168	144
Scotland, . . .	62	5	62	57
Thompson, . . .	442	92	436	350
Woodstock, . . .	251	57	232	194
Total, . . .	5,410	1,584	5,192	3,826

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liabie to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liabie to Commutation Tax.
Fairfield, . .	411	160	392	251
Bethel, . .	560	255	523	305
Bridgeport, . .	9,642	2,143	9,443	7,499
Brookfield, . .	77	8	73	69
Danbury, . .	2,230	838	2,222	1,392
Darien, . .	367	124	360	243
Easton, . .	72	11	67	61
Greenwich, . .	1,704	447	1,686	1,257
Huntington, . .	859	217	833	642
Monroe, . .	77	10	72	67
New Canaan, . .	367	167	332	200
Newtown, . .	356	65	341	291
New Fairfield, . .	70	14	67	56
Norwalk, . .	2,195	622	2,185	1,573
Redding, . .	139	55	118	84
Ridgefield, . .	264	82	251	182
Stamford, . .	1,979	587	1,942	1,392
Stratford, . .	455	172	454	283
Sherman, . .	65	6	65	59
Trumbull, . .	135	5	135	130
Weston, . .	83	14	80	69
Westport, . .	521	287	497	234
Wilton, . .	174	43	159	131
Total, . .	22,802	6,332	22,297	16,470

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Litchfield, . .	424	110	410	314
Barkhamsted, .	103	16	100	87
Bethlehem, . .	52	12	47	40
Bridgewater, .	80	16	76	64
Canaan, . . .	109	16	109	93
Colebrook, . .	87	21	83	66
Cornwall, . . .	155	36	137	119
Goshen,	123	17	123	106
Harwington, . .	117	16	115	101
Kent,	116	8	116	108
Morris,	79	10	78	69
New Hartford, .	293	55	281	238
New Milford, . .	556	176	488	380
Norfolk,	231	16	231	215
North Canaan, .	210	21	203	189
Plymouth, . . .	401	58	389	343
Roxbury,	88	15	82	73
Salisbury, . . .	382	87	361	295
Sharon,	247	61	232	186
Torrington, . .	1,505	440	1,431	1,065
Thomaston, . .	508	207	499	301
Washington, . .	218	39	205	179
Warren,	47	9	44	38
Watertown, . . .	337	101	325	236
Winchester, . .	1,335	468	1,297	867
Woodbury, . . .	174	50	160	124
Total,	7,977	2,081	7,622	5,896

RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Total Number Enrolled.	Minors, Mem- bers of Active Militia and other Exempts.	Liable to Military Duty in case of War or Invasion.	Number Liable to Commutation Tax.
Hartford, . .	24,278	6,632	23,744	17,646
Tolland, . .	2,934	510	2,849	2,424
New Haven, .	34,060	6,461	33,007	27,599
Middlesex, . .	4,317	851	4,148	3,466
New London, .	10,983	4,211	9,925	6,772
Windham, . .	5,410	1,584	5,192	3,826
Fairfield, . .	22,802	6,332	22,297	16,470
Litchfield, . .	7,977	2,081	7,622	5,896
Total, . .	112,761	28,662	108,784	84,099

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GENERAL ORDERS

AND

IMPORTANT SPECIAL ORDERS.

General Orders.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }*Hartford, October 15, 1901.*

I. In accordance with the Militia Law, of this State, weekly evening drills are hereby ordered for the different organizations of the Brigade and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, commencing November 1st, 1901, and continuing to May 31, 1902, inclusive.

II. Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, will upon the receipt of the foregoing, issue orders for weekly evening drills, of one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month for each Company, Hospital Corps, Section Signal Corps, Machine-Gun Battery, Platoon Artillery, and Troop A, Connecticut National Guard. He is authorized to use his discretion in ordering the drills of the Brigade Signal Corps, C. N. G., as will be for the best interest of the service. Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, C. N. G., will also issue orders for weekly evening drills by the several divisions of his command, of not less than one hour and fifteen minutes each, aggregating five hours for the month for each division. The manner or nature of said drills is discretionary with the Battalion Commander and can be performed afloat or on land.

III. The Brigade Commander will direct Commanding Officers of Regiments, First Separate Company, Battery A, Light, Machine-Gun Battery, and Troop A, to at once institute a Lyceum for officers of their organizations, at which the "Service of Security and Information" will be taken up and studied systematically and thoroughly. During the field exercises of 1901, it was evident that many officers had but little conception of this very essential part of their education. An officer is not qualified to be in command of men until he has mastered, at least, the principles embodied in subject mentioned. There should be a meeting of officers, at least once a week, and those who have made a specialty of this study (regardless of rank), should be directed to prepare papers, or give lectures at each meeting; commencing with the elementary part, and building up; thereby educating those who are not so well informed, and creating an interest in this

important study. In connection therewith, and as an illustration, a problem in minor tactics may be given, and worked out on the blackboard, or otherwise, as the judgment of the Commanding Officer may dictate. Commanding Officers of First Separate Company, Machine-Gun Battery, Battery A, Light, Troop A, may, if they so elect, *after receiving permission from the officer in charge*, direct the officers of their respective command to attend the infantry lyceum nearest the home station. Every officer is expected to attend the lyceum, unless excused by the Commanding Officer.

IV. The requirements of military courtesy and discipline will be strictly enforced at all times. At the recent encampment a very lax discipline was noted in a few organizations, which cannot be tolerated. The first duty of a soldier is to *obey*, and while it may not be practical or expedient to apply the remedies used in the regular service, the National Guard can arrive at a state of discipline second to none by having its members educated to such an *esprit-de-corps* and pride in their organization, that it will result in a feeling of contention, or emulation, to make said organization attain the high-water mark of "*excellent*."

The Commandant of any organization that cannot enforce his own orders or the orders of his superior officers, or an organization that has no discipline nor respect for its officers, will be considered in a state of inefficiency, and recommended for disbandment. The National Guard is a *preparatory school* for the sterner duties of the soldier, when he is called upon to fight for, and keep the peace, and any organization that is deficient in enthusiasm, drill, and discipline, retards its growth, and is a stumbling block in the way of progress.

V. Attention is called to Par. IV, G. O. No. 3, A.-G. O., dated Hartford, February 20, 1895: "The drill of any organization in the Connecticut National Guard, occurring on the evening of a legal holiday may be omitted, provided that the 'time' required is made up on the drill nights of the month in which the holiday occurs."

VI. The figure of merit will be determined as heretofore, in accordance with Par. III, G. O. No. 27, A.-G. O., series 1891. "The drill reports will be made as usual, in triplicate, and forwarded through regular channels with one copy of the gain and loss report, not later than the second day of the month following that reported upon. The blanks for this report will be furnished from this office upon requisition, and will call for the following data, from which will be computed the 'figure of merit:' 1st.—Time consumed at each drill, which must be at least five hours per month. 2d.—Officers and men in uniform at roll call. 3d.—Officers and men actually drilling. 4th.—Total strength of organization. A careful verification of these reports with returns of Staff Officers will be made at Regimental, Brigade, Naval Battalion, and General Headquarters. Officers making the reports will be held to a strict accountability for discrepancies if any are found to exist. Delay in forwarding, or careless compilation of these reports, that may prevent prompt issue of orders from this office, giving results of the month's work, will be deemed sufficient cause for censure of the officer responsible, in orders."

VII. The annual muster and inspection of the Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, as required by law, will be made during the month of November, 1901, by the Brigade Commander who will detail such officers of his staff as may be required to do the work. The annual muster and inspection of the Naval Battalion, C. N. G., will be made during the month of December, 1901, by the Battalion Commander. Traveling and hotel expenses incurred by officers detailed for this duty will be paid by the Paymaster-General, upon approved vouchers from this office—no other compensation will be allowed. Duplicate muster rolls will be made by commanding officers, and *both copies* forwarded to this office. They will also see that the requirements of existing orders are strictly followed.

VIII. The following is again published for the information of commandants of the different organizations, in accordance with Par. VI, G. O. No. 23, A.-G. O., October 22, 1889: "Hereafter orders, discharging men from the military service of the State, will be issued on the fifteenth and last days of every month; such orders will include all men for whose discharge application has been made for reasons satisfactory to this office."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

Official:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, October 19, 1901.

No. 30. }

I. The report of Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, of State Rifle Match at the rifle range, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., October 3, 1901, in compliance with General Orders No. 28, A.-G. O., c. s., is hereby accepted, and in accordance with the same, trophies are awarded as follows:

First Prize, Hall Clock, Second Regiment; Score 200 yards, 326; 500 yards, 335; total, 661; per cent., 78.69.

Second Prize, Library Table, Third Regiment; Score 200 yards, 335; 500 yards, 315; total, 650; per cent., 77.38.

Third Prize, Etching, First Regiment; Score 200 yards, 297; 500 yards, 262; total, 559; per cent., 66.55.

II. The Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to deliver the first prize (hall clock) to Colonel Theodore H. Sucher, commanding Second Regiment, C. N. G., who will receipt for the same and retain custody thereof until further orders, in accordance with G. O. No. 28, A.-G. O. c. s. The second and third prizes (library table and etching), having been won by the Third and First Regiments, C. N. G., respectively, now become regimental property, and the Quartermaster-General will deliver the same to Colonel Henry J. Thayer and Colonel Edward Schulze, regimental commandants, in accordance with above mentioned order.

III. The commanding officers of the regiments winning the trophies will receipt to the Quartermaster-General for same.

IV. The members of the Second Regiment team, to each of whom the Quartermaster-General will deliver, through the regimental commandant, the State medal awarded to members of the winning team, are:

Captain Harry C. Young, Inspector Small Arms Practice; Captain Henry Norton, Jr., Company K; Captain Ernest L. Isbell, Company D; First Lieutenant Lovell H. Page, Company D; Second Lieutenant John J. Norton, Company K; Second Lieutenant Arnon A. Alling, Company D; Second Lieutenant Albert A. Kaschubey, Company I; Quartermaster-Sergeant William J. Dray, Company K; Corporal Edmund G. Rusgrove, Company K; Private George W. Hillman, Company D; Private Henry A. Beebe, Company D; Private James W. Landon, Company E.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Official:

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, November 18, 1901.

No. 31.

I. The attention of Commandants is called to Paragraph III, G. O. No. 29, A.-G. O., c. s. (also promulgated in G. O. No. 5, B. II., c. s.), in relation to lyceums for the study, discussion, and dissemination of "The Service of Security and Information." The main object of the lyceums is to have the same established, as far as practicable, at the home station of the various organizations, where the subject matter can, at least, be read and discussed by officers and non-commissioned officers of the several commands for mutual improvement. A knowledge of this important branch of military science will be considered a prerequisite in the future examination of officers for commission.

II. One copy of "The Service of Security and Information" will be furnished upon requisition to Regimental, Battalion and Company Commandants, also to the Commanding Officers of Battery A Light, Brigade Signal Corps, Machine-Gun Battery and Troop A, C. N. G. These books will be considered State property, by the officers receiving them (who will be held to a strict accountability for the same), and must be turned over to their successors in office.

III. Permission is hereby granted to the Commandants of the different organizations, Connecticut National Guard, to excuse men who have enlisted as cooks in their command from the weekly drills, if, in their opinion, it is for the best interest of the service. They will report at stated intervals, and must at all times, be within call, and ready for duty.

IV. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since August 3, 1901.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Bucklee, Battalion Adjutant,	August 29, 1901.
Captain George D. Shelton, Company B,	October 18, 1901.
Captain Edward J. Joy, Company E,	October 29, 1901.
First Lieutenant John Scanlon, Company E,	October 29, 1901.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign William H. Van Orwick, Third Division,	August 5, 1901.
Ensign Frank B. Jaynes, Third Division,	August 5, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Michael J. O'Connell, of Rockville, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from July 26, 1901, *vice* Breen, resigned.

Sergeant John J. Quinn, of Bristol, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from August 19, 1901, *vice* Page discharged.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Fred C. Burroughs, of Danielson, appointed First Lieutenant Company F, with rank from July 30, 1901, *vice* Flagg resigned.

Frank T. Preston, of Danielson, appointed Captain Company F, with rank from August 15, 1901, *vice* Barron, Jr. resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant John Scanlon, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from July 25, 1901, *vice* Teele resigned.

John A. Leonard, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from July 25, 1901, *vice* Scanlon promoted.

Sergeant Frederick P. Wood, Company C, of Stamford, appointed Battalion Adjutant with rank of First Lieutenant from August 30, 1901, *vice* Bucklee resigned.

First Lieutenant James J. Halligan, of Bridgeport, appointed Captain Company B, with rank from October 29, 1901, *vice* Shelton resigned.

Second Lieutenant John J. McBride, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Company B, with rank from October 29, 1901, *vice* Halligan promoted.

Sergeant Charles G. Burkhardt, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 29, 1901, *vice* McBride promoted.

CAVALRY.

Luzerne Ludington, of New Haven, appointed Captain Troop A, with rank from July 23, 1901. Original appointment.

Private William J. Bradnack, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Troop A, with rank from July 23, 1901. Original appointment.

Private Robert J. Woodruff, of Orange, appointed Second Lieutenant Troop A, with rank from July 23, 1901. Original appointment.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Ordinary Seaman Lester David Baker, of Bridgeport, appointed Ensign Third Division, with rank from September 27, 1901, *vice* Jaynes resigned.

Boatswain's Mate, First Class, William P. Downs, of Bridgeport, appointed Ensign Third Division, with rank from September 27, 1901, *vice* Van Orwick resigned.

V. Private Alfred B. Chapman, Jr., Company D, Third Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has been dishonorably discharged from the military service of the State, in accordance with sentence of Field Officers' Court-Martial.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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VI. In consequence of errors and omissions of qualifications in the reports of rifle and revolver practice, G. O. No. 9, A.-G. O., April 26, 1900; G. O. No. 10, A.-G. O., April 25, 1901; G. O. No. 12, A.-G. O., May 8, 1901, are appended to accord herewith:

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

NAME.	20 yards.	50 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1890.	Previous Quali- fications.
Private Ahrensberg, John H.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

First Sergeant George Hennes.....	22	17	39	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
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FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY E.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1900.	Previous Quali- fications.
Private Ahrensberg, John H.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years

SECOND REGIMENT.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

First Major Edward L. Carter, Regimental.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
First Major Howard G. Young, Battalion.....	15	0	15	X Marksman	9 years

COMPANY E.

Sergeant Francis H. Miller.....	10	20	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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COMPANY F.

Private McCann, John.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY D.

NAME.	500 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1900.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Sergeant George Hennes.....	23	18	41	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years

FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Clarence W. Judson	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
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SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY C.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1900.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Jeremiah F. Donovan.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

Captain Patrick F. Reynolds.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant George E. Hall.....	19	Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Alfred Husted	26	Sharpshooter	1 year

The record for 1900 given Sergeant-Major William R. Taylor, Battalion, Second Regiment, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby revoked.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 32. }

Hartford, December 21, 1901.

The following disabilities for exemption from Military duty, prescribed by the Surgeon-General, are hereby promulgated in accordance with Section 9 (Chapter CCCXXXIII—CCXXII—123), Public Acts, 1895-7-9, viz. : Insanity, epilepsy or mental aberration, loss of sight of an eye, or permanent defect of one or both eyes, loss of hearing, loss of speech, loss of an arm or leg, or any other injury or disease which incapacitates for manual labor. *Selectmen can only exempt on Certificates of Post-Surgeons*, as provided by Section 13 (Chapter CCCXXXIII), Public Acts of 1895.

II. Post-Surgeons will not make examinations, nor give Certificates for exemptions previous to the date of this order, or later than January 31, 1902.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 33. }

Hartford, December 21, 1901.

I. The following persons are hereby appointed Post-Surgeons, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability, prescribed by the Surgeon-General.

Hartford County.—John B. McCook, Hartford; Carroll C. Beach, Hartford; George Clary, New Britain; Arthur S. Brackett, Bristol;

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Edward F. Parsons, Enfield; Henry C. Bunce, Glastonbury; George F. Lewis, Canton; Charles M. Wooster, Tariffville; Charles Carrington, Farmington; William S. Gillam, Manchester; Edward G. Fox, Wethersfield; Alfred J. Weed, Granby; Willard G. Steadman, Southington.

New Haven County.—Joseph H. Townsend, New Haven; Thomas J. Kilmartin, Waterbury; N. Nickerson, Meriden; George L. Beardsley, Derby; Louis E. Cooper, Ansonia; E. B. Heady, Milford; J. D. McGaughey, Wallingford; A. J. Tenney, Branford; Franklin B. Tuttle, Naugatuck; H. Walter Murlless, Guilford.

Middlesex County.—Francis D. Edgerton, Middletown; John H. Grannis, Old Saybrook; Miner C. Hazen, Haddam; M. W. Plumstead, East Haddam; Charles H. Hubbard, Essex; Edwin Bidwell, Deep River; Herbert S. Reynolds, Clinton.

New London County.—Hiram B. Thomson, New London; F. N. Braman, New London; Harry M. Lee, New London; Julian LaPierre, Norwich; Edwin H. Knowles, North Stonington; George W. Harris, Old Lyme; Sanford H. Holmes, Griswold; George D. Stanton, Stonington; Fred H. Dart, East Lyme; W. A. Hillard, Stonington.

Windham County.—Wm. W. Adams, Plainfield; John J. Russell, Putnam; Theodore R. Parker, Windham; Rienzi Robinson, Killingly; Lowell Holbrook, Thompson; Henry L. Hammond, Dayville.

Tolland County.—Thomas F. Rockwell, Vernon; C. B. Newton, Stafford; Frederick E. Johnson, Mansfield.

Fairfield County.—George B. Cowell, Bridgeport; David M. Trecartin, Bridgeport; Lauren M. Allen, Norwalk; Wilbur S. Watson, Danbury; Charles R. Hart, Bethel; Frederick Schavoir, Stamford; William L. Griswold, Greenwich; Loren T. Day, Westport; William H. Donaldson, Fairfield; Andrew B. Gorham, Wilton; Ernest H. Smith, Redding; C. B. Keeler, New Canaan; Russell W. Lowe, Ridgefield.

Litchfield County.—C. O. Belden, Litchfield; William Bissell, Salisbury; J. C. Barker, New Milford; Edward H. Welch, Winchester; D. R. Roger, Woodbury; William L. Platt, Torrington; Orlando Brown, Washington; R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston; Arthur D. Variell, Watertown.

II. All persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, desiring exemption from military duty and commutation tax by reason of mental or physical disability, must report to one of the Post-Surgeons for examination, and if found exempt will be furnished with a certificate of exemption, to be filed by them with the selectmen of the town in which they are liable to enrollment. Those who are exempted by Post-Surgeons in any year since 1878, and the disability classed as permanent, and who are now living in the same town, will not be required to be examined again, unless by order of the Surgeon-General. Persons who neglect to file their certificate of exemption with the selectmen before the first day of February, 1902, will be debarred from exemption for the year.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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III. Post-Surgeons will make exemptions strictly in accordance with G. O. No. 32, A.-G. O., c. s., and on the *1st of February, 1902*, will report to him on blank form as provided, the names of all exempted by them, giving town and disability, and the names of all examined and not exempted. The fee for examination will be paid on approval of this office upon the report made to the Surgeon-General.

Blanks for certificates of exemption and reports to Surgeon-General will be supplied to Post-Surgeons from this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 34. }

Hartford, December 21, 1901.

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since November 18, 1901.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant William J. Collins, Company H. November 29, 1901.

RETIRED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain John Davenport Cheney, Company G, November 29, 1901.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant John A. Leonard, of Bridgeport, appointed Captain Company E. with rank from November 4, 1901, *vice* Joy resigned.

James H. Havens, of Bridgeport, appointed First Lieutenant Company E. with rank from November 4, 1901, *vice* Scanlon resigned.

John J. McNamara, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E. with rank from November 4, 1901, *vice* Leonard promoted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

II. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of November, 1901, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.				SECOND REGIMENT.					
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Merit.		
A.	Dec. 1, 9.00 P.M.	4	67	92.36	A.	Dec. 4, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	98.53
B.	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	66	95.48	B.	Dec. 4, 12.00 M.	4	66	90.93
C.	Dec. 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	62	85.70	C.	Dec. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	92.92
D.	Dec. 3, 11.00 A.M.	5	61	84.72	D.	Dec. 4, 11.00 P.M.	4	66	85.63
E.	Dec. 2, 10.00 A.M.	4	68	94.12	E.	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	59	87.37
F.	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	88.22	F.	Dec. 2, 6.30 P.M.	4	68	98.16
G.	Dec. 3, 4.00 P.M.	5	67	92.23	G.	Dec. 4, 11.00 P.M.	3	67	97.53
H.	Dec. 2, 3.00 P.M.	5	64	89.94	H.	Dec. 2, 2.30 P.M.	4	63	84.28
I.	Dec. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	67	88.44	I.	Dec. 4, 11.00 P.M.	3	67	97.51
K.	Dec. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	57	87.19	K.	Dec. 3, 8.00 A.M.	3	67	95.90
Hosp. Corps.				Hosp. Corps.					
	Dec. 2, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	87.50		Dec. 5, 8.00 A.M.	3	5	83.34
Figure of merit of Regiment, 89.63				Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.01					

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem th ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem th ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Dec. 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	67	96.28	B.	Dec. 9, 2.00 P.M.	4	51	78.07
B.	Dec. 3, 10.30 A.M.	5	56	78.22	C.	Dec. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	56	89.34
C.	Dec. 2, 10.30 A.M.	4	58	76.49	D.	Dec. 2, 3.00 P.M.	4	49	83.83
D.	Dec. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	53	81.28	E.	Dec. 6, 3.00 P.M.	4	54	77.26
E.	Dec. 4, 7.30 A.M.	4	58	85.12	F.	Dec. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	59	89.07
F.	Dec. 3, 7.30 A.M.	4	38	68.58	G.	Dec. 3, 3.00 P.M.	4	60	86.64
G.	Dec. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	55	76.13	I.	Dec. 3, 3.00 P.M.	5	57	81.04
I.	Dec. 2, 7.30 A.M.	5	48	75.98	K.	Dec. 9, 8.00 A.M.	4	57	86.31
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Dec. 12, 8.00 A.M.	3	5	100.00		Dec. 1, 3.00 P.M.	3	5	91.19
Figure of merit of Regiment,				82.01	Figure of merit of Regiment,				84.75

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem th ip.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem th ip.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	11	96.77	1st	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
2d	Dec. 4, 2.00 P.M.	4	10	88.75	2d	Dec. 1, 8.00 P.M.	5	10	100.00
3d	Dec. 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	92.50	3d	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50
4th	Dec. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75	4th	Dec. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50
Figure of merit of Corps,				94.19	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				97.50

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Dec. 3,	5	63	87.05	1st	Dec. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	36	78.90
					2d	Dec. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	40	93.14
					Figure of merit of Battery,				86.02

TROOP A.					NAVAL BATTALION.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
	Dec. 3,	4	60	95.03	1st	Dec. 5, 8 00 A.M.	5	58	78.27
					2d	Dec. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	70	87.02
					3d	Dec. 2,	5	51	82.16
					Figure of merit of Battalion,				82.48

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

OFFICIAL:

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 1. }

Hartford, January 20, 1902.

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since December 21, 1901.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William H. Scheuy, Company E,	January 4, 1902.
Second Lieutenant Edmund M. Ogden, Company G,	January 8, 1902.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William V. Goldie, Company D,	January 8, 1902.
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PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William F. Madden, of South Manchester, appointed Captain Company G, with rank from December 9, 1901, *vice* Cheney retired.

Sergeant Frank D. Cheney, of South Manchester, appointed First Lieutenant Company G, with rank from December 9, 1901, *vice* Madden promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Sergeant Adam J. Gernhard, of Norwich, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from December 31, 1901, *vice* Burton resigned.

II. RETIRED OFFICERS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Hickey, South Manchester.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Patrick F. Bannon, Waterbury.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of December, 1901, based on the drill reports for the month :—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 3, 12.00 M.	4	63	94.19	A.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	68	93.09
B.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	67	97.39	B.	Jan. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	89.94
C.	Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	56	90.23	C.	Jan. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	67	92.17
D.	Jan. 4, 11.00 A.M.	4	61	82.67	D.	Jan. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	67	83.96
E.	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	5	68	92.65	E.	Jan. 1, 1.00 A.M.	5	58	83.39
F.	Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	58	86.84	F.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	96.33
G.	Jan. 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	64	90.72	G.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	97.98
H.	Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	59	88.22	H.	Jan. 1, 1.00 P.M.	5	60	79.98
I.	Jan. 6, 11.00 A.M.	3	62	87.72	I.	Jan. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
K.	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	57	86.31	K.	Jan. 3, 6.00 P.M.	4	65	95.82
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00		Jan. 6, 8.00 A.M.	2	4	88.75
Figure of merit of Regiment, 80.72					Figure of merit of Regiment, 91.43				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Men'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Jan. 1,	4.00 P.M.	4	68	94.49	B.	Jan. 3,	3.00 P.M.	5	50	76.38
B.	Jan. 7,	7.00 A.M.	5	58	80.81	C.	Jan. 4,	8.00 A.M.	5	55	88.86
C.	Jan. 3,	7.00 A.M.	5	56	79.52	D.	Jan. 4,	8.00 A.M.	3	45	81.55
D.	Jan. 5,	7.00 A.M.	5	48	84.31	E.	Jan. 2,	3.00 P.M.	5	50	84.38
E.	Jan. 6,	7.00 A.M.	4	56	83.98	F.	Jan. 3,	5.00 P.M.	5	57	83.68
F.	Jan. 3,	4.00 P.M.	5	39	59.85	G.	Jan. 4,	8.00 A.M.	5	58	83.82
G.	Jan. 1,	7.00 A.M.	4	52	75.85	I.	Jan. 6,	8.00 A.M.	5	57	81.04
I.	Jan. 1,	8.00 A.M.	4	49	75.67	K.	Jan. 6,	5.00 P.M.	4	58	87.70
Hosp. Corps.						Hosp. Corps.					
	Jan. 3,	4.00 P.M.	4	5	100.00		Jan. 1,	8.00 A.M.	2	5	85.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 81.61						Figure of merit of Regiment, 83.60					

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	3	11	93.18	1st	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	90.00
2d	Jan. 2, 3.00 P.M.	5	10	97.00	2d	Jan. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	Jan. 2, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	92.50	3d	Jan. 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	100.00
4th	Jan. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	10	96.25	4th	Jan. 7, 12.00 M.	3	10	99.17
Figure of merit of Corps,				94.73	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				97.29

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Jan. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	63	84.67	1st	Jan. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	36	78.90
					2d	Jan. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	40	88.14
					Figure of merit of Battery,				83.52

TROOP A.					NAVAL BATTALION.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
	Jan. 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	58	92.35	1st	Jan. 2, 9.00 P.M.	4	58	83.44
					2d	Jan. 7, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	86.79
					3d	Jan. 2, 8.00 A.M.	3	51	82.23
					Figure of merit of Battalion,				84.15

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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IV. The Quartermaster-General and commandants of organizations, Connecticut National Guard, will drop from their property account, as expended in the service, non-commissioned officers' chevrons, and, in future, will omit carrying same on their property book.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

OFFICIAL :

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTE:—General Orders, No. 34, last of series of 1901.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

Hartford, January 25, 1902.

I. In accordance with Section 29, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, Public Acts 1895, amended by Section 3, Chapter 212, Public Acts, General Assembly, 1899, the following officers are hereby appointed members of an examining board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard: Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard; Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. Commander Edward V. Raynolds, retired, is appointed as an additional member of the board during the examination of officers of the Naval Battalion.

II. The board will convene at this office, February 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., each day, and make return to this department of the name and rank of each officer examined and the result of such examination in detail.

III. Per diem pay, in accordance with rank, and transportation only, will be allowed.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

IV. The following officers are hereby ordered to appear before the examining board at place designated, in undress uniform with sword :

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARTFORD.

FEBRUARY 10.

Captain William F. Madden,	Company G,	First Regiment.
Captain Patrick W. Shea,	Company B,	Third Regiment.
Captain Frank T. Preston,	Company F,	Third Regiment.
Captain James J. Halligan,	Company B,	Fourth Regiment.
Captain John A. Leonard,	Company E,	Fourth Regiment.
Captain Luzerne Ludington,	Troop A,	Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 11.

First Lieutenant Frederick F. Small,	Commissary, First Regiment.
First Lieutenant Chauncey P. Goss, Jr.,	Commissary, Second Regiment.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Thayer,	Commissary, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant Frank D. Cheney,	Company G, First Regiment.
First Lieutenant Joseph Herbst,	Company B, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard,	Company C, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant Fred C. Burroughs,	Company F, Third Regiment.
First Lieutenant John J. McBride,	Company B, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant James H. Havens,	Company E, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant William J. Bradnack,	Troop A, Cavalry.
Ensign William G. Hinckley,	Assistant Engineer, Naval Battalion.
Ensign Lester David Baker,	Third Division, Naval Battalion.
Ensign William P. Downs,	Third Division, Naval Battalion.

FEBRUARY 12.

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood,	Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Regiment.
First Lieutenant John D. Hertz,	Commissary Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Michael J. O'Connell,	Company C, First Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Patrick Benson,	Company B, Third Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell,	Company D, Third Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Charles G. Burkhardt,	Company B, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara,	Company E, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon,	Company I, Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant William H. Hotchkiss,	First Platoon, Battery A.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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FEBRUARY 13.

First Lieutenant George M. Mycroft,	Company B, First	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis,	Company E, First	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn,	Company D, First	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant John L. Purcell,	Company H, First	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Frank L. Traut,	Company I, First	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Francis M. Johnson,	Company K, First	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Albert A. Kaschubey,	Company I, Second	Regiment.
Second Lieutenant Robert J. Woodruff,	Troop A, Cavalry.	

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 3.

Hartford, February 25, 1902.

I. Paragraph 82, Regulations, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby amended so as to read: Applications for the discharge of enlisted men, from Regiments, also requisitions for clothing and equipments, on the Quartermaster-General's Department, may be forwarded through Regimental Headquarters to this office direct.

II. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since January 20, 1902.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Joseph Herbst, Company B,	February 7, 1902.
Colonel Henry J. Thayer,	February 15, 1902.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Benjamin Stewart, Company C, January 27, 1902.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign Lester David Baker, Third Division, February 5, 1902.

RETIRED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Major Lucius H. Fuller, Brigade Inspector of Small Arms
Practice and Ordnance Officer, January 27, 1902.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

BRIGADE STAFF.

Captain Richard P. Freeman, Jr., Aide-de-Camp, of New London, appointed Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, with rank of Major from February 4, 1902, *vice* Fuller, retired.

Corporal Frank D. Layton, Brigade Orderly, of Norwalk, appointed Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Captain from February 4, 1902, *vice* Freeman, Jr., promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Corporal John L. Purcell, of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from January 10, 1902, *vice* Collins, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George M. Mycroft, of New Britain, appointed First Lieutenant Company E, with rank from January 11, 1902, *vice* Scheuy, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Hanford L. Curtis, of New Britain, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from January 11, 1902, *vice* Mycroft, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from February 5, 1902, *vice* Goldie, resigned.

Private Griswold Bragaw, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from February 15, 1902, *vice* Chappell, promoted.

III.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, New London.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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IV. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of January, 1902, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.				SECOND REGIMENT.					
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem ^{ship}	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem ^{ship}	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	60	91.23	A.	Feb. 8, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
B.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	96.24	B.	Feb. 3, 7.00 P.M.	5	62	87.31
C.	Feb. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	56	92.02	C.	Feb. 1, 1.00 P.M.	5	67	92.17
D.	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	5	61	87.59	D.	Feb. 3, 7.00 P.M.	5	67	89.93
E.	Feb. 1, 11.00 A.M.	3	66	90.93	E.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	56	86.83
F.	Feb. 1, .00 P.M.	4	60	87.90	F.	Feb. 1, 6.00 P.M.	4	68	98.53
G.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	66	94.72	G.	Feb. 7, 8.00 P.M.	5	68	98.24
H.	Feb. 4, 2.00 P.M.	5	58	91.15	H.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	86.40
I.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	62	93.76	I.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	67	97.39
K.	Feb. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	56	87.56	K.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	62	93.77
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	2	4	82.50		Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	2	4	88.75
Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.51					Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.60				

THIRD REGIMENT.				FOURTH REGIMENT.					
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	68	95.96	B.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	54	81.89
B.	Feb. 5, 7.00 A.M.	4	58	79.08	C.	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	55	92.50
C.	Feb. 1, 10.30 A.M.	4	60	82.06	D.	Feb. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	45	84.88
D.	Feb. 5, 7.00 A.M.	4	48	82.23	E.	Feb. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	52	89.31
E.	Feb. 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	57	81.04	F.	Feb. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	56	88.44
F.	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	4	41	71.78	G.	Feb. 3, 1.00 P.M.	4	58	89.00
G.	Feb. 5, 8.00 A.M.	5	52	72.00	I.	Feb. 4, 3.00 P.M.	4	58	81.67
I.	Feb. 1, 7.00 A.M.	5	49	72.61	K.	Feb. 3, 1.00 P.M.	5	61	87.59
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Feb. 5, 7.00 A.M.	4	5	95.00		Feb. 1, 3.00 P.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 81.31					Figure of merit of Regiment, 87.25				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	11	98.86	1st	Feb. 4, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	96.00
2d	Feb. 3, 1.00 P.M.	4	10	97.50	2d	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	99.00
3d	Feb. 7, 10.00 A.M.	5	10	90.32	3d	Feb. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
4th	Feb. 1, 5.00 P.M.	4	10	97.50	4th	Feb. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50
Figure of merit of Corps,				96.05	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				98.13

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Feb. 4, 9.00 A.M.	5	63	83.88	1st	Feb. 1, 8.00 P.M.	4	36	80.29
					2d	Feb. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	39	92.37
					Figure of merit of Battery,				86.33

TROOP A.					NAVAL BATTALION.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
	Feb. 3, 7.00 A.M.	4	58	89.77	1st	Feb. 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	58	83.44
					2d	Feb. 3, 4.00 P.M.	5	65	87.19
					3d	Feb. 3, A.M.	5	51	80.20
					Figure of merit of Battalion,				83.61

V. The publication of this order has been delayed by reason of tardiness in return of corrected drill report of the Hospital Corps, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL : GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.
WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

Hartford, February 27, 1902.

I. The Examining Board convened in G. O. No. 2, A.-G. O., January 25, 1902, reports to this department under date of February 19, 1902, that the following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard have passed a satisfactory examination in regard to "military, moral and general capacity, qualifications and efficiency," and in accordance therewith they will be commissioned with rank and date as given below :

BATTERY A (LIGHT) ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant William H. Hotchkiss, First Platoon, Guilford, June 18, 1901.

FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frederick F. Small, Commissary, Hartford, July 16, 1901.

Captain William F. Madden, Company G, South Manchester, December 9, 1901.

First Lieutenant Frank D. Cheney, Company G, South Manchester, December 9, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Frank L. Traut, Company I, New Britain, December 12, 1900.

Second Lieutenant Francis M. Johnson, Company K, Hartford, June 5, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Michael J. O'Connell, Company C, Rockville, July 26, 1901.

Second Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, Hartford, January 10, 1902.

SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Chauncey P. Goss, Jr., Commissary, Waterbury, July 16, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Albert A. Kaschubey, Company I, Meriden, June 25, 1901.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Charles A. Thayer, Commissary, Willimantic, July 16, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, New London, December 20, 1900.

FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John D. Hertz, Commissary, Stamford, July 16, 1901.

Captain James J. Halligan, Company B, Bridgeport, October 29, 1901.

Captain John A. Leonard, Company E, Bridgeport, November 4, 1901.

First Lieutenant John J. McBride, Company B, Bridgeport, October 29, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon, Company I, Winsted, March 15, 1901.

Second Lieutenant John A. Leonard, Company E, Bridgeport July 25, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Charles G. Burkhardt, Company B, Bridgeport, October 29, 1901.

TROOP A, CAVALRY.

Captain Luzerne Ludington, New Haven, July 23, 1901.

First Lieutenant William J. Bradnack, New Haven, July 23, 1901.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. Woodruff, Orange, July 23, 1901.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign William G. Hinckley, Assistant Engineer, Hartford, July 24, 1901.

Ensign William P. Downs, Third Division, Bridgeport, September 27, 1901.

II. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard having at a prior date passed the required examination, will be re-commissioned with rank and date as given herewith :

FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain Albert C. Bill, Quartermaster, Hartford, July 5, 1901.

SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain James F. Kain, Quartermaster, New Haven, July 5, 1901.

THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster, Groton, July 5, 1901.

Captain Thomas B. Linton, Company C, Norwich, June 4, 1901.

FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain Everett Noyes, Quartermaster, Stamford, July 12, 1901.

III. Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Regiment, Infantry, and First Lieutenant Fred C. Burroughs, Company F, Third Regiment, Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, having furnished satisfactory reasons for being unable to appear for examination, will be given an opportunity to appear before the Board when next convened.

IV. The following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard, reported by the Examining Board as having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, will be given an opportunity for a second examination in accordance with the recommendations of the Board :

FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant George M. Mycroft, Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis.

THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Captain Frank T. Preston, First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard.

FOURTH REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant ; First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara.

V. Captain Patrick W. Shea and Second Lieutenant Patrick Benson, Company B, Third Regiment, Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, having failed to appear before the Examining Board or to present a satisfactory excuse, their appointments are hereby revoked and they are discharged from the military service of the State, to date February 27, 1902.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

Hartford, February 27, 1902.

I. In view of the fact that organizations hereinafter mentioned have fallen below the standard of efficiency, in pursuance of action taken in accordance with Section 16, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Public Acts of 1895, the following named companies of the Connecticut National Guard are hereby disbanded :

THIRD REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

Company B, Pawcatuck,

Company F, Danielson.

Enlisted men of Company B and commissioned officers and enlisted men of Company F are honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

II. The Quartermaster-General will at once take charge of State property now in possession of organizations mentioned, make necessary arrangements for proper care of same, and forward all records, books, and papers to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

• ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

Hartford, March 17, 1902.

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since February 25, 1902.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward, Company D, March 7, 1902.

RETIRED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain William A. Sparks, Company H, March 17, 1902.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Sergeant Thomas F. Keating, of South Manchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Company G, with rank from February 17, 1902, *vice* Ogden, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant John A. Maher, of Stamford, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from February 14, 1902, *vice* Stewart, resigned.

II.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

STAFF OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel William H. Tubbs, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hartford.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of February, 1902, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	61	95.79	A.	Mar. 6, 8.00 A.M.	6	68	97.80
B.	Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	65	97.36	B.	Mar. 7, 1.00 P.M.	4	60	92.06
C.	Mar. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	55	92.50	C.	Mar. 1, 10.00 P.M.	4	68	94.86
D.	Mar. 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	59	91.18	D.	Mar. 3, 7.00 A.M.	4	66	93.58
E.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	88.24	E.	Mar. 3, 7.00 A.M.	4	55	83.86
F.	Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	60	83.73	F.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	96.77
G.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	67	94.41	G.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	7	68	97.32
H.	Mar. 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	58	90.29	H.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	84.47
I.	Mar. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	67	93.66	I.	Mar. 3, 7.00 A.M.	4	68	99.27
K.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	57	88.94	K.	Mar. 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	61	92.51
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	97.50		Mar. 2, 8.00 A.M.	2	4	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.15					Figure of merit of Regiment, 93.86				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Mar. 1, 3.30 P.M.	4	68	94.86	B.	Mar. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	60	89.56
B.	Mar. 4, 7.15 A.M.	4	57	76.66	C.	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	56	88.44
C.	Mar. 1, 2.35 P.M.	4	53	84.25	D.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	45	90.44
D.	Mar. 3, 7.19 A.M.	4	47	77.39	E.	Mar. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	58	89.43
E.	Mar. 3, 6.15 P.M.	4	53	86.84	F.	Mar. 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	56	82.19
F.	Mar. 1, 7.19 P.M.	4	44	71.86	G.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	60	87.48
G.	Mar. 4, 3.25 P.M.	4	53	74.63	I.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	56	83.98
I.	Mar. 1, 7.19 P.M.	4	48	72.86	K.	Mar. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	62	92.15
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Mar. 6, 3.25 P.M.	2	5	90.00		Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 81.04					Figure of merit of Regiment, 88.19				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	11	100.00	1st	Mar. 4, 5.00 P.M.	4	10	97.50
2d	Mar. 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75	2d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	10	100.00
3d	Mar. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	10	96.12	3d	Mar. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25
4th	Mar. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	97.50	4th	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	88.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				98.09	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				95.83

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.						
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.			Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	
1st	Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	81.72	1st	Mar. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	36	78.90		
					2d	Mar. 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	40	91.27		
					Figure of merit of Battery,					85.09	

TROOP A.					NAVAL BATTALION.				
Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	
Mar. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	91.69	1st	Mar. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	58	80.86	
				2d	Mar. 4, 6.00 P.M.	4	70	89.87	
				3d	Mar. 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	52	80.63	
					Figure of merit of Battalion, 83.80				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

IV. Whenever recruits are enlisted in the Connecticut National Guard, the commandant of the organization to which they belong is instructed to make requisition on the Quartermaster-General's Department for new uniforms for said recruits, enclosing measurements; also giving their names as signed on enlistment papers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS. }
No. 7 }

Hartford, March 29, 1902.

I. The following members of the Connecticut National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1901, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 2—1. Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1894—1896, respectively, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever the uniform is worn.

The letter "V," "X," "XV," "XX," prefixed to grade in "Designation, 1901," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), tenth (X), fifteenth (XV), or twentieth (XX), qualification.

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Commanding officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in accordance with this order.

STAFF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Brigadier-General George M. Cole, Adjutant-General...	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	18 years
Brigadier-General John W. Atwood, Paymaster-General.	20	20	40	Sharpehooter	1 year
Brigadier-General Phelps Montgomery, Judge Advocate General	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

FIRST REGIMENT (Infantry).

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Cornel Edward Schulze.....	21	21	42	Sharpehooter	21 years
Major James C. Bailey.....	20	20	40	Sharpehooter	16 years
Major John F. Moran.....	17	0	17	Marksman	10 years
Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Coe, Battalion Adjutant	20	20	40	Sharpehooter	8 years
First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant...	22	20	42	Sharpehooter	7 years
Captain Albert C. Bill, Quartermaster.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Frederick F. Small, Commissary.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Lieutenant John B. McCook, Assistant Surgeon...	20	20	40	Sharpehooter	2 years
Captain Edward E. Moseley, Insp. Small Arms Practice.	21	20	41	Sharpehooter	6 years
Sergeant-Major Thomas J. Hines, Regimental.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles C. Parmelee.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Hospital Steward Lorenz J. Madsen.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Drum Major William C. Steele.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Chief Trumpeter Henry Schenry.....	21	23	44	Sharpehooter	10 years
Coin-Sergeant Peter J. Golden.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Coin-Sergeant Frank H. Blison.....	18	0	18	Marksman	7 years
Coin-Sergeant Horace N. Saunders.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	16 years
Private Chadoba, Frank F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Shay, James C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY A.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Charles F. Wolf.....	23	23	45	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	22	21	42	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Sergeant George A. Roemer.....	20	23	42	Sharpshooter	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Otto Mantel.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant William A. Campbell.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Charles W. Fritzson.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant John G. Libutzke.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Charles Olschefskie.....	15	13	33	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Alexander T. Wescott.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Frank Crane.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Henry A. Engelhardt.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Theodore C. Fargo.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal George A. Hindley.....	15	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Peter S. Laws.....	22	23	45	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Carl E. Malmquist.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Charles J. Miller.....	21	22	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Nickolas Prumbaum.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Corporal William G. Speck.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Trumpeter Frederick Sundstrom.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter Julius Mielke.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Musician Clinton H. Meyers.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Beebe, Frederick S.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Bilske, Charles H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Brink, Alfred A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Carlson Clas W.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Cranick, Charles A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Charbonneau, Louis.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Donovan, Michael J.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Fechner, George J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Gampper, William F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Gaylor, Charles E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Geisel, Henry E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Groen, William A.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Hedrich, Alfred P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Hansen, Niels.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hass, Bernard H.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Iffland, Alexander.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Iselieb, Charles A.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Private Jensen, Christian C.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Charles.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Kelting, Arthur D.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private King, Edward L.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Kunkel, Frederick W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Kelley, Joseph F.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private La Bonta, Alvie.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Larsen, John.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Larson, Charles L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Marston, Arthur D.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private McClellan, Edward A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Maxwell, Frank E.....	18	18	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Manternack, Harry H.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Perivo, George G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Rival, Matthias.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Frederic F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Edmund S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Schirm, Ernst.....	17	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Tennant, David W.....	11	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Thimier, Arthur J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Williamsen, William.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY B.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Frank E. Shea.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Second Lieutenant George W. Covey.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant Thomas J. Crilly.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant William A. Doyle.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Thomas P. Curtin.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Frank P. Coyle.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Thomas F. Hogan.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Stephen F. Henson.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John J. Nagle.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal William F. Canning.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Harry L. Covey.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal James A. Duffy.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Declan F. Healey.....	18	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal James M. Kennedy.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal James E. Mahon.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal John W. Riley.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal William A. Zeiser.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Trainer Michael J. McCann.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Musician Albert Crocker.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Musician William E. Misset.....	20	22	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Burke, William J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Barlow, Joseph E.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Brennan, Neil J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Burns, Herbert W.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Berenson, Benjamin.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Burke, William J., 2d.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Becker, Julius H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Byrnes, Harry A.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Barrett, Robert E.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Carlin, John J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Corriveau, William J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Curley, Bernard P.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Covey, James A.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Cooper, John C.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Cormier, Adelard B.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Durant, John L.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Durant, William.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kelley, James J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Kennedy, John W.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Private Kivan, Cornelius.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Larson, Oscar.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Lavell, Thomas E.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Murphy, George J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Maurice, George F.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Merchant, Henry E.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Moran, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Mahoney, John J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Murphy, Michael F.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private O'Neil, Patrick E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private O'Donnell, Richard J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private O'Connell, James F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private O'Neil, Edward J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Powers, Richard J.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Simons, Albert M.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Smith, William.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Tivy, Frank.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Tonnell, John J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY C.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Charles B. Milne.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Arthur W. Gynnell.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant Michael J. O'Connell.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Second Lieutenant Frank S. Breen.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksmen	3 years
First Sergeant Frank D. Chadwick.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Matthew McNamara.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Robert H. Lehmann.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant James H. Lutton.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Anderson D. Oliver.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Frederick W. Stengel.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal Hugh P. Daley.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Francis F. Einsiedel.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Donald K. McLagan.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal George H. Miller.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Paul Preuss.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Robert H. Rau.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Albert E. Scharf.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Trumpeter Vincent D. Finley.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Musician Emil Dintach.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Musician Frank Weber.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bradley, Arthur J.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Crandall, Howard C.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Dorsey, James H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Dunn, Clarence.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fromm, William.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hecker, John J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hepworth, Joseph P.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Keller, Arthur.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Layman, Joseph.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Martley, James.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Markley, William J.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksmen	0 years
Private Morris, George.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Ohls, William.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Rau, Walter R.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Seidel, Edmund.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Schrader, Max.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Selfert, August C.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksmen	0 years
Private Thimmier, William R.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Usher, Roland P.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Usher, Alvin C.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year

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COMPANY D.

NAME	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
First Lieutenant Ernest E. Merrill.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
First Sergeant Nathan B. Richards.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Edgar S. Soule.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant James Fay Douglass.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Frank A. Haviland.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Charles M. Carrington.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Corporal William Van Ness.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Nathan R. Page.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Paul A. Ohler.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Avery, Eddie E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Andrew, Edward E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Blair, Arthur D.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Blodgett, James M.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Dutton, Edward J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Eaton, Henry C.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Private Fairclough, William.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Grant, William.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, August W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Larson, Charles E.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private LeBreux, Fred G.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private LeBreux, Dore.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private McCue, Ambrose A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Mathews, Arba F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Parnon, Frank R.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Stutz, Charles F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Thomson, George.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

First Lieutenant Frank H. Smith.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	15 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Scheuy.....	20	0	20	Sharpshooter	5 years
Third Lieutenant George M. Mycroft.....	22	0	22	Marksman	7 years
First Sergeant Charles A. Anderson.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Hanford L. Curtis.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Laura M. Bancroft.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Burton C. Murey.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Corporal Clarence J. G. Burns.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Clarence C. Beach.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Ernest E. Bodycoat.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Charles R. English.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Wendell H. Hadley.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal William T. Scofield.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Asel E. Samuelson.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Private Abrenberg, John H.....	19	0	19	V Marksman	4 years
Private Carlson, Carl E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Chaloner, William C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Chambers, John G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Davis, Arthur A.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private DeWasson, Charles J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Hall, Henry H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Claude I.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Lardino, James.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Larson, Gustaf.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Larson, John P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Mix, Marion D.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Roberts, John H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Thompson, Harry U.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Voight, Albert.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Wheeler, Frederick J.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year

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COMPANY F.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain William H. Talcott.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Second Lieutenant Mahlon H. Whittelsey.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Sergeant Austin M. Bond.....	15	0	15	Marksman	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles M. Lane.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Louis M. Dyer.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant Merritt A. Alfred.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant George B. Velte.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant John Wright.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	7 years
Corporal Frank W. Arnold.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Corporal B. Clayton Bonfoey.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Charles E. Davis.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Corporal Verdine L. Mather.....	22	25	47	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Herbert A. Ross.....	22	18	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Frederick A. Seidler.....	23	24	47	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Musician S. Wesley Grover.....	18	0	18	Marksman	5 years
Musician Mallory W. Tabor.....	24	20	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Booth, Fred N.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Brace, Edward A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Byrnes, George.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Berry, William R.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Blomquist, Carl O.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Chapman, Morton L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Coughlin, Matthew E.....	24	20	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Delap, Fred W.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Fletcher, Emerson C.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Holton, John J.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Private Hawkins, Claude B.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hinckley, Howard A.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lowenhaupt, Ralph H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Leibler, Max F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Miller, Robert G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Maguire, Charles.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Morse, Everett H.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Mudge, Cushing.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Pearce, G. Hazard.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Patchett, Edward W.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Richard, Louis N., Jr.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Ritchie, David, Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Ryder, Charles E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Schuler, Louis A.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Stowe, Elbert S.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Stiles, Walter F.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Thomas, Noel D.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Thompson, Arthur R.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Thomas, James B.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Vinton, Louis E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Whitney, Harry J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year

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COMPANY II.

NAME.	200 yards.		Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
	200 yards.	300 yards.			
Captain William H. Sparks.....	21	21	42	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
1st Lieutenant Francis P. Horan.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
2nd Lieutenant William J. Collins.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant-Major Sergeant James P. O'Keefe.....	18	10	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Thomas H. Cunningham.....	18	18	31	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Sergeant Thomas F. Mullen, Jr.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Dennis F. McCarthy.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant William T. Watson.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Peter P. Connor.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Michael J. Duffy.....	19	15	34	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Robert Herron.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Harry J. Kelly.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Sergeant Fred A. Mitchell.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant John L. Purcell.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant William R. Reeve.....	19	19	38	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Harry B. Weinburg.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Barrett, Edward L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Birch, Albert T.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Callahan, Jeremiah J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Connolly, Fred F.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Private Crowley, Edward M.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Donahue, John F.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Egan, William J.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Egan, Thomas F.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Foley, Maurice.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Flanagan, John A.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Fox, Thomas E.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Healey, Robert E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Hines, John B.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hynes, Bernard J.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Murray, Joseph H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private McCarthy, John J.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mitchell, George F.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private O'Hara, John J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Walton, Charles H.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Alfred H. Griswold.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksmen	5 years
First Lieutenant William B. Montague.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant Frank L. Traut.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Sergeant Willard J. Dyson.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Sergeant Frank W. Faulkner.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Frank D. Goodwin.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Arthur W. Thomas.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal John W. Abrahamson.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Emil G. Bloom.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Daniel B. Cashman.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Eben Strong.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Joseph A. Wetherill.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter Charles E. Wood.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Musician William R. Dolan.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Musician John J. Lavery.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Private Alvord, Newton P.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Anderson, Louis.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Anderson, Charles W.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Anderson, Eric C.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bacon, Lewis T.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Carlson, Frederick E.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Flagg, Elmer L.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hatting, James F.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Johnson, John B.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Madeley, Lewis.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private McNamara, Daniel S.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Miller, Carl N.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Recknagle, Christian F., Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Riley, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Royce, Charles.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Rutherford, Albert M.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sandberg, Rudolph.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Schwab, John M.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Private Thresher, William E.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Winterstein, Conrad R.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years

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COMPANY K.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation. 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater.....	20	10	40	Sharpshooter	8 years
Second Lieutenant Francis M. Johnson.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	5 years
Second Lieutenant George S. Batterson.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	10 years
First Sergeant Herbert S. King.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	7 years
Quartermaster Sergeant Charles A. Baldwin.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Frederick L. Appleton.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Archie L. Cannon.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	6 years
Sergeant George K. Dwyer.....	20	21	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant Edward M. Ward.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Robert A. Case.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	5 years
Sergeant Earl D. Church.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Henry C. Gillette.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant George H. Henry.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	5 years
Sergeant Eben C. Hollis.....	16	0	16	V Marksmen	4 years
Sergeant Edgar G. Hayden.....	20	24	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant William C. Johnson.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	5 years
Sergeant Howard L. Crosby.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Robert R. Ashwell.....	10	19	29	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Barnett, Daniel A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Bush, James S.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Cowles, James G.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Clark, John N.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Comstock, Frederick H.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Dow, Charles F.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Fuller, Frank M.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Goodman, Richard J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Johnson, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Loras, William O.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant McGrath, Michael E.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Pattison, George E.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Prattfield, George R.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Rhodes, Denton S.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Rowland, Guy F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	7 years
Sergeant Sharper, Ernest A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	3 years
Sergeant Smith, Charles E.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Schulze, William E.....	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Thayer, Charles W.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Sergeant Thayer, Henry M.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Trkham, Ernest W.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Webster, Harold S.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Woodcock, Paul L.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Wheeler, Cyrus E.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

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SECOND REGIMENT (Infantry).

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Theodore H. Sucher.....	20	20	40	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Lieutenant-Colonel James Geddes.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	12 years
Major Charles F. McCabe.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	15 years
Major John Q. Tilson.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	2 years
Captain Thomas T. Welles, Regimental Adjutant.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	20 years
First Lieutenant John George Kraft, Battalion Adjutant.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Edward L. Carter, Battalion Adjutant.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	11 years
First Lieutenant Chauncey P. Goss, Jr., Commissary.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Lieutenant Dwight E. Bowers, Paymaster.....	20	0	10	Marksmen	7 years
Major Joseph H. Townsend, Surgeon.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Captain Harry C. Young, Inspector Small Arms Practice.....	25	25	50	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant-Major Thomas H. Newbold, Regimental.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant-Major Howard G. Young, Battalion.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant-Major Amos Foote Barnes, Battalion.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas C. Landy.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Color-Sergeant William H. Rees.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	7 years
Hospital Steward Alexander C. Prinz.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal John K. North, Orderly.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Hospital Steward George K. Foster.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Spang, Edwin C.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Phillips, Frank E.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years

COMPANY A.

Captain Henry B. Carter.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	17 years
First Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	20	21	41	X Sharpshooter	9 years
First Sergeant Joseph L. Stanley.....	17	21	38	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Willington S. Brink.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Charles F. Houghton.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	2 years
Sergeant Fred W. Smith.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Corporal George F. Anderson.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal George C. Able.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Josiah G. Beckwith.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jesse W. Slason.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	2 years
Musician Isaac B. Clark.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Armbruster, Otto P.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bowen, Howard C.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Cook, Harlan E.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Cleland, Frederic K.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Private Christian, George H.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private De Blaschop, Frank J.....	10	0	10	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hanse, Frederick W.....	22	15	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Homer S.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	5 years
Private Lambert, George E.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Mullen, Daniel.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Porter, John B.....	20	27	47	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Schwarz, W. Raleigh.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Silvernail, Ralph L.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Spencer, Frederick A.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Walker, James R.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

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COMPANY B.

NAME.	200 Yards	300 Yards	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Frank Pauly.....	20	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Lieutenant Frederick Druehl.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant John Salerno.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Sergeant Dana A. Macmillen.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant William Doolittle, Jr.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Alfred M. Greenbaum.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Hermann Hedrich.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant George W. Poronto.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant J. Henry J. Rockensuz.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant George Dahlmeyer.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Frederick W. Dahlmeyer.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Joseph Huttman.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Jacob Isenberg.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Elmer M. Talmadge.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant George C. Wells.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Backman, Lewis.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Private Brown, William J.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Brinkmann, Frederick M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Corbally, Christopher C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Corcoran, Peter T.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Clark, James J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Froehlich, Robert.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Gallagher, James.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Gutbrod, Edward.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Hayden, William E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Metz, Albert.....	16	0	16	Marksman	5 years
Private Middlebrook, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Rosenthal, David.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Schurer, Frank.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Schwanfelder, John M.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Salerno, James.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, Arthur E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY C.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Jeremiah F. Donovan.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer.....	21	22	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant John J. Duffy.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant James A. Haggerty.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Joseph F. Higgins.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant James P. Maher.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant John J. Welch.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Timothy L. Delaney.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Matthew E. Flannagan.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Patrick F. Murphy.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Francis J. Sweeney.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Musician John Naughton.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Musician Thomas F. Naughton.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Broderick, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Burke, Walter J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Broen, John T.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Caffery, George F.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Caulfield, Edward A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Connellan, John P.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Donohoe, James F.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Eusko, Robert R.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Finnerty, James P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Fahy, Francis P.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Gilligan, James M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Glennon, Joseph T.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Gulnan, Clarence J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Kenny, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Maher, William J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Moran, Thomas F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Manning, George S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private McDonald, Alexander L.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McDonald, Joseph H.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private McMahon, Thomas F.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private O'Brien, James J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Reynolds, John M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Sisk, James M.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Whalen, Edward J.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Wrinn, William P.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY D.

NAME.	20 yards.		Tot. l.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
	20	300			
Captain Ernest L. Isbell.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant Lovell H. Page.....	25	24	49	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant Arnon A. Ailing.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant George P. Geaner.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Frederick S. Bates.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Henry A. Beebe.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	3 years
Sergeant Daniel J. Doudy.....	19	15	34	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Thomas F. Gormley.....	17	22	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Clarence H. Hunt.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Thomas Kenney.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Marcus J. Munson.....	17	18	35	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Patrick F. O'Meara.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Walter E. Bartou.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Willard E. Bushy.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal George W. Hillman.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal William B. McDiarmid.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal John A. Miller.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles A. Lee.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Henry Letscher, Jr.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Trumpeter Edward F. Beecher.....	10	18	28	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician George M. Childsey.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Allen, William M. D.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Akon, William F.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Blondin, Albert W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Bortle, Frank, Jr.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Brown, Frank.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Barnes, Henry W. S.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Bowden, William.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Bark, Edward C.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Cornelius, Percy E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Carlson, Axel E.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Clancy, John J.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Downs, Walter L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Durham, Morris.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Dunn, William C.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Feinstein, Benjamin.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Geener, Albert W.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Grant, Robert L.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Hoffman, Arthur H.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Hartmann, Christopher L.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hill, William D.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Horn, Frederick G.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Hubbell, Gould T., Jr.....	19	16	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Haynes, David N.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Ierrins, John W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Jacobs, Augustus M.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Kelley, George W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Kral, Albert E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Kelleher, Bernard J.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Liddell, Robert.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Limbacher, George W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Loeragan, John M.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private McCormack, Lemuel.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private McDiarmid, Joseph.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Monroe, Walter T.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Mooney, Joseph F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private McDonald, John J.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Miserole, Harry G.....	15	22	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Perkins, Herbert H.....	13	15	28	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Reed, Thomas E.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Servaty, Laurence.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, Edward W.....	19	0	19	Marksman	2 years
Private Stammers, Thomas F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Stratiffe, Edwin R.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private St. Jacques, Henry J.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Welch, John.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY E.

NAME.	300 yards.		Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
	200	300			
Captain George E. Hall.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Alfred Husted.....	23	23	46	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
Second Lieutenant Robert L. Walker.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant Patrick J. Watts.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Julius N. Platten.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant John L. Graver.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Francis H. Miller.....	16	13	29	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John T. Vathe.....	16	13	29	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Walter Williams.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Charles F. Faulhaber.....	15	8	23	Marksman	2 years
Corporal William L. Galligan.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Harry F. Lucas.....	16	7	23	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Otto Metz.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Corporal Harry S. Munson.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal George E. Mealla.....	15	2	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George R. Sullivan.....	18	9	27	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Frank M. Williams.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician John Fraser.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Beach, Ernest B.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Berio, Alfred E.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Bortle, Cornelius.....	15	7	22	Marksman	0 years
Private Bunnell, Walter N.....	22	23	45	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Chandler, Henry J.....	16	5	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Coudoff, William.....	18	12	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ellis, John J.....	15	2	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Frye, Charles H.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Fitzgerald, James J.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Private Gierding, Clarence A.....	17	7	24	Marksman	0 years
Private Hausman, William C.....	15	7	22	Marksman	0 years
Private Hunt, Palmer L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Lockery, Willie J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Landon, James W.....	24	23	47	Sharpshooter	16 years
Private Lee, John A.....	17	7	24	Marksman	0 years
Private McVullen, Charles W.....	17	4	21	Marksman	0 years
Private O'Neill, William J.....	16	3	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Otto, Charles H.....	17	11	28	Marksman	1 year
Private Pfaff, Charles W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Quinn, Joseph M.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Smith, Christian J.....	17	12	29	Marksman	1 year
Private Sessler, Charles J.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Selk, William E. B.....	17	13	30	Marksman	1 year
Private Sullivan, Michael J.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Timmreck, August C.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Webster, Frederick S.....	15	8	23	Marksman	0 years
Private Whiting, Harry E.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Whiting, Oscar G.....	16	11	27	Marksman	1 year

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COMPANY F.

NAME.	Yards.		Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
	200	300			
Captain Edward O. Gruener.....	21	94	45	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant William Perry Curtiss.....	20	90	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant Leroy Clark.....	21	21	42	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Sergeant Edward L. Fox.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph H. Smith.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	12 years
Sergeant Edgar Thomas.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Sergeant Nathan B. Fitch.....	18	15	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Henry R. Gruener.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant James E. Smith.....	23	20	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Corporal Frederick D. Adams.....	21	20	41	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Frederick G. Crabb.....	20	23	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal William R. Hoppen.....	22	23	45	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Josiah Walder Howe.....	24	23	47	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Wilbur C. Ives.....	23	25	48	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Irving N. Taylor.....	17	16	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Richard H. Tyner.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Corporal Frederic E. Williams.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
Musician Harvey T. Boughton.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Musician Edwin S. Fancher.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Musician Joseph E. Southerton.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Private Barnes, Frank G. P.....	19	19	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Beers, Carl E.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bowman, Harry M.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Baker, Ellis B., Jr.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Bollman, Carl F.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Church, Ward.....	16	23	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Conklin, Frank S.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Dyer, John K.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ellis, Arthur N.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Fox, Farnham.....	22	24	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Gowdy, William H.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hamilton, George L.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Harris, Frank H.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Howell, Lorenzo W.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hamilton, Francis S., Jr.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Bulke, Frank L.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Hynson, Garret P.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Jones, Harry E.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Lawton, George A.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Lee, Charles S.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private Lewis, Thomas C., Jr.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private McNeil, Charles F.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Private Mathews, George A., Jr.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Manson, Henry W. B.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Private McCann, John.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
Private Osborn, Edward R.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Page, Fred H.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Parmelee, Wilbur K.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Pickett, Charles E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Pond, Harry J.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Perry, John B.....	22	21	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Private Rager, Henry W.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Schaefer, William F.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Scranton, William D.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, William F.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Stowe, Arthur C.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Tuttle, Roger W.....	18	21	39	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Tower, John B.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Townsend, Henry H.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Van Buren, Archimedes H.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Whitmore, John.....	14	17	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Ward, Harry C.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Welton, Walter I.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Winchell, James Earl.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	20	20	40	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	11 years
Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Hallinan.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Sergeant Thomas F. Lawlor.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	11 years
Sergeant Frank P. Brett.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant John H. Powers.....	21	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Corporal John J. Bowes.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Edward F. Callahan.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal George T. Jackson.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal James T. Kelley.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Campbell, Andrew F.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Dowling, George E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Gagain, Peter.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	3 years
Private Hayes, James.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	1 year
Private Hapenny, Martin F.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Peters, Michael.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Powers, William J.....	14	20	36	1st Cl. Marksmen	2 years
Private Riordan, Thomas.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	3 years
Private Stine, Andrew.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksmen	3 years
Private Wolff, Alfred F.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	1 year

COMPANY H.

Captain Thomas M. Russell.....	18	19	37	V 1st Cl. Marksmen	4 years
First Lieutenant Michael F. Kidney.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksmen	3 years
First Sergeant Roderick J. Dixon.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	6 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Osgood H. Wells.....	21	17	38	1st Cl. Marksmen	8 years
Sergeant Charles F. Bailey.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Ephraim Hines.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant E. Percy Trantum.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Robert T. Fourette.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Frederick R. Hunt.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Sidney C. Kieft.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal Patrick J. O'Brien.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal John E. Sullman.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	3 years
Corporal Clifford W. Young.....	19	0	19	V Marksmen	4 years
Private Bauning, William S.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Binks, Thomas M.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Bement, Frank B.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Caso, Albert B.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private De Wolf, Joseph N.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksmen	1 year
Private Durrenberger, Ernest.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Harris, William W.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Kidney, Patrick M.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Lull, Robert S.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Private Mann, Hamilton S.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Penniman, Clarence E.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Private Plourd, Dell.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Sears, Thomas W.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Shanahan, Thomas H.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Spatcher, Barry.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years

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COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Oscar L. Bradley.....	21	22	43	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant George E. Proudman.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	11 years
Second Lieutenant Norman J. Lee.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
First Sergeant Albert A. Kaschubey.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant Richard P. Dittman.....	18	15	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant William C. Gaylor.....	20	20	40	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant James D. Hourigan.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Edward T. Rudolph.....	19	20	39	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Corporal Richard W. Babbitt.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Walter S. Kintz.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Daniel W. Wikoff.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Musician Andrew A. Rolan.....	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Private Allemeyer, Charles W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Ash, Eugene C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Avery, Charles H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Banning, Howard.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bartholomew, Frank.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Bender, Henry G.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Cook, Walter C.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Dilloway, William K.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Emery, Frederick D.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Golinick, Fred W.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Grinold, John W.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Grinold, Charles T.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Haas, Herman W.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hobell, Albert E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Hertensteen, Hermann.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Ives, Wesley E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Johnson, Alfred.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Private Lee, Martin E.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Morin, Aristide.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Richter, Willie A.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Schoenfeld, William A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Schults, Frank A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Shemansky, William V.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Tyneson, Charles A.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Wadsworth, Arthur W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Wolcott, Harry G.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Young, William B.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY K.

NAME.	200 yard.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation. 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Henry Norton, Jr.	24	25	40	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant George C. Abbott.	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant John J. Norton.	24	24	48	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Sergeant Thomas Ward.	22	24	46	X Sharpshooter	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant William J. Dray.	23	24	47	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant James H. Allen.	21	24	45	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Sergeant John Shipko.	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Edward E. Safford.	19	18	37	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Edward Tompkins.	15	0	15	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal William A. Allen.	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Alexander J. Bundock.	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Thomas M. Brennan.	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Daniel W. Lannette.	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Eli S. Maillette.	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Edmund G. Rusgrove.	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Maurits Soderston.	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	1 year
Trumpeter Edwin Bolton.	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Musician Arthur H. Whiton.	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Atkinson, Arthur.	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Del Rosso, Anthony.	23	22	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Deming, Charles L.	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Fox, Reuben.	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Groes, Emil P., Jr.	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Glahn, Charles A.	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Private Kelly, Joseph P.	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Kramp, Burdette S.	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private La Barne, Theodore G.	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Lyon, Herbert H.	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private McCarthy, John J.	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Payne, Albert.	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Pring, Thomas J.	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Quinnlivan, James W.	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Schumacher, Jacob.	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Private Smith, Arthur F.	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Wynn, William J.	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Williams, Charles M.	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	0 years

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THIRD REGIMENT (Infantry)

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Colonel Henry J. Thayer.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	16 years
Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Hamilton.....	19	21	40	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Major Henry S. Dorsey.....	21	23	47	Sharpshooter	10 years
Major Arthur D. McIntyre.....	23	24	47	XV Sharpshooter	14 years
First Lieutenant John A. Prince, Battalion Adjutant.....	22	21	46	Sharpshooter	6 years
Captain Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	23	23	46	Sharpshooter	13 years
First Lieutenant Charles A. Thayer, Commissary.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant David Flagg, Paymaster.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	12 years
Major Harry M. Lee, Surgeon.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant John J. Russell, Assistant Surgeon.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain William M. Stark, Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	24	25	49	Sharpshooter	6 years
Chaplain Byron C. Hatfield.....	24	22	46	Sharpshooter	1 year
Commissary Sergeant Arthur F. Russ.....	22	25	47	Sharpshooter	6 years
Quartermaster John A. Malona.....	21	24	45	Sharpshooter	18 years
Hospital Steward Arthur P. Woodward.....	24	21	45	Sharpshooter	5 years
Chief Trumpeter Edward A. Murphy.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal George T. Benham, Orderly.....	20	0	20	X Marksman	9 years
Private Burr, Alfred H.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Burr, Joseph E.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Cann, William A., Jr.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Private Spotswood, Maurice.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years

COMPANY A.

Captain Fred A. Fox.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	8 years
First Lieutenant John A. Hagberg.....	24	24	48	X Sharpshooter	9 years
Second Lieutenant Charles A. Hagberg.....	21	23	47	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Sergeant Milo K. Waters.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant George L. Barton.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Frank Q. Smith.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Harry L. Thuma.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Nelson J. Ayling.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal James L. Crawford.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal James C. E. Leach.....	22	25	47	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal John M. Swahn.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	3 years
Corporal William G. Tarbox.....	22	20	42	Sharpshooter	5 years
Private Beebe, Samuel C.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Beebe, Daniel P.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Carey, Frederick W.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Charbonneau, George M.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Divicoll, Jeremiah E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Ernst, Otto F.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Fontaine, Raphael J.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Greenman, James W.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Hixington, John P.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Johnson, Thomas.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Leach, Albert F.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Latimer, Frederick P.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private McHattie, John A.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Miner, John H., Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Nelson, Henry T.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Nichols, Charles R.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Private Pendleton, Edgar H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Rauh, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Russ, Howard C.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Sevin, Clarence D.....	17	17	34	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Private Stevens, Emil A.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Swan, Calvin L.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Woodmansee, Clarence A.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Watson, Frank E.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	0 years

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COMPANY C.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation	Previous Qualifications.
				1901.	
Captain Henry H. Morrell.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Captain Thomas B. Linton.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
First Lieutenant Frederick W. Burton.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Herbert F. Burdick.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Charles Sabrowski.....	18	23	41	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Charles H. Thorpe.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	6 years
Sergeant William H. Thorpe.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal James N. Burdick.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Frank E. Botham.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal George Shore.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Charles E. Saunders.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Albert C. Welden.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Musician William M. Peckham.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Private Barry, William.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Casey, Daniel C.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Fitzgerald, Frederick A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Private Fish, Harry A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Kane, William A.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private McGuigan, Daniel.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Perkins, Charles A.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Shore, Harry.....	22	0	22	Marksmen	1 year
Private Tubbs, Job H.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years

COMPANY D.

Captain Frank V. Chappell.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Harry A. Goodall.....	16	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant George Hennes.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
Sergeant Erastus J. McGlaffin.....	23	22	45	Sharpshooter	5 years
Sergeant Daniel B. Scoville.....	22	22	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Frederick S. Elkins.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Corporal Joseph Polakney.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Joseph Silva.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Clarke, Arthur M.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Private Latham, Arthur E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Owaroff, Abraham.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Pollard, Arthur F.....	21	15	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Talbot, John F.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	6 years
Private Williams, Henry W.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years

COMPANY E.

Captain Frank P. Fenton.....	21	0	20	Marksmen	0 years
Second Lieutenant John Simmons.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Sergeant Louis H. Aston.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal John T. Mickle.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal William J. Norton.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Charles F. Taylor.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Ashton, Eugene J.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Baron, Samuel B.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Poole, Frank L.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years

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COMPANY E.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Andrew C. Racine.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Captain Frank T. Preston.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Frederick N. Flagg.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Fred C. Burroughs.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Warren.....	24	24	48	Sharpshooter	5 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Ernest E. Lyman.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Carl Anderson.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Sergeant John Q. Adams.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Fred Bowen.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Corporal Frank L. Gibson.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Frank W. Lyman.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Eugene F. Labonte.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Bishop, Harry O.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Dury, Patrick.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Greene, Hosea E.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Kerwin, William.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Kerby, John.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Murray, John F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY G.

Captain Everett M. Carver.....	25	25	48	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant George L. Wilbur.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant George L. Lamondy.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Sergeant John J. McGarry.....	16	15	31	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Leroy E. Tourtellotte.....	21	23	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Thomas W. Duff.....	20	0	20	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Adin A. Harrington.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Corporal Fred S. Faye.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Harry P. Holmes.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Angus Warren.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Jackson, Harry.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Private Lamondy, Thomas E.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Reynolds, Edward L.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, Edward E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Private Tucker, Charles.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY I.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Thomas O. Thompson.....	28	28	46	Sharpshooter	12 years
First Lieutenant William F. Callahan.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	2 years
Second Lieutenant Edward H. Mack.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
First Sergeant Herbert D. Utley.....	23	24	47	Sharpshooter	8 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant John T. Sherwin.....	24	24	48	Sharpshooter	12 years
Sergeant John H. Broadwell.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
Sergeant Frederick H. James.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal William E. Burrows.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Frank T. Farrell.....	18	22	40	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Norris M. Treadway.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal John J. Walsh.....	18	19	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Musician Moses King.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Beyer, Edward.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Cavanaugh, Charles E.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Darrow, James B.....	22	0	22	Marksmen	0 years
Private Ennis, Henry A.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	2 years
Private Lasch, Cyrus J.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Leeds, Frederick W.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Marion, Angelo.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Private Moody, John L.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Moran, William T.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Private Murphy, Patrick J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	2 years
Private Neff, Raymond A.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Newbery, Harry.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Peterson, Charlie W.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Thompson, Charles H.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Woodworth, Robert A.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Williams, Thomas S.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years

FOURTH REGIMENT (Infantry).

FIELD, STAFF, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, HOSPITAL CORPS AND BAND.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	15 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White.....	22	21	43	Sharpshooter	17 years
Major Gilbert L. Fitch.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	7 years
Major James J. Harley.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	7 years
Captain William A. Pratt, Regimental Adjutant.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	10 years
First Lieutenant Robert N. Burroughs, Batt. Adjutant.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Captain John D. Hertz, Quartermaster.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Major George B. Cowell, Surgeon.....	16	17	33	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoltz, Assistant Surgeon.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	2 years
Captain Charles A. Bradley, Insp. Small Arms Practice.....	23	25	48	Sharpshooter	11 years
Chaplain Charles P. Hall.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Hospital Steward Joseph D. Hartigan.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Color Sergeant Thomas Hunt.....	18	30	38	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal James M. Johnson, Orderly.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Acting Hospital Steward Burton A. Merrell.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	0 years
Private Adams, Lester J.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hungerford, George M.....	21	15	36	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Private Lynch, James J.....	16	0	16	Marksmen	3 years
Musician Bradley, Henry C.....	22	23	45	V Sharpshooter	4 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY B.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Private George D. Shelton.....	30	19	39	1st Cl. Marksman	10 years
Private Lieutenant James J. Halligan.....	30	21	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
Second Lieutenant John J. McBride.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	8 years
First Sergeant James E. Nettleton.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	7 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Arthur E. Fuller, Jr.....	30	21	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Charles G. Burkhardt.....	30	21	41	Sharpshooter	5 years
Corporal George S. Fox.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	2 years
Corporal Lester B. Gage.....	22	0	22	Marksman	2 years
Private Eddy, George H.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Gulliver, Samuel L.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Hall, William E.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lathrop, Arthur G.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Maitland, Elwood H.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Orris, Thomas C.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Private Stark, Ernest L.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Wylie, Charles W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Zapp, Karl.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY C.

Private Andrew J. Moran.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Private Lieutenant Benjamin Stewart.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Lieutenant John A. Maher.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Sergeant Frank H. Greene.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward O. Lester.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Ira S. Palmer.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Frederick P. Wood.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant John H. Albert.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Harold L. Finley.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Frederick C. Kennedy.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Arthur Lockwood.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Jess M. Larsen.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant William E. Hoffman.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Patrick, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Nichols, Harold S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Foster, Marshall J.....	21	0	21	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Mitch, George R.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY D.

NAME.	200 yards.		Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
	200 yards.	500 yards.			
Captain Howard J. Bloomer.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant Edward P. Weed.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Sergeant Gilbert Barrett.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Spencer S. Adams.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Louis W. Leonard.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal William A. Russell.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Walter D. West.....	18	16	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter Frederick J. Buckley.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Austin, Gould F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Barrett, Martin.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Bartlem, Joseph H.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Private Bearse, George F., Jr.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Beers, Andrew V. B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Betts, Mortimer S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Bogart, Gilbert B.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Briggs, Frank K.....	22	19	41	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Chasmar, Charles R.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Cram, Clarence C.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Gerard, Frank B.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Gutteridge, Harry.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Hill, Ebenezer.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Hatchman, Norman E.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mossman, Albert.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mossman, Howard H.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Olmstead, Irving S.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Parker, Edgar S.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Prowitt, Henry T.....	20	21	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Rogers, Charles D.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Storey, William W.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Swartz, Charles C.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Sturges, Samuel B.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Tyler, John L.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

Captain Edward J. Joy.....	17	18	35	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
First Lieutenant Frederick W. Teale.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant John Scanlon.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
First Sergeant Frank Biehl.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John J. Kane.....	17	20	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Thomas A. Sheridan.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Charles A. Goulding.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Arthur Chambers.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Charles E. Lang.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Joseph J. Niedermeier.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter George Murphy.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Musician John Coates.....	16	0	16	Marksman	7 years
Private Blake, Herbert F.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Lee, John F.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY F.

NAME.			Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications
	300 yards.	500 yards.			
Captain William I. Comstock.....	29	30	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant Edward R. Godfrey.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	5 years
Second Lieutenant Albert R. Goodfield.....	19	23	41	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Sergeant James A. Riley.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles Gasnikeri.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	6 years
Sergeant Harry M. Bonasick.....	16	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Anthony R. Chietto.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	2 years
Sergeant Frederick W. Godfrey.....	19	16	35	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant William Rensch.....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Corporal Fred Batinary.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Thomas E. Dumas.....	20	23	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Frank C. Godfrey.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Arthur Kenny.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Charles E. Parker.....	20	17	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Frank P. Rooney.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George L. Sullivan.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Trumpeter William H. Van Valkenburgh.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Marcher John H. Radcliffe.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Bartram, Harry L.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Brown, Clarence A.....	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Davis, Charles A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Dickson, William D.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Dorsey, Luke M.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Evans, Cyrus Floyd.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Presidential, William C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Gay, Theodore B.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Hodges, Clarence R.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Kellogg, William E.....	21	21	42	Sharpshooter	0 years
Private Merritt, Eugene M.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Mockler, Patrick G.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Parkison, Asa L.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Porges, Herman H.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Seiler, John J.....	15	17	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Shipman, George B.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Whipple, Clarence A.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY G.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain Vincent M. King.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant Cyrus E. Ryder.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Emil A. Ihloff.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster-Sergeant Orlando C. Kent.....	17	0	17	V Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Harry W. Backus.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant Alfred Heim.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Corporal Charles H. Brownell.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Clarence W. Judson.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Corporal Stephen B. Treadwell, Jr.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Corporal William F. Treadwell.....	17	0	17	Marksman	5 years
Trumpeter Valda F. Akin.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Musician Harry R. Mad.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Musician John Lee Quinn.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Arbesmann, Anton.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Bates, Frank A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Billard, Howard W.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Bassett, William R.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Foshay, George.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Franklin, James T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Fuller, Linzey.....	22	0	22	Marksman	0 years
Private Grover, Howard L.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Gladwyn, Russel C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Joyce, Edward A.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Kittle, Edward.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Leach, George H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Leonhart, George.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Monroe, Harry.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Panlonaki, Anton.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Turner, Augustus H.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Wood, Walter L.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY I.

Captain George M. Crossman.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	7 years
First Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon.....	21	16	37	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Sergeant Robert B. Crossman.....	17	0	17	Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John J. Simons.....	21	22	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Homer F. Crippen.....	19	0	19	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Henry McGrath.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Baglin, John G.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Private Baker, Charles E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	2 years
Private Norland, John P.....	15	19	34	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Bunnell, George S.....	18	0	18	V Marksman	4 years
Private Carter, Edward A.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Private Drake, Albert H.....	16	0	16	Marksman	1 year
Private Dutcher, Arthur.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Easland, William L.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Joslyn, Wilbur T.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Onlette, Joseph.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Shuman, Charles M.....	16	20	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Soule, William H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years

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COMPANY K.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
First Lieutenant John P. Flanagan.....	15	20	35	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant Louis J. Herrmann.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Arthur K. Chase.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	1 year
Sergeant Albert C. Herrmann.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Stanley J. Hrdina.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Edward Hendricks.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George L. Smith.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Corporal George W. Wislham.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Private Howard L. Pelham.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Private Chase, John H. Jr.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private James, John E.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Koestner, John H.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Koestner, William.....	13	0	13	Marksman	1 year
Private Koester, Bertram G.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Rombow, Julius K.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Smith, Thomas W.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Vallan, George P.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Wall, Christopher E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year

FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY.

Captain Daniel Tilghman.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	6 years
First Sergeant John W. Ross, Jr.....	21	19	40	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant John J. Bosworth.....	23	21	44	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Alonzo Johnson.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal Leonard W. Johnson.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Walter F. Pierce.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Corporal Jackson L. Saunders.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal William A. Tribbett.....	17	19	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Corporal Anthony H. Whittington.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Gray, Frederick B.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Johnson, Harry S.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
Private Myers, Frederick D.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Pierce, James.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Private Williams, James H.....	17	17	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Williams, Daniel C.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
	15	15	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
First Sergeant Michael F. Owens.....	25	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Corporal Fred S. Smith.....	19	Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Charles H. Whitney.....	20	V 1st Cl. Marksmen	4 years
Private Dugan, John F.....	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Merrett, Joseph.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years

FOURTH SECTION.

Sergeant Marcus C. Noble.....	23	1st Cl. Marksmen	1 year
Corporal Frank C. Hinckley, Jr.....	19	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Joseph O. Modes.....	20	1st Cl. Marksmen	1 year
Private Fox, Floyd A.....	18	Marksmen	0 years

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

FIRST SECTION.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Sergeant Charles G. Oldroyd.....	19	Marksmen	0 years
Corporal Henry A. Grimes.....	23	1st Cl. Marksmen	2 years
Corporal Charles E. Barrett.....	28	Sharpshooter	2 years
Private Barrett, Frederick W.....	28	1st Cl. Marksmen	2 years
Private Chapin, Frederick E.....	21	1st Cl. Marksmen	1 year
Private Stockford, Orin J.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years

SECOND SECTION.

First Sergeant Richard W. Kirk.....	21	1st Cl. Marksmen	8 years
Sergeant Franklin N. Banta.....	22	1st Cl. Marksmen	7 years
Corporal Frank P. King.....	18	Marksmen	8 years
Corporal Charles A. Fenton.....	20	1st Cl. Marksmen	3 years
Private Banta, George W., Jr.....	19	Marksmen	6 years
Private Bradley, Robert E.....	19	Marksmen	0 years
Private Johnson, Carl A.....	18	Marksmen	0 years
Private Podall, Charles A.....	24	1st Cl. Marksmen	0 years
Private Schreyer, George C.....	20	1st Cl. Marksmen	2 years

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THIRD SECTION.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Sergeant John Sullivan.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Sergeant Patrick Donovan.....	20	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal William L. Eise, Jr.....	20	Sharpshooter	1 year
Corporal Frank J. Brennan.....	19	Marksman	1 year
Transporter William E. Higgins.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Greene, Percy D.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Manion, William H.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Rice, Austin D.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Twomey, James E., Jr.....	19	Marksman	0 years

FOURTH SECTION.

Sergeant Howson E. Willmore.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Sergeant John J. Ford.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John J. Cone.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Corporal John M. Weidenhammer.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Private Flagg, Charles C.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Private Foster, Clarence F.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Private Lahaye, Jackson A.....	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Nichols, Herbert F.....	19	Marksman	0 years

CAVALRY.

TROOP A.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
First Lieutenant William J. Bradack.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Robert J. Woodruff.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
First Sergeant John Hago.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Quartermaster-Sergeant Robert C. Purmont.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Frank A. Atwood.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years
Sergeant Simon M. Hago.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Corporal Alexander O. Coburn.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Saddler Palmatier, Frederick W.....	15	0	15	Marksman	0 years
Private Frost, Edward P.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Private Holbeck, Andrew.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Private Knight, Charles K.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Private Smith, Harry A.....	21	0	21	Marksman	0 years
Private Woodruff, Charles B.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

NAVAL BATTALION.

LINE, STAFF AND PETTY STAFF.

NAME.	200 yards.	300 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Lieutenant-Commander Frank S. Cornwell.....	20	0	20	V Marksman	4 years
Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hutchinson.....	19	0	19	Marksman	7 years
Lieutenant David M. Trecartin, Surgeon.....	15	21	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign Carroll C. Beach, Assistant Surgeon.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Henry F. Punderson, Paym'r.	19	0	19	Marksman	7 years
Ensign William G. Hinckley, Assistant Engineer.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Chief Master-at-Arms Michael J. Murphy.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	0 years
Chief Boatswain's Mate Walter L. Meek.....	15	0	15	Marksman	3 years
Chief Yeoman Walter O. Filley.....	20	22	42	Sharpshooter	3 years
Chief Yeoman Herbert A. Wiley.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant Charles A. Ingersoll.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	6 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles G. Morris.....	21	23	44	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Ensign John K. Murphy.....	21	23	44	Sharpshooter	3 years
Ensign Clifford M. Peck.....	19	15	34	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Boatswain's Mate Theodore P. Judson.....	15	18	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Boatswain's Mate Charles S. Lee.....	17	0	17	Marksman	3 years
Gunner's Mate William J. Burgess.....	18	0	18	Marksman	3 years
Gunner's Mate Alexander C. Forrest.....	17	0	17	Marksman	1 year
Quartermaster Frank H. Mason.....	21	16	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Coxswain William J. Konitz.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Coxswain William Randall Lee.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Coxswain Charles W. Wells.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Watertender Frank C. Richter.....	18	21	39	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Fireman C. Albert Bengtson.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Burton, Louis R.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Everts, George C.....	16	0	16	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Farnsworth, Clifford R.....	19	20	39	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Hotchkiss, Henry Stuart.....	18	20	38	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Seaman Luddy, Harry T.....	18	0	18	Marksman	1 year
Seaman Seward, Herbert F.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Seaman Walker, Curtis H.....	15	0	15	Marksman	2 years
Seaman Warren, Harold P.....	18	0	18	Marksman	2 years
Ordinary Seaman Averill, Ernest L.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Bunnell, Charles A.....	20	0	20	Marksman	1 year
Ordinary Seaman Ferguson, Henry L.....	19	0	19	Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Foley, Thomas J.....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Frisbie, Edward W.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Strong, Louie P.....	19	18	37	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Buchanan, Walter E.....	18	15	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Davidson, Charles A.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Landsman Dow, William F.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Landsman Hall, Edwin A.....	18	18	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landsman Hempstead, Henry J.....	20	0	20	Marksman	0 years
Landsman Hooper, William.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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THIRD DIVISION.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Lieutenant Frederic A. Bartlett.....	16	16	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) William Edwards Waller....	17	16	33	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign William P. Downs.....	19	22	41	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain Charles M. Foote.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Seaman Bady, Edward J.....	18	17	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Ashforth, James.....	19	17	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Abt, Julius A.....	16	19	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Limbert, Charles E., Jr.....	18	0	18	Marksman	0 years
Ordinary Seaman Mason, Charles D.....	20	18	38	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Landman Teerpening, Louis J.....	17	0	17	Marksman	0 years

II. The following report for State Decorations for 1899, reported to this department subsequent to the issue of G. O. No. 9, A.-G. O., 1900, is hereby allowed.

THIRD REGIMENT (Infantry).

COMPANY I.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1899.	Previous Qualifications.
Private Cavanaugh, Charles E.....	17	15	32	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

III. In consequence of omissions in the qualifications in rifle practice, G. O. No. 10, A.-G. O., 1901, is amended to accord herewith.

FIRST REGIMENT (Infantry).

COMPANY A.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1900.	Previous Qualifications.
Private Green, William A.....	21	22	43	Sharpshooter	2 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD REGIMENT (Infantry).

COMPANY I.

NAME.	300 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1900.	Previous Quali- fications.
Private Cavanaugh, Charles E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year

FOURTH REGIMENT (Infantry).

COMPANY I.

Private Baker, Charles E.....	15	0	15	Marksman	1 year
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By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8.

Hartford, March 31, 1902.

The following rules, providing for a system of examination, to determine the fitness of appointments, and promotions of all officers in the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD (except those of Naval Battalion), required

by law, to pass an examination before being commissioned, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

Questions for the examination will be prepared from

Drill Regulations, United States Army,
Militia Law, Connecticut,
Regulations, Connecticut National Guard,
Wagner's Security and Information,
Wagner's Organization and Tactics,
Blunt's Small Arms Practice,
Manual of Guard Duty, United States Army,
Manual of Courts-Martial.

INFANTRY—SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Definition ; Signals ; General Principles ; School of the Soldier ; School of the Company in close order ; Manual of the Sword ; Salutes ; Military Courtesy.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

Duties of Sentinel ; General and Special Orders ; Duties of Corporal ; Sergeant ; Officer of the Guard ; Officer of the Day ; Commanding Officer ; Roster ; Compliments ; Property in charge of the Guard ; Flags and Colors ; Size and Name.

MILITIA LAW AND REGULATIONS, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Courts-Martial ; Field Officers' Court ; How convened, of what Officers, and composed of how many ; How conducted ; Writs, Returns, etc. Procedure in case of riot ; Civil functions and relations of the Military ; Military Law ; Articles of War ; Correspondence ; Folding ; Briefing and endorsement of communications, how forwarded.

MINOR TACTICS.

Security and Information ; Advance and Rear Guards ; Main Column ; Outpost ; Patrols ; Reconnaissance ; Cavalry Screen ; Company in Attack and Defense ; Hasty Intrenchments.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Manual of Loadings and Firings ; Standing, Kneeling, and Prone Positions ; Fire Discipline ; General Rules and Firings ; Instruction on varied ground ; Use of Cover.

CEREMONIES.

Inspection of Company ; Parades ; Reviews ; Escort of Honor ; Escort of the Colors ; Funeral Escort.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS, AND CAPTAINS.

The above will be examined in the following, in addition to that required of Second Lieutenants :

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Close Order, through School of the Battalion.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

The entire Manual.

MILITIA LAW AND REGULATIONS, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Liability and Exemption; Organization; Armories; Parades; Encampments; Pay-rolls; Rank and precedence of officers. Command; Succession in command; Nomination and Appointment; Leave of absence; Discharges; Arrest; Enlistments; Transfers; Dropping of men; Arrest and Confinement; Deceased officers and soldiers; Military courtesy; Interior economy; By-laws; Books and Papers; Camping and Subsistence of troops.

MINOR TACTICS.

Functions of the three arms; Tactical unit of Infantry; Characteristics of Cavalry; Tactical unit of Cavalry; Characteristics of Artillery; Tactical unit of Artillery; Space and Time; Duties of the commander of an Infantry picket; Attack and Defense Battalion.

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Sighting Drills; Position Drills; General Instructions; Instructions for Advancing the Soldier; Marking and Scoring; Effect of Fire; Estimating Distance.

CEREMONIES.

Battalion and Regimental Inspection; Muster; Guard Mounting.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Sanitation.

FIELD OFFICERS.

In addition to examination for Line Officers.

DRILL REGULATIONS.

Evolution of the Regiment, and Brigade; Manual of the Color; Color Guard.

MINOR TACTICS.

Convoys, and convoy of prisoners ; The three arms in attack ; Preparation for the attack ; Delivering the attack ; Re-formation on success, or retirement on repulse ; Conduct of the defense ; Attack and Defense of localities.

TROOP IN CAMPAIGN.

Marches ; Movements of troop by rail and water ; Camps ; Sanitation.

CAVALRY.

Same as for Infantry officer of like grade, substituting Cavalry drill regulations.

ARTILLERY.

Same as for Infantry officer of like grade, substituting Artillery drill regulations.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Staff officers will be examined in general duties of a staff officer, and in the duties pertaining to their office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, March 31, 1902.

No. 9.

I. Commandants of organizations, Connecticut National Guard, to whom Buzzacott Ovens have been issued, will be held strictly responsible for the condition of same, and to that end, are instructed to keep property mentioned in a dry place, with the best of care, so that they may be in perfect order, and ready when needed for an emergency call of the troops.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

II. The following schedule of blank forms issued by the Adjutant-General's Department, is hereby published for the information of Commanding Officers, Connecticut National Guard.

- No. 5. Application to Drop Enlisted Men.
- No. 6. Application to take up from Dropped Enlisted Men.
- No. 9. Application for Long Service Medal.
- No. 10. Application for Discharge over Enlisted Man's Signature.
- No. 16. Application for Discharge.
- No. 32. A.-G. O. Vouchers (Office Expense).
- No. 33. A.-G. O. Vouchers (Paymaster-General).
- No. 39. Application to Enlist.
- No. 37. Brigade Medical Director's Consolidated Daily Report of Diseases.
- No. 15. Consolidated Morning Report of Regiment.
- No. 27. Consolidated Daily Report of Brigade.
- No. 45. Camp Passes.
- No. 3. Drill Report.
- No. 20. Discharges (Enlisted Men).
- No. 1. Enlistment Paper.
- No. 11. Fine Blank.
- No. 12. Fine Blank, Notice to Colonel.
- No. 13. Fine Warrant.
- No. 29. Guard Report.
- No. 41. Gain and Loss Report.
- No. 22. Invoice and Receipt of Books and Blanks.
- No. 28. List of Absentees (Inspection).
- No. 4. Morning Report.
- No. 14. Muster-roll (F. S., N. C. S., H. C., B.).
- No. 14a. Muster-roll of Company.
- No. 14b. Muster-roll (Batteries, Signal Corps, Cavalry, Naval Battalion).
- No. 21. Officer's Discharge.
- No. 38. Oath of Office.
- No. 15a. Pay-roll (Company).
- No. 15d. Pay-roll (Machine-Gun Battery).
- No. 15e. Pay-roll (Battery A).
- No. 17. Pay-roll (F. S., N. C. S., H. C., B.).
- No. 17a. Pay-roll, Naval Battalion (Line and Staff).
- No. 15b. Pay-roll, Naval Battalion (Division).
- No. 31. Post-Surgeon's Report of Military Exemptions.
- No. 2. Requisition.
- No. 7. Report of Receipt and Expenditure of Ammunition.
- No. 23. Return of Military Enrollment.
- No. 24. Return of Nomination (Field Officer's).

- No. 25. Return of Nomination (Line Officer's).
- No. 30. Roll of Relief for Corporal.
- No. 40. Rifle Practice Report (Brigade).
- No. 42. Record of Service.
- No. 35. Surgeon's Morning Report of Diseases.
- No. 50. Special Information Blank for Examination of Officers, C.
N. G.
- No. 8. Warrant, Non-Commissioned Staff Officer's (Regimental).
- No. 8a. Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officer's (Company).
- No. 48. Warrant, Chief Petty Officer's (Naval Battalion).
- No. 47. Warrant, Petty Officers, Naval Battalion (Division).
- No. 49. Warrant, Non-Commissioned Officer's (Cavalry).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 10.

Hartford, April 14, 1902.

I. Colonel Charles W. Hendrie, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to order the Companies of Infantry, Hospital Corps, Sections of Machine-Gun Battery, First Company Coast Artillery, Platoons of Light Artillery, and Troop A, of his command, to parade one day during the month of May, *proximo*, in their respective towns, under orders of the Regimental, Company and Battery Commanders. Organizations will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, under orders of the commandants, and supervision of the Regimental Inspector of Small Arms Practice, and the rest of the day to such drill as the

Commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and extended order. Colonel Hendrie is hereby authorized to grant permission for the Brigade Signal Corps to parade as a Corps one day in the month of May, *proximo*.

II. Regimental, Signal Corps and Battery Commanders will attend the parade of Companies, Signal Corps, Sections, and Platoons in person, or be represented by a field or staff officer, and will report in writing through Brigade Headquarters, on or before June 1st, the condition and efficiency of each organization; the rifle practice, drill and maneuvers performed; time occupied in rifle practice; time devoted to drill, and the number in each organization present and performing duty. The Brigade Commander will detail Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Third Regiment Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, to attend and supervise the rifle practice of the First Company Coast Artillery. He will also detail Captain Harry C. Young, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Second Regiment Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, to attend and supervise the rifle practice of Troop A.

III. The commanding officer of the First Separate Company Infantry will report to the commanding officer of the Second Regiment Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, the date fixed for the parade of his company; when such regimental commander will detail a field officer of his regiment to attend the parade and report as provided in Par. II.

IV. The Commander of the Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will assemble his command at Bridgeport, for one day's duty in May, *proximo*.

V. The Quartermaster-General is directed to furnish transportation to commandants of organizations requiring the same, upon approved requisition.

VI. The Commissary-General will not furnish rations for spring parades of the Connecticut National Guard. In lieu thereof, each Company, Signal Corps, Battery, and Troop Commander may purchase such commissary stores as are necessary for the subsistence of their command, and will personally see that the food is properly cooked, and issued. The amount *per capita* for rations purchased will be carried on the pay-rolls in the column "Stoppage for rations supplied," opposite each enlisted man's name, and the aggregate amount paid to each company treasurer, by the several Paymasters as a reimbursement for monies expended; provided that each organization, by a unanimous vote, assign the same to the company treasurer; said treasurer signing the regular receipt on pay-rolls for rations supplied, and attaching a copy of vote thereto.

VII. The commanding officer of each company Governor's Guard is hereby directed to assemble his command for one day's drill and parade in May, *proximo*, on such date as he may determine; forwarding to this office, when issued, a copy of his order designating the date of parade.

VIII. Triplicate pay-rolls for duty, duly signed by each member parading, and sworn to by the commanding officer, will be required, one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies to be forwarded to this office within two days from date of the parade.

IX. Officers witnessing the scores at the firing point, for State decorations, must obtain from each contestant the organization and year in which he has previously qualified in rifle and revolver practice. Blanks for recording same will be forwarded to the commanding officers, Connecticut National Guard, to be executed and returned with the report of small arms practice, at close of the season for shooting.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

Hartford, April 14, 1902.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired, is hereby relieved from duty as a member of the Examining Board, appointed in S. O., No. 15, A. G. O., February 3, 1902. Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, and Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Third Regiment, Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, are detailed as members of the Examining Board for the examination of officers, Connecticut National Guard. The Board as now constituted will consist of Colonel William E. Cone, retired, Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired, Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Regiment, Infantry, and Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Third Regiment, Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

II. The Board will re-convene at this office, May 5, 6 and 7, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M., each day, and make return to this department of the name and rank of each officer examined, and the result of such examination in detail.

III. Per diem pay, in accordance with rank, and transportation only, will be allowed.

IV. The following officers are hereby ordered to appear before the Examining Board at place designated, in undress uniform with sword :

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARTFORD.

May 5.

Major Richard P. Freeman, Jr., Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer.

Captain Frank D. Layton, Brigade Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Francis P. Horan, Company H, First Infantry.

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Fourth Infantry.

May 6.

First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, Third Infantry.

First Lieutenant John A. Maher, Company C, Fourth Infantry.

First Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry.

May 7.

Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Griswold Bragaw, Company D, Third Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Keating, Company G, First Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Moeller, Company D, Fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Mullen, Jr., Company H, First Infantry.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

Hartford, April 22, 1902.

1. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since March 19, 1902.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant George M. Mycroft, Company E, April 8, 1902.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Adam J. Gernhard, Company C, April 3, 1902.
Major Harry M. Lee, Surgeon, April 8, 1902.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles G. Morris, First Division, April 10, 1902.

RETIRED.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Thomas O. Thompson, Company I, April 15, 1902.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Francis P. Horan, of Hartford, appointed Captain Company H, with rank from March 27, 1902, *vice* Sparks, retired.

Second Lieutenant John L. Purcell, of Hartford, appointed First Lieutenant Company H, with rank from March 27, 1902, *vice* Horan, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas F. Mullen, Jr., of Hartford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company H, with rank from March 27, 1902, *vice* Purcell, promoted.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

First Sergeant Charles C. Moeller, of Norwalk, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from March 18, 1902, *vice* Woodward, resigned.

Sergeant Robert L. Weed, of Stamford, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, with rank from April 1, 1902, *vice* Maher, promoted.

II. RETIRED OFFICERS.

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Major Theron C. Swan, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Hartford.

SECOND REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant George I. Allen, Paymaster, Middletown.

THIRD REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Gilbert, Paymaster, Norwich.

First Lieutenant William B. Young, Assistant Surgeon, Norwich.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of March, 1902, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST REGIMENT.					SECOND REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	95.79	A.	Apr. 2, 1.00 P.M.	5	68	100.00
B.	Apr. 4, 4.00 P.M.	4	66	96.24	B.	Apr. 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	59	90.76
C.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	58	92.87	C.	Apr. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	94.86
D.	Apr. 3, 4.00 P.M.	5	56	88.45	D.	Apr. 3, 7.00 P.M.	4	68	93.38
E.	Apr. 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	65	92.74	E.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	60	92.06
F.	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	61	88.41	F.	Apr. 1, 7.00 P.M.	4	68	97.80
G.	Apr. 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	68	92.65	G.	Apr. 4, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	99.82
H.	Apr. 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	59	89.07	H.	Apr. 1, 7.00 P.M.	4	61	86.77
I.	Apr. 1, 11.00 A.M.	4	68	93.75	I.	Apr. 1, 7.30 A.M.	4	68	99.82
K.	Apr. 1, 2.00 P.M.	4	60	89.56	K.	Apr. 2, 1.00 P.M.	4	63	94.19
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	Apr. 1, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00		Apr. 3, 7.00 P.M.	2	5	100.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.23					Figure of merit of Regiment, 95.41				

THIRD REGIMENT.					FOURTH REGIMENT.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	Apr. 1, 7.15 A.M.	4	68	96.33	B.	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	61	94.15
C.	Apr. 2, 7.15 A.M.	4	62	88.93	C.	Apr. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	55	88.86
D.	Apr. 3, 7.15 A.M.	4	49	78.73	D.	Apr. 3, 1.00 P.M.	4	49	89.96
E.	Apr. 17,	4	58	87.70	E.	Apr. 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	61	93.33
G.	Apr. 3, 3.35 P.M.	4	54	72.63	F.	Apr. 2, 1.00 P.M.	4	58	87.70
I.	Apr. 1, 7.15 A.M.	4	49	73.63	G.	Apr. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	59	89.06
Hosp. Corps.					I.	Apr. 4, 1.00 P.M.	5	60	91.23
	Apr. 14, 4.00 P.M.	4	5	97.50	K.	Apr. 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	64	92.28
					Hosp. Corps.				
						Apr. 1, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,				85.06	Figure of merit of Regiment,				90.73

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Memship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Memship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	2	11	94.32	1st	Apr. 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	92.50
2d	Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25	2d	Apr. 2, 8.00 A.M.	3	10	100.00
3d	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	9	85.00	3d	Apr. 4, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
4th	Apr. 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75	4th	Apr. 11, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	98.75
Figure of merit of Corps,				93.58	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				96.56

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.					
Received at Brigade Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	Apr. 4, 7.00 A.M.	4	68	91.18	1st	Apr. 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	37	78.64	
					2d	Apr. 1, 8.00 P.M.	4	40	94.39	
					Figure of merit of Battery,					86.52

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

TROOP A.				NAVAL BATTALION.				
Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
Apr. 1, 9.00 A.M.	4	60	91.69	1st	Apr. 3, 12.00 M.	4	60	83.48
				2d	Apr. 12, 6.00 P.M.	4	68	89.12
				3d	Apr. 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	52	82.61
				Figure of merit of Battalion, 85.07				

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 13.

Hartford, May 23, 1902.

I. The Examining Board re-convened in G. O. No. 11, A.-G. O., April 14, 1902, reports to this department under date of May 7, 1902, that the following-named officers of the Connecticut National Guard have passed a satisfactory examination in regard to "military, moral and general capacity, qualifications and efficiency," and in accordance therewith they will be commissioned with rank and date as given below :

BRIGADE.

Major Richard P. Freeman, Jr., Brigade Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer, New London, February 4, 1902.

Captain Frank D. Layton, Brigade Aide-de-Camp, South Norwalk,
February 4, 1902.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain Francis P. Horan, Company H, Hartford, March 27, 1902.

First Lieutenant John L. Purcell, Company H, Hartford, March 27,
1902.

Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, New Britain,
January 11, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Keating, Company G, South Manchester,
February 17, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Thomas F. Mullen, Jr., Company H, Hartford,
March 27, 1902.

THIRD INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Harry C. Chappell, Company D, New London,
February 5, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Griswold Bragaw, Company D, New London,
February 5, 1902.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frederick P. Wood, Battalion Adjutant, Stamford,
August 30, 1901.

First Lieutenant James H. Havens, Company E, Bridgeport, Novem-
ber 4, 1901.

First Lieutenant John A. Maher, Company C, Stamford, February 14,
1902.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Moeller, Company D, Norwalk, March
18, 1902.

FIRST COMPANY COAST ARTILLERY.

Captain Hadlai A. Hull, New London, April 8, 1902.

First Lieutenant Percival M. Churchill, New London, April 8, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Thompson, New London, April 8, 1902.

II. Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, First Infantry,
Connecticut National Guard, having been reported by the Examining
Board as failing to pass a satisfactory examination in regard to "military,
moral and general capacity, qualifications and efficiency," his appointment
is hereby revoked, and he is discharged from the military service of the
State, to date May 23, 1902.

III. Captain Ernest E. Merrill, commanding Company D, First
Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to warn the
members of said Company to appear at their armory to nominate by ballot
a Second Lieutenant, in accordance with Section 22, Chapter CCCXXXIII,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Militia Law, and make return of the nomination so made, to this office without delay, transmitting therewith one of his original orders issued in compliance herewith.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL : GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.
WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 14. }

Hartford, May 23, 1902.

I. The following officers of the Connecticut National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1901, as Sharpshooters, First-Class Marksmen, and Marksmen, in accordance with General Orders No. 1, Brigade Headquarters, C. N. G., 1896, and are awarded the State decoration for revolver practice, which is to be worn whenever the uniform is worn.

The letter "V" prefixed to grade in "Designation, 1901," indicates that year to have been the fifth (V), qualification.

Commanding Officers will make immediate requisition for badges and bars for winners in accordance with this order.

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Brigadier-General John W. Atwood, Paymaster-General.....	18	Marksmen	0 years
Brigadier-General Phelps Montgomery, Judge Advocate-General..	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

BRIGADE.

Major Frederick A. Hill, Judge Advocate.....	18	Marksmen	0 years
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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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FIRST INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Edward Schulze.....	28	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Captain Frank E. Johnson, Regimental Adjutant.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
First Lieutenant Patrick J. Cosgrove, Battalion Adjutant.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Robert L. Beebe, Battalion Adjutant.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Major Thomas F. Rockwell, Surgeon.....	28	Sharpshooter	1 year
Captain Edward E. Moseley, Inspector of Small Arms Practice....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

COMPANY A.

Captain Charles F. Wolf.....	23	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Edwin E. Lamb.....	23	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Leslie.....	27	Sharpshooter	2 years

COMPANY B.

Captain Frank E. Shea.....	25	Sharpshooter	3 years
First Lieutenant Patrick A. Farrell.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant George W. Covey.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant Arthur W. Gyngell.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
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COMPANY D.

First Lieutenant Ray K. Linsley.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY E.

Captain Frank H. Smith.....	27	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant William H. Scheney.....	27	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant George M. Mycroft.....	18	Marksman	2 years

COMPANY F.

Captain William H. Talcott.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
First Lieutenant Herbert G. Bailey.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Mahlon H. Whittelsey.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

COMPANY H.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain William A. Sparks	26	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Francis P. Horan.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year

COMPANY I.

Captain Alfred H. Griswold.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant William B. Montague	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Frank L. Traut	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY K.

Captain Nathaniel G. Valentine.....	26	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Richard W. De Lamater.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

SECOND INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 Yards	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Theodore H. Sucher.....	30	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Lieutenant Colonel James Geddes.....	22	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Major Charles F. McCabe.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Major John Q. Tilson.....	23	Sharpshooter	3 years
Captain Thomas T. Welles, Regimental Adjutant.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant John George Kraft, Battalion Adjutant.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Edward L. Carter, Battalion Adjutant.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant Chauncey P. Goss, Jr., Commissary.....	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain Harry C. Young, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.....	27	Sharpshooter	1 year

COMPANY A.

Captain Henry B. Carter.....	23	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant William H. Sandland.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Second Lieutenant Walter W. Sackett.....	30	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY B.

Captain Frank Pauly.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Frederick Druhl.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant John Salerno.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY C.

NAME.	SO Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Second Lieutenant William B. Spencer.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

COMPANY D.

Captain Ernest L. Isbell.....	30	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Lovell H. Page.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Second Lieutenant Arnon A. Ailing.....	29	Sharpshooter	0 years

COMPANY E.

Captain George E. Hall.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant Alfred Husted.....	29	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant Robert L. Walker.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY F.

Captain Edward O. Gruener.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant William Perry Curtiss.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant Leroy Clark.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years

COMPANY G.

Captain Daniel E. Fitzpatrick.....	30	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant Patrick Halpin.....	23	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Second Lieutenant Thomas P. Hallinan.....	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

COMPANY H.

Captain Thomas M. Russell.....	20	1st Cl. Marksmen	1 year
First Lieutenant Michael F. Kidney.....	18	Marksmen	0 years
Second Lieutenant William H. Hines.....	18	Marksmen	0 years

COMPANY I.

Captain Oscar L. Bradley.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
First Lieutenant George E. Prondman.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Albert A. Kaechubey.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY K.

Captain Henry Norton, Jr.....	27	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant George C. Abbott.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
Second Lieutenant John J. Norton.....	26	Sharpshooter	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD INFANTRY.
FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Henry J. Thayer.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
Major Arthur D. McIntyre.....	28	Sharpshooter	5 years
Captain Percy H. Morgan, Quartermaster.....	27	Sharpshooter	5 years
First Lieutenant Charles A. Thayer, Commissary.....	19	Marksman	0 years
First Lieutenant John J. Russell, Assistant Surgeon.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain William M. Stark, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenant William H. Warren.....	25	Sharpshooter	1 year
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COMPANY G.

Captain Everett M. Carver.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Second Lieutenant George L. Lamondy.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

FOURTH INFANTRY.
FIELD AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Colonel Charles W. Hendrie.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt F. White.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years
Major Gilbert L. Fitch.....	25	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Major James J. Hurley.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Captain William A. Pratt, Regimental Adjutant.....	27	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant John D. Hertz, Commissary.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoir, Assistant Surgeon.....	26	Sharpshooter	1 year
Captain Charles A. Bradley, Inspector of Small Arms Practice.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	3 years

COMPANY B.

Captain George D. Shelton.....	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
First Lieutenant James J. Halligan.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant John J. McBride.....	27	Sharpshooter	0 years

COMPANY D.

Captain Howard J. Bloomer.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
First Lieutenant Edward P. Weed.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant George L. Woodward.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

COMPANY E.

Captain Edward J. Joy.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant John Scanlon.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANY F.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Quali- fications.
Captain William I. Comstock.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
First Lieutenant Howard N. Godfrey.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Second Lieutenant Albert R. Scofield.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY G.

Captain Vincent M. King.....	23	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years
First Lieutenant Cyrus E. Ryder.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Second Lieutenant Emil A. Thloff.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

COMPANY I.

Captain George M. Crossman.....	26	V Sharpshooter	4 years
First Lieutenant Joseph L. Carroll.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

FIRST SECTION.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. B. Snell.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years
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FOURTH SECTION.

First Lieutenant William Lounsbury.....	22	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Captain William H. Sears.....	26	Sharpshooter	5 years
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FIRST SECTION.

First Lieutenant Frank A. Keen.....	29	Sharpshooter	2 years
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SECOND SECTION.

First Lieutenant Robert G. Morley.....	21	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
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THIRD SECTION.

First Lieutenant Stephen J. Downey.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FOURTH SECTION.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
First Lieutenant Thomas H. Cone.....	25	Sharpshooter	2 years

TROOP A.

First Lieutenant William J. Bradnack.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
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NAVAL BATTALION.

LINE AND STAFF.

NAME.	50 Yards.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Lieutenant Commander Frank S. Cornwell	30	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant Robert E. L. Hutchinson	22	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Lieutenant David M. Trecartin, Surgeon	24	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Ensign Carroll C. Beach, Assistant Surgeon.....	19	Marksman	0 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Henry F. Funderson, Paymaster	20	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Ensign William G. Hinckley, Assistant Engineer.....	18	Marksman	0 years

FIRST DIVISION.

Lieutenant Charles A. Ingersoll	25	Sharpshooter	0 years
Lieutenant (Junior Grade) Charles G. Morris	27	Sharpshooter	1 year
Ensign John K. Murphy.....	19	Mark-man	1 year
Ensign Clifford M. Peck.....	20	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years

SECOND DIVISION.

Lieutenant Lyman Root.....	24	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years
Ensign Fred E. Bosworth.....	23	1st Cl. Marksman	2 years

II. The following State Decorations for 1901, reported to this department subsequent to issue of G. O. No. 7, A.-G.-O., 1902, are hereby allowed.

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

NAME.	20 yards.	50 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Captain Louis F. Middlebrook, Naval Aide.....	18	19	37	V 1st Cl. Marksman	4 years

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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NAVAL BATTALION.

SECOND DIVISION.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Lieutenant Lyman Root.....	20	23	43	V Sharpshooter	4 years
Ensign Fred E. Bosworth.....	20	20	40	Sharpshooter	3 years
Boatwain's Mate William C. Tregoning.....	17	9	26	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain's Mate Herbert E. Storrs.....	17	8	25	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain's Mate Robert D. Chapin.....	21	20	41	Sharpshooter	2 years
Boatwain's Mate Victor F. Morgan.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain's Mate Edward J. Noble.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain's Mate George H. Tinkham.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain's Mate Eugene W. Warner.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Boatwain John S. Buck.....	20	0	20	Marksmen	2 years
Boatwain Lester H. Scoville.....	18	0	18	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain Henry P. Camp.....	21	18	39	1st Cl. Marksman	5 years
Boatwain Isaac Howard A.....	16	17	33	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year
Boatwain Chaffee, Dan G.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain C. Clinton S.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Watson, James.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain Seaman Foley, Thomas W.....	16	6	22	V Marksman	4 years
Boatwain Seaman Palmer, Rae C.....	16	18	34	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Boatwain Seaman Roberts, Edward L.....	19	4	23	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Allen, Charles D.....	15	2	17	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain Bannon, J. Elmer.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Barlow, Frederick J.....	17	0	17	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Cadman, George B.....	19	0	19	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Currier, Herman D.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Cunningham, James W. M.....	20	15	35	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Boatwain Devine, William W.....	20	16	36	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Boatwain Dimes, Joseph F.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Debler, Thomas J.....	17	10	27	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Higbie, Wallace W.....	15	16	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Boatwain Harding, Albert W.....	16	14	30	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Lockwood, Nathan S.....	18	8	26	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Maslen, George S.....	16	15	31	1st Cl. Marksman	0 years
Boatwain Smith, Frank E.....	15	3	18	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Tyler, Clarence M.....	17	4	21	Marksmen	1 year
Boatwain Tucker, Perley E.....	15	0	15	Marksmen	0 years
Boatwain Willard, William L., Jr.....	16	21	37	1st Cl. Marksman	1 year

III. In consequence of omission in the qualifications in rifle practice, G. O. No. 7, A.-G.-O., 1902, is amended to accord herewith:

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

NAME.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.	Designation, 1901.	Previous Qualifications.
Sergeant Herbert D. Utley.....	23	24	47	V Sharpshooter	4 years

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 15. }

Hartford, May 23, 1902.

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since April 22, 1902.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Lovell H. Page, Company D, April 24, 1902.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John J. McNamara, Company E, April 24, 1902.

Major George B. Cowell, Surgeon, April 25, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Christopher C. Coon, Company I, May 5, 1902.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John J. Quinn, Company D, May 23, 1902.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Arnon A. Alling, of New Haven, appointed First Lieutenant Company D, with rank from April 30, 1902, *vice* Page, resigned.

Sergeant Henry A. Beebe, of New Haven, appointed Second Lieutenant Company D, with rank from April 30, 1902, *vice* Alling promoted.

THIRD INFANTRY.

First Sergeant Herbert D. Utley, of New London, appointed Captain Company I, with rank from April 25, 1902, *vice* Thompson retired.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frederick Schavoir, Assistant Surgeon, of Stamford, appointed Surgeon, with rank of Major, from April 28, 1902, *vice* Cowell resigned.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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Sergeant Arthur Chambers, of Bridgeport, appointed Second Lieutenant Company E, with rank from May 6, 1902, *vice* McNamara resigned.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Ensign John K. Murphy, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (Junior Grade), First Division, with rank from April 18, 1902, *vice* Morris resigned.

Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Ambrose B. Jewett, of New Haven, appointed Ensign First Division, with rank from April 18, 1902, *vice* Murphy promoted.

FIRST COMPANY COAST ARTILLERY.

Hadlai A. Hull, of New London, appointed Captain, with rank from April 8, 1902; original appointment.

Private Percival M. Churchill, of New London, appointed First Lieutenant, with rank from April 8, 1902; original appointment.

Private Charles H. Thompson, Company I, Third Infantry, of New London, appointed Second Lieutenant, with rank from April 8, 1902; original appointment.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of April, 1902, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST INFANTRY.					SECOND INFANTRY.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem' ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem' ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 3, 11.00 A.M.	4	63	95.78	A.	May 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	100.00
B.	May 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	66	95.48	B.	May 3, 12.00 M.	5	60	91.23
C.	May 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	60	94.56	C.	May 2, 7.00 P.M.	5	65	94.28
D.	May 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	56	89.79	D.	May 2, 9.00 P.M.	5	67	92.92
E.	May 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	64	93.06	E.	May 1, 7.30 A.M.	5	58	90.29
F.	May 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	63	89.43	F.	May 2, 7.00 P.M.	5	68	97.80
G.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	88.24	G.	May 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	68	100.00
H.	May 1, 10.00 A.M.	4	62	88.93	H.	May 1, 3.00 P.M.	5	63	87.45
I.	May 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	67	93.29	I.	May 2, 10.00 P.M.	4	67	99.63
K.	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	5	59	89.07	K.	May 2, 8.00 P.M.	4	62	94.57
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	May 1, 10.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00		May 3, 8.00 A.M.	2	5	95.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.06					Figure of merit of Regiment, 94.83				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

THIRD INFANTRY.					FOURTH INFANTRY.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	May 2, 7.19 A.M.	4	68	97.06	B.	May 2, 1.00 P.M.	5	61	94.97
C.	May 2, 7.19 A.M.	5	62	87.31	C.	May 12, 10.00 P.M.	5	55	87.04
D.	May 2, 7.19 A.M.	5	51	81.01	D.	May 5, 8.00 A.M.	5	54	92.07
E.	May 2, 7.19 A.M.	4	59	89.91	E.	May 1, 5.00 P.M.	5	59	85.68
G.	May 3, 6.15 P.M.	4	52	72.96	F.	May 1, 1.00 P.M.	5	60	89.56
I.	May 2, 3.35 P.M.	4	47	69.94	G.	May 2, 11.00 A.M.	5	57	86.75
Hosp. Corps.					I.	May 1, 3.00 P.M.	4	63	92.61
	May 1, 3.35 P.M.	5	5	92.00	K.	May 1, 1.00 P.M.	4	65	92.74
					Hosp. Corps.				
						May 1, 3.00 P.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment, 84.31					Figure of merit of Regiment, 90.16				

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	11	92.43	1st	May 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	10	97.50
2d	May 7, 2.00 P.M.	5	10	93.00	2d	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	100.00
3d	May 5, 10.00 A.M.	4	9	87.32	3d	May 5, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	95.00
4th	May 1, 2.00 P.M.	5	10	100.00	4th	May 1, 4.00 P.M.	5	10	94.00
Figure of merit of Corps, 93.19					Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery, 96.63				

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 5, 8.00 A.M.	4	65	91.97	1st	May 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	37	85.40
					2d	May 3, 8.00 P.M.	4	40	93.77
					Figure of merit of Battery, 89.59				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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*FIRST COMPANY COAST ARTILLERY.				TROOP A.			
Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
				May 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	60	95.03

*Not armed and equipped.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	May 2, 6 00 P.M.	4	67	88.74
2d	May 7, 2.00 P.M.	6	68	88.38
3d	May 1, 8.00 A.M.	3	52	80.68
Figure of merit of Battalion,				85.93

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

Hartford, May 23, 1902.

The garlands which decorate the graves of the American soldiers on *Memorial Day* express the tender regard of the people composing this grand nation for every hero who responded so nobly to duty's call in defense of flag and country. As time rolls on, the sacrifices made by the brave defenders of our union, the valor displayed by them on many battlefields, the privations endured on the march and bivouac, are appreciated by each succeeding generation as a goodly heritage, and incentive to preserve unsullied, sustain by precept, and if necessary, by example, the prestige and glorious record, bequeathed as a rich legacy by those who participated in the war that saved this nation from disruption.

The National Guard of this commonwealth join with the surviving members of the Grand Army of the Republic in recognition of the ceremonies connected with the observance of *Memorial Day*; therefore, in accordance with the usual custom, it is ordered that the National flag be displayed May 30th, 1902, at the State Arsenal, State Armories, and the Soldiers' Home, Noroton, at half-staff from sunrise until midday; at noon the flag will be hoisted to top of staff, and remain there until sunset.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief

GEORGE M. COLE

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

Hartford, June 4, 1902.

I. Leave of absence from June 4th to July 1st, 1902, with permission to leave the State, is hereby granted Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. Major Theron C. Swan, retired, is hereby detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, until further orders.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

THERON C. SWAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

Hartford, June 24, 1902.

I. Changes as follows in the commissioned officers of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD have occurred since May 23, 1902.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

SECOND INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Alfred Husted, Company E,

June 24, 1902.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Captain Andrew J. Moran, Company C.

June 1, 1902

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

DISCHARGED.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Captain Frank H. Smith, Company E, June 11, 1902.
 Second Lieutenant Hanford L. Curtis, Company E, June 11, 1902.

PROMOTED AND APPOINTED.

THIRD INFANTRY.

David Carley, of Norwich, appointed First Lieutenant Company C, with rank from June 3, 1902, *vice* Gernhard, resigned.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Charles I. Banks, of Bridgeport, appointed Assistant Surgeon, with rank of First Lieutenant from May 24, 1902, *vice* Schavoir, promoted.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles C. Flagg, of Stamford, appointed Second Lieutenant Company C, with rank from May 16, 1902, *vice* Maher, promoted.

Sergeant Frederick W. Schultz, of Winchester, appointed Second Lieutenant Company I, with rank from May 17, 1902, *vice* Coon, resigned.

II.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Lieutenant William W. Hawkes, Surgeon, New Haven.

III. The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD for the month of May, 1902, based on the drill reports for the month:—

FIRST INFANTRY.					SECOND INFANTRY.				
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem'ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 4, 8.00 A.M.	6	65	91.97	A.	June 3, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	100.00
B.	June 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	66	96.24	B.	June 3, 1.00 P.M.	5	60	92.90
C.	June 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	62	96.18	C.	June 2, 7.00 P.M.	4	68	97.06
D.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	61	93.33	D.	June 2, 2.00 P.M.	4	68	95.59
E.	June 2, 4.00 P.M.	4	67	93.66	E.	June 2, 7.00 A.M.	4	60	92.06
F.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	4	66	93.21	F.	June 2, 7.00 A.M.	4	68	97.80
G.	June 3, 8.00 A.M.	5	68	83.83	G.	June 2, 7.00 A.M.	5	68	99.27
H.	June 3, 10.00 A.M.	5	60	88.73	H.	June 3, 8.00 A.M.	4	65	91.21
I.	June 2, 11.00 A.M.	4	67	94.41	I.	June 2, 7.00 A.M.	5	67	98.89
K.	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	62	88.93	K.	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	6	62	96.18
Hosp. Corps.					Hosp. Corps.				
	June 2, 9.00 A.M.	2	5	100.00		June 4, 9.00 A.M.	3	5	96.67
Figure of merit of Regiment, 92.77					Figure of merit of Regiment, 96.16				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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THIRD INFANTRY.					FOURTH INFANTRY.						
Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem. ship.	Figure of Merit.	Companies.	Received at Regimental Headquarters.		No. of Drills.	Av. Mem. ship.	Figure of Merit.
A.	June 3,	7.16 A.M.	5	68	95.59	B.	June 2,	3.00 P.M.	6	62	94.57
C.	June 3,	7.16 A.M.	4	63	90.23	C.	June 3,	8.00 A.M.	5	55	91.59
D.	June 2,	7.16 A.M.	4	52	87.39	D.	June 2,	5.00 P.M.	4	61	94.15
E.	June 4,	7.16 A.M.	4	58	85.98	E.	June 2,	8.00 A.M.	5	60	92.06
G.	June 4,	3.35 P.M.	5	49	78.73	F.	June 2,	3.00 P.M.	4	64	94.63
I.	June 2,	4.00 P.M.	4	47	74.20	G.	June 3,	3.00 P.M.	5	55	88.86
Hosp. Corps.						H.	June 2,	3.00 P.M.	5	65	95.82
	June 2,	3.30 P.M.	5	5	86.00	K.	June 11,	8.00 A.M.	5	68	95.59
						Hosp. Corps.					
							June 14,	4.00 P.M.	2	5	90.00
Figure of merit of Regiment,					85.45	Figure of merit of Regiment,					93.03

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.					MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.				
Sections.	Received at Corps Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem-ship.	Figure of Merit.	Sections.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Av. Mem-ship.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	3	11	95.46	1st	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	98.00
2d	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	4	10	96.25	2d	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	5	10	100.00
3d	June 9, 9.00 A.M.	5	9	96.37	3d	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	93.75
4th	June 1, 9.00 A.M.	5	10	97.00	4th	June 2, 8.00 A.M.	4	10	95.00
Figure of merit of Corps,				96.27	Fig. of merit of M.-G. Battery,				96.69

SEPARATE COMPANY.					BATTERY A.				
	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Platoons.	Received at Battery Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 4, 9.00 A.M.	4	67	92.92	1st	June 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	34	83.97
					2d	June 3, 8.00 P.M.	5	39	96.22
					Figure of merit of Battery, 90.10				

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

FIRST COMPANY COAST ARTILLERY.				TROOP A.			
Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.	Received at Brigade Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
June 4, 9.00 A.M.	3	44	80.95	June 3, 9.00 A.M.	5	62	96.78

NAVAL BATTALION.

Division.	Received at Battalion Headquarters.	No. of Drills.	Average Membership.	Figure of Merit.
1st	June 4, 5 00 P.M.	4	69	90.95
2d	June 4, 10.00 A.M.	5	69	90.23
3d	June 2, 6.00 P.M.	4	53	86.81
Figure of merit of Battalion,				89.33

IV. The figures of merit of organizations CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD, for the drill season November 1, 1901, to May 31, 1902, are as follows:—

Brigade,	89.69
Machine-Gun Battery,	96.92
Brigade Signal Corps,	95.16
Second Infantry,	93.76
Troop A,	93.19
First Infantry,	91.30
Fourth Infantry,	88.24
Separate Company,	87.63
Battery A,	86.74
Third Infantry,	82.97
First Company Coast Artillery,	80.95

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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COMPANIES OF INFANTRY.

1. Co. A, 2d Infantry,	99.10	19. Co. E, 2d Infantry,	88.70
2. " I, 2d "	98.82	20. " D, 1st "	88.25
3. " G, 2d "	98.59	21. " F, 1st "	88.25
4. " F, 2d "	97.60	22. " K, 1st "	88.22
5. " B, 1st "	96.35	23. " D, 4th "	88.13
6. " A, 3d "	95.80	24. " F, 4th "	87.90
7. " K, 2d "	94.71	25. 1st Separate Company,	87.63
8. " C, 2d "	94.05	26. Co. G, 4th Infantry,	87.37
9. " A, 1st "	93.87	27. " E, 4th "	87.35
10. " E, 1st "	92.20	28. " B, 4th "	87.08
11. " I, 1st "	92.15	29. " I, 4th "	86.77
12. " C, 1st "	92.01	30. " E, 3d "	85.80
13. " G, 1st "	90.97	31. " H, 2d "	85.79
14. " B, 2d "	90.73	32. " C, 3d "	84.11
15. " D, 2d "	90.71	33. " D, 3d "	81.76
16. " K, 4th "	90.62	34. " G, 3d "	74.71
17. " C, 4th "	89.52	35. " I, 3d "	73.56
18. " H, 1st "	89.46		

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Hospital Corps, 3d Infantry,	94.36
" " 1st "	92.50
" " 2d "	92.50
" " 4th "	89.46

BRIGADE SIGNAL CORPS.

Fourth Section,	97.96
First "	95.86
Second "	95.36
Third "	91.45

BATTERY A.

Second Platoon,	92.76
First "	80.71

MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.

Second Section,	99.86
Third "	96.79
Fourth "	95.81
First "	95.21

First Company Coast Artillery,	80.95
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CAVALRY.

Troop A,	93.19
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ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

NAVAL BATTALION.

Battalion,	84.91
Second Division,	88.37
First "	84.17
Third "	82.20

V. The monthly reports of "Gain and Loss" of each organization will be forwarded through regular channels to this office prior to the third day of the month following for which the report is made.

VI. The following is published for information of the CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD :

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Trenton, May 20, 1902.

Hon. GEORGE P. MCLEAN,

Governor of Connecticut,

Hartford, Conn.

SIR :—The next annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, in conjunction with the National Rifle Association of America, will be held on the range of the National Guard of New Jersey, at Sea Girt, from August 29th to September 6th, 1902.

It would give me great pleasure to welcome to this State a rifle team from the organized militia of the State of Connecticut, to compete for the Hilton Trophy and for the Interstate Trophy. In addition to these, Championship Trophies will also be offered for Regimental, Squadron, Troop, Battery and Company Teams of the Army and National Guard, shooting with rifle, carbine and revolver.

The competition of representative teams of expert riflemen from the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and from the organized militia of the various States will increase the interest in this essential part of a soldier's duties, and a very cordial invitation is extended through you to any representatives from your State to be present at the meeting and to take part therein.

I have the honor to be,

Yours very respectfully,

FRANKLIN MURPHY, *Governor,*

OFFICIAL :

Pres't N. J. State Rifle Ass'n.

ALEXANDER C. OLIPHANT,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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VII. Commander Edward V. Reynolds, retired, appointed as an additional member of the Examining Board in General Orders No. 2, A.-G. O., c. s., reports to this department under date of June 19, 1902, in compliance with Special Order No. 80, A.-G. O., c. s., that the following named officers of the Naval Battalion have passed a satisfactory examination in regard to "military, moral and general capacity, qualifications and efficiency," and in accordance therewith they will be commissioned with rank and date as given below:

Lieutenant (Junior Grade) John K. Murphy, First Division, New Haven, April 18, 1902.

Ensign Ambrose B. Jewett, First Division, New Haven, April 18, 1902.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

THERON C. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19. }

Hartford, July 5, 1902.

Colonel William E. F. Landers, Assistant Adjutant-General, having reported for duty upon expiration of leave of absence granted in General Orders No. 17, A.-G. O., c. s., Major Theron C. Swan, retired, detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, is hereby relieved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL:

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, July 7, 1902.

No. 20. }

I. Brigadier-General *Russell Frost*, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to assemble his command, Monday, August 11, 1902, at as early an hour as possible, for six days' field and camp duty at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn. August 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th will be utilized entirely in field work. The Brigade Commander will issue field orders, carefully designating the duty to be performed, and he will assign an officer to command during the operations in the field. Necessary camp equipage, commissary stores and wagon transportation will be issued to the military organizations on requisition made by the officer assigned to command, on the proper Staff Departments.

II. The Brigade Commander will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for necessary camp equipage and supplies. He will order a careful inspection to be made of all record books and see that they are properly kept, and will forward to these headquarters in the field, a consolidated morning report of the troops, each day of the encampment, and will forward to this office at the close of the encampment, all daily consolidated reports of the different organizations of his command. The Brigade Commander is also directed to detail the Brigade Commissary to report to the Commissary-General at the State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., Saturday, August 9th, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., for duty in the subsistence department. He will also instruct commandants of the several organizations in his command to order all commissary officers, regimental commissary-sergeants, and cooks as may be on duty in their commands to report for duty to the Commissary-General at the same time and place. Upon arrival of the troops the officers, non-commissioned officers, and cooks will report to their commanding officers. Pay will be allowed for this extra duty and will be carried upon the pay-roll. All cooks ordered to report at camp under this order must be furnished by their company commanders with an order directing them to report, which they will present to the Commissary-General immediately after their arrival.

III. The strictest discipline will be maintained at all times during field exercises: no foraging or damage to the property of the inhabitants of the country through which the troops pass will be allowed, and commanding officers are hereby instructed to see that a strict compliance with this order is observed by their respective commands.

IV. The Quartermaster-General will, upon approved requisition, issue to the troops assigned to field service the following camp equipage:

To Regimental Commanders: One improved common tent for each Field and Staff officer's use, and wagon transportation for the same. To each Company Commander: Two improved common tents, one for his personal use and one for the use of his lieutenants. Commandants of each company will instruct their cooks to see that one tin boiler to cook coffee, and one sheet iron pan, are delivered to the Regimental Quartermaster for transportation. The Quartermaster-General will provide sufficient cord-wood for cooking purposes and the necessary transportation.

V. Regimental bands will not accompany the field column. They will remain in camp and in charge of the baggage of their command.

VI. The Quartermaster-General will lay out the camp, and furnish transportation for the troops, including necessary baggage to and from the State Military Rendezvous. He will also furnish all camp equipage and supplies except commissary stores. Camp will be pitched by the troops. The baggage will be limited to two company chests for each infantry company and platoon of artillery, and one chest for each section machine-gun and each section signal corps. Officers' baggage will be limited to one valise or small trunk. Transportation for horses for field and staff use will be furnished only from brigade and regimental headquarters; battery and machine-gun horses from their respective locations. Six days' pay only will be allowed for horses during the encampment, including the details.

VII. Commandants of organizations, Connecticut National Guard, will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General at once for the necessary shelter halves and ponchos to supply their commands. Upon receipt of same, they will be taken up on their property returns.

VIII. Requisitions for clothing and equipment required must be made at once. No requisition for same will be approved after July 21, 1902.

IX. The Commissary-General will furnish rations for the enlisted men on requisition; commissioned officers will provide their own subsistence. A careful inspection of the food will be made each day by the company commander, or an officer designated by him, and will also see that it is properly cooked and issued.

X. Commanding officers will make requisition for transportation on or before July 25th, and for rations on the Commissary-General, direct, on or before August 9th.

XI. Pay-rolls for duty will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and must be completed and signed on or before the last day of encampment, and delivered at these headquarters in the field by 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, August 16th. Men enlisted after July 16th may be borne on pay-roll for duty upon certificate of company commanders that they are properly drilled and instructed in the school of the soldier and guard duty. Musicians may be enlisted to July 21st, inclusive.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT

XII. The Commander-in-Chief will review the Brigade on Friday, August 15th.

XIII. Encampments of the Connecticut National Guard being held by authority of law, every officer and enlisted man is required to be present for duty unless excused for imperative reasons. The Brigadier-General will report to this office any commissioned officer absent, with the cause of absence.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

OFFICIAL :

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS,

Hartford, July 7, 1902.

No. 21.

I. Commander *Frederick L. Averill*, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to assemble his command at New London, August 31, 1902, for seven days' duty on board U. S. Monitor *Terror*, and such other duty as may be required.

II. Commander Averill, on completion of the tour of duty, will submit a detailed report to this department.

III. The Quartermaster-General is directed to furnish necessary camp equipage and land transportation upon approved requisition from the commanding officers, including baggage, guns, ammunition, accoutrements, and such equipments as may be required.

IV. The Commissary-General will not furnish subsistence for the enlisted men while performing duty mentioned, but in lieu thereof, thirty cents each will be allowed for a day's ration, and the same will be carried on the pay-roll.

V. Triplicate pay-rolls will be made out strictly in accordance with law, and must be completed and signed on or before the last day of

duty, one copy to be retained by the commanding officer, and two copies forwarded to this department within two days after the tour of duty.

VI. Until further orders, the rifle practice required in the Naval Battalion, will be at two hundred and five hundred yards only.

Permission is hereby granted Division Commanders, with the approval of the Ordnance Officer, for members of his command to shoot for instruction at other ranges whenever necessary.

Scores will consist of five shots. No sighting shots allowed.

All record scores must be made on targets issued by the Quartermaster-General.

Positions as prescribed in paragraphs 225, 227 and 238, Small Arms Firing Regulations. (Blunt.)

All scores for record must be made in the presence of the Ordnance Officer at Spring parade, or on a date assigned by the Battalion Commandant, which shall be near the close of the season.

No scores made with *reloaded cartridges*; or with cartridges other than those issued by, or purchased through the Quartermaster-General will be certified to or reported.

A score of fifteen, or more, at two hundred yards, shall qualify the shooter as a marksman, without regard to what his score at five hundred yards may be.

A score of fifteen, or more, at two hundred yards, and fifteen, or more, at five hundred yards, shall qualify the shooter as a first-class marksman; *but* a total of thirty at the two ranges shall not so qualify the shooter, if he has fallen below fifteen at either range.

A score of twenty, or more, at two hundred yards, *and* twenty, or more, at five hundred yards, shall qualify the shooter as a sharpshooter; *but* a total of forty at the two ranges shall not so qualify the shooter, if the score at either range is less than twenty.

At the close of the season, the Ordnance Officer, witnessing the scores, will report to the Adjutant-General, *direct*, on or before December 1st of each year, on blank form No. 51, A.-G. O.:

- 1st. All members shooting.
- 2d. All members practicing and failing to qualify as marksmen.
- 3d. All marksmen.
- 4th. All first-class marksmen.
- 5th. All sharpshooters.

Each officer and enlisted man in the Naval Battalion will be allowed fifty cartridges each year, and for extra practice, cartridges may be purchased through the Quartermaster-General, at cost price, in lots of 1,000.

The season for rifle practice will commence on the 1st day of May, and end on the 31st day of October, of each year.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

VII. The following regulations will govern revolver practice :

Scores will consist of six shots each.

Targets, same as used for rifle shooting 200 yards.

Distance, 50 yards. Position, arm extended, elbow free from body.

Ammunition such as issued by the State. Minimum trigger pull four pounds.

A score of 18 or over to qualify as a marksman.

A score of 20 or over to qualify as a first-class marksman.

A score of 25 or over to qualify as a sharpshooter.

In firing, every chamber of the revolver is to be charged, and the score shot in one minute or less.

No shots will be marked until the score is finished. All scores must be certified to on honor, and at the end of the season, October 31st, reported to the Adjutant-General direct.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }

Hartford, Aug. 4, 1902.

No. 22.

I. General Headquarters will be at "Camp Keeler," State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Connecticut, from August 11th-16th inclusive, where all correspondence, during that time, will be addressed.

II. Enlisted men whose term of service expires during encampment week will be held for duty until the close of encampment.

III. Officers on the retired list are hereby reminded that, in accordance with Militia Law, they are entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they were retired.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

Camp Keeler, August 12, 1902.

I. It is with profound sorrow that the Commander-in-Chief announces to the military force of this State the death of Hon. Lorrin A. Cooke, late Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who passed away at his residence in Winsted, Connecticut, at 1 o'clock, A. M., August 12, 1902. Funeral services will be held in Winsted, Thursday, August 14, 1902, at 1.30 P. M.

II. Governor Cooke was Commander-in-Chief in 1897, and served in that capacity for a term of two years with dignity and honor to himself and the commonwealth. His interest in the National Guard was ever apparent, and especially manifested during the trying days of the Spanish-American war, in his superhuman efforts to equip the troops that were mastered into the United States service.

III. In token of respect to his memory, it is hereby ordered that the National Flag be displayed at half-staff between reveille and retreat, at Camp Keeler, State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, and between sunrise and sunset over all State Armories and the Soldiers' Home at Noroton, until the hour designated for the funeral.

IV. Officers of the military force are instructed to wear the usual ladge of mourning on the hilt of sword for thirty days.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

Hartford, August 27, 1902.

I. A State Rifle Match for teams from Regiments, Batteries, Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, First Separate Company, Troop A, and Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, will take place on the First Infantry Rifle Range, Hartford, Conn., Thursday, October 2, 1902.

Three suitable trophies will be offered by the State for competition by teams from each organization as stated, and designated first, second, and third prizes. The first prize [hall clock won by Second Infantry team in tournament of 1901, and now in possession of that organization] to the team making the highest aggregate score at 200 and 500 yards; the second prize to the team making the next highest aggregate score; and the third prize to the team making the third highest aggregate score. The above trophies to be competed for as follows: The first prize to be held for one year by the organization represented by the winning team, and the second and third prizes to be awarded and become the property of the organizations making the second and third highest aggregate scores, and when the first trophy shall have been won three times by the team from one organization it shall become the property of that organization. A suitable medal will be awarded by the State annually to each member of the team winning the first prize, and their names published in orders.

II. The conditions of the match are as follows: Entrance free. Teams of twelve men with three reserves from each Regiment, and six men with two reserves from each Battery, Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, Troop A, First Separate Company, and Naval Battalion. Each man to be a member of the Connecticut National Guard enlisted or appointed prior to August 1, 1902. All members to appear in uniform without side arms. Rifle and ammunition, any issued by the State. Distances, each 200 and 500 yards. Rounds, seven at each distance. No sighting shots.

III. Entries for the match must be made in writing to this office on or before September 30, 1902, and to the commanding officer of each organization entering a team of twelve or six men will be issued, upon requisition on the Quartermaster-General, 1500 and 750 rounds respectively, ball cartridge, cal. .45.

IV. Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade Connecticut National Guard, will arrange the details for guidance of contestants, and appoint from the Brigade (staff or line), the following officers to conduct the match: A range officer, an assistant range officer, a medical officer, in charge of the medical department, and a hospital steward. A statistical officer who will arrange for score sheets and supplies necessary for his duties; also a non-commissioned officer as statistical clerk. Traveling and hotel expenses only will be allowed officers detailed. General Frost will also make a full report of the match to this office.

V. The Quartermaster-General will issue upon approved requisition, the ammunition, targets, patches; appoint and pay necessary official scorers and markers.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE M. COLE,
Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }*Hartford, September 12, 1902.*

I. For the second time during his term of office, it becomes the sad duty of the Commander-in-Chief to announce to the military force of this state the death of an ex-Governor whose administration and character added lustre to the position of Commander-in-Chief. Hon. Charles B. Andrews, late Governor of the State of Connecticut expired suddenly at his home in Litchfield, this A. M. (Friday), September 12, 1902. Funeral services will be held at his residence in Litchfield, Monday, Sept. 15, 1902, at 1.30 P. M.

II. Governor Andrews served as Commander-in-Chief from January 10, 1879, to January 5, 1881, discharging the duties pertaining to his position in a singularly able and conscientious manner. He was a man of remarkable individuality, eminently fitted by education and training to meet and promptly dispose of the many perplexing matters which necessarily confront the chief executive. The honors conferred upon him subsequent to his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and more recently as President of the Constitutional Convention, were the best evidences of his sterling worth and integrity as well as the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. As Commander-in-Chief, Governor Andrews took a deep interest in the National Guard, and was ever ready to contribute toward its efficiency by word and action.

III. In token of respect to his memory, it is hereby ordered that the National Flag be displayed at half-staff, between sunrise and sunset, over all State Armories and the Soldiers' Home at Noroton, until the hour designated for the funeral.

IV. Officers of the military force are instructed to wear the usual badge of mourning on the hilt of sword for thirty days.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

OFFICIAL :

WILLIAM E. F. LANDERS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Important Special Orders.**STATE OF CONNECTICUT.**

SPECIAL ORDERS,)
No. 138.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, October 10, 1901.

I. The commanding officers of the First and Second Companies Foot, and the First Company Governor's Horse Guard, are hereby directed to assemble said commands in their respective towns for one day's drill and parade, on such date as they may determine, on or before the 31st instant, forwarding to this office, when issued, a copy of their company order designating the date of parade.

* * * * *

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS,)
No. 4.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 9, 1902.

William L. Higgins, of Coventry, is hereby appointed Post Surgeon, Tolland County, and will be governed by the provisions in G. O. Nos. 32 and 33, A. G. O., December 21, 1901.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS,)
No. 8.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, January 21, 1902.

I. A Board of Inspection is hereby appointed to convene at the State Arsenal, to inspect military stores, property of the State; also property of the United States : reported by the Quartermaster-General as unserviceable.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

II. The board will consist of Colonel William E. Cone, retired; Captain Charles W. Newton, retired; and First Lieutenant Richard W. DeLamater, Company K, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard.

III. The board will convene on such dates as Colonel William E. Cone, retired, may appoint. Upon completion of their duties, they will make separate reports of the State and United States property, in duplicate, of the articles inspected, with their recommendations, in each case, as to what disposition should be made of same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 16. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, February 3, 1902.

I. Telegraphic orders of Sunday, February 2d, 1902, which directs Lieutenant-Colonel James Geddes, Second Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, to assemble Companies A and G of the Second Infantry, and such Staff Officers as he may deem necessary, residing in Waterbury, for such special service as may be required to assist the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace at the scene of fire in Waterbury, is hereby confirmed. Services of troops will not exceed three (3) days, with the exception of one (1) platoon, to be designated by commanding officer mentioned, and continued for the fourth day.

II. A consolidated morning report for each day of duty will be forwarded (through regular channels) to this office, and duplicate pay-rolls by each organization for the duty performed will be forwarded direct.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 32. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, March 6, 1902.

The following are hereby appointed a Military Board to take into consideration the organization, standing and efficiency of the Connecticut National Guard, and submit to the Board of Organization such recommendations as they may decide are for the best interests of the service:

Brigadier-General Edward E. Bradley, retired, President.

Brigadier-General George Haven.

Brigadier-General Louis N. Van Keuren, retired.

Brigadier-General Arthur L. Goodrich, retired.

Brigadier-General Charles M. Joslyn, retired.

Brigadier-General John W. Atwood, Paymaster-General.

Colonel William H. Tubbs, retired.

Colonel William E. Cone, retired.

Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired.

Colonel Norris G. Osborn.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired.

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Recorder.

The Board will convene at call of the President, in the Capitol, Hartford, where suitable quarters for meetings have been provided.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 36.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD March 13, 1902.

I. Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to proceed with the U. S. S. ELFRIDA, now in commission, to the U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., so as to arrive by Monday noon, the 17th instant. Upon arrival of said steamer at the Navy Yard, the commanding officer will report to Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant, for orders in regard to dry-docking and repairing said vessel.

II. Commander Averill will detail such officers and enlisted men from Battalion Headquarters, and the First Division, of his command, as he may deem necessary for duty assigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 40. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD March 27, 1902.

I. The petition of Hadlai A. Hull, and sixty-seven (67) other residents of New London, and adjoining towns, to be organized, equipped and mustered in as a Company of Coast Artillery, under the Militia Law of Connecticut, is granted by the Commander-in-Chief, and said company is hereby organized and designated as "First Company Coast Artillery, Connecticut National Guard."

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 43. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, April 1, 1902.

I. Commander Frederick L. Averill, commanding Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to detail such officers and enlisted men from his command as he may deem necessary to proceed to U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commandant, for the purpose of taking charge of the U. S. S. ELFRIDA, now in commission, and return with said vessel to Battalion Headquarters, New Haven.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 63. }ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 1, 1902.

Permission is hereby granted Company I, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, uniformed, armed, and equipped to enter this State, April 26th, 1902, for the purpose of attending the funeral of a member of organization mentioned, in accordance with request of the Commander-in-Chief, State of New York, as embodied in communication from the Adjutant-General's Office under date of April 29th, 1902.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 67. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 8, 1902.

The Board of Inspection appointed by S. O. No. 8, A. G. O., c. s., to inspect public property in the State Arsenal, having reported certain ordnance, blankets, clothing, equipments, camp equipage, etc., as being obsolete or unserviceable (as per their report) and recommended that said property be disposed of, the Quartermaster-General is hereby directed to sell the property so reported for cash at public sale or otherwise, as may be for the best interest of the State, and report the amount received from such sale to this department.

II. The recommendation of the Board regarding the property inspected is hereby approved, and the Board dissolved.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 69. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, May 13, 1902.

I. The Military Board consisting of

Brigadier-General Edward E. Bradley, retired, President;

Brigadier-General George Haven;

Brigadier-General Louis N. Van Keuren, retired;

Brigadier-General Arthur L. Goodrich, retired;

Brigadier-General Charles M. Joslyn, retired;

Brigadier-General John W. Atwood, Paymaster-General;

Colonel William H. Tubbs, retired;

Colonel William E. Cone, retired;

Colonel Lucien F. Burpee, retired;

Colonel Norris G. Osborn;

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene T. Kirkland, retired;

Major Gilbert L. Fitch, Fourth Infantry, C. N. G., Recorder;

appointed in Special Orders No. 32, A. G. O., c. s., to take into consideration the organization, standing and efficiency of the Connecticut National Guard, and submit to the Board of Organization such recommendations as they may decide are for the best interests of the service; having completed the duties assigned it, and submitted a report, together with recommendations, the same is hereby accepted, and the Military Board dissolved.

II. The Commander-in-Chief desires to express to the Military Board his appreciation of the careful consideration given to the important subject submitted, and his thanks for the valuable recommendations made.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 85. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 11, 1902.

I. In pursuance of action taken under Section 16, Chapter CCCXXXIII, Militia Law, Public Acts 1895, and upon the recommendation of the Colonel commanding, approved by the Brigade Commander, Company E, First Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby disbanded, and the officers and men honorably discharged from the military service of the State.

II. The Quartermaster-General will at once take possession of State property, make necessary arrangements for the proper care of same, and forward all records, books, and papers to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 90. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, June 20, 1902.

I. The application of Major Edward M. Clark, Second Company Governor's Foot Guard, to be retired, is accepted, and he is hereby relieved from the active military service of the State, and placed upon the retired list, to date June 20th, 1902.

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By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 105. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 22, 1902.

I. The War Department having requested that the Signal Corps and Coast Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, take part in the Joint Manuevers, August 30th to September 6th, inclusive; said organizations having volunteered to serve the two (2) extra days required without pay, so much of G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., c. s., as relates to these organizations, is hereby revoked, and they are relieved from duty at the State Camp, and assigned to duty with the United States troops on date above mentioned.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

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II. The Brigade Commander will direct the commanding officer, Signal Corps, and the senior officer, Artillery Corps, upon receipt of his order, to report immediately, by letter, to the Adjutant-General, Department of the East, for instructions.

III. Commanding officers of Signal Corps, and First and Second Companies Coast Artillery, will make requisition on the Quartermaster-General for camp equipage. Subsistence will be furnished by Post Commissary, United States Army, upon requisition.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 108. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 23, 1902.

Permission is hereby granted First Regiment Irish Volunteers, State of New York, uniformed, armed and equipped, to enter this State, Sunday, July 27th, 1902, for the purpose of holding a field day at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 114. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 5, 1902.

On request of the Chief of Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy, the commanding officer Naval Battalion, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby directed to report with his command on board United States Monitor "TERROR;" New London, at 10:00 A. M., Sunday, August 31st, 1902.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 115. }

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, August 7, 1902.

I, Captain Hadlai A. Hull, A. C., is assigned to command the Coast Artillery Companies ordered on duty with the United States troops at Fort Terry, by S. O. No. 105, A. G. O., c. s.

II. The following officers, C. N. G., will report to Captain Hull for duty with Coast Artillery, August 30th to September 6th, inclusive: Captain William M. Stark, I. S. A. P., Third Infantry, as A. A., A. Q. M., and A. C. S.; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Kilmartin, Assistant Surgeon, Second Infantry.

III. The commanding officer, Troop A, Cavalry, will detail Trumpeter George E. Cole to report to Captain Hull, August 30th, for duty as orderly trumpeter to September 6th, inclusive.

IV. The medical officer will make requisition on the Surgeon-General for such medical stores as he may require for this tour of duty.

V. Brigadier-General Russell Frost, commanding Brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is hereby ordered to report for duty at "Camp Keeler," State Military Rendezvous, Niantic, Connecticut, Saturday, August 9th, 1902, at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

GEORGE M. COLE,

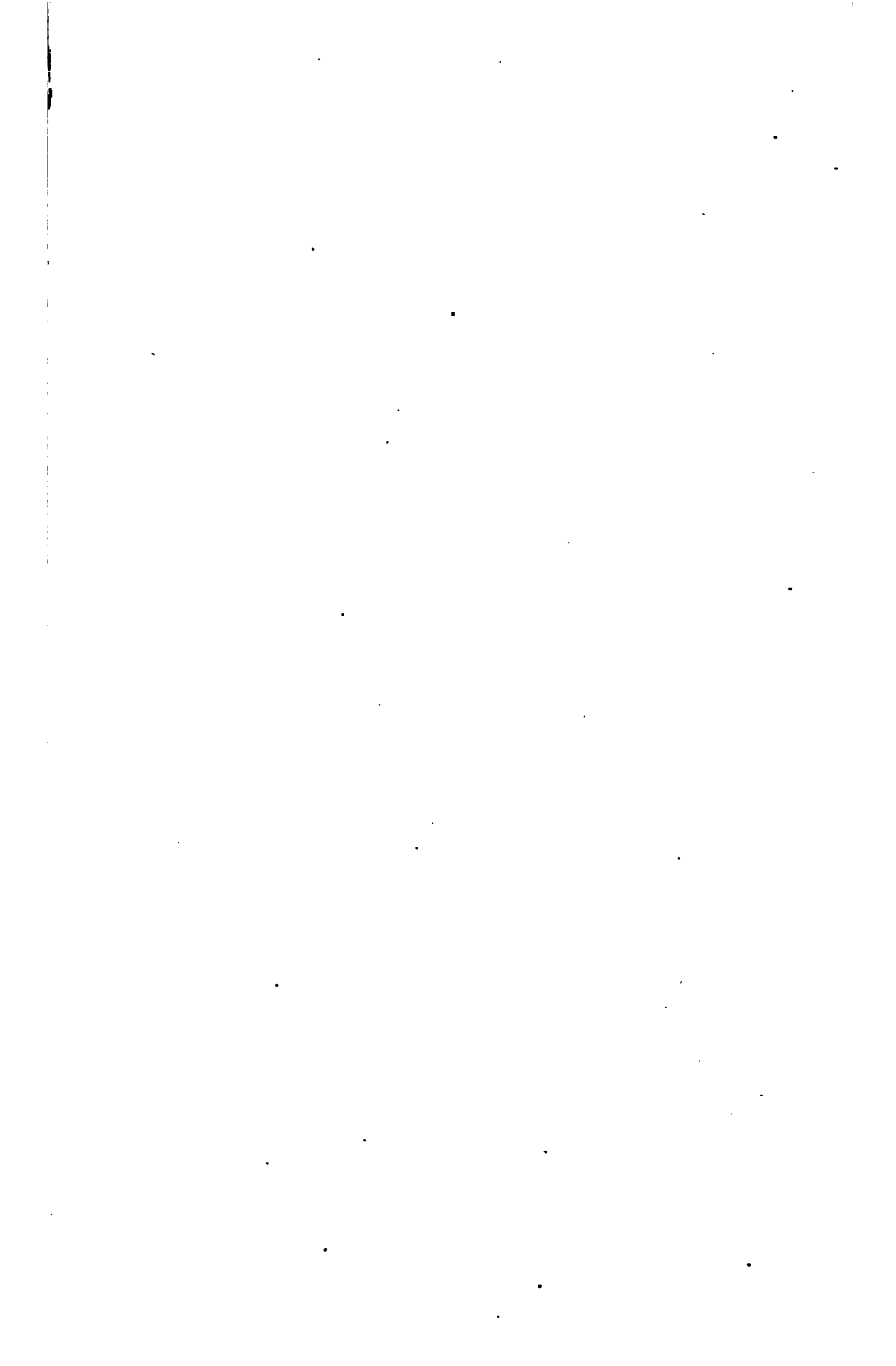
Adjutant-General.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 7.

REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
TO THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

NORWICH, CONN.:
PRESS OF THE BULLETIN COMPANY.
1902.



State of Connecticut.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 15, 1902.

To His Excellency,

HON. GEORGE P. McLEAN,

Governor:

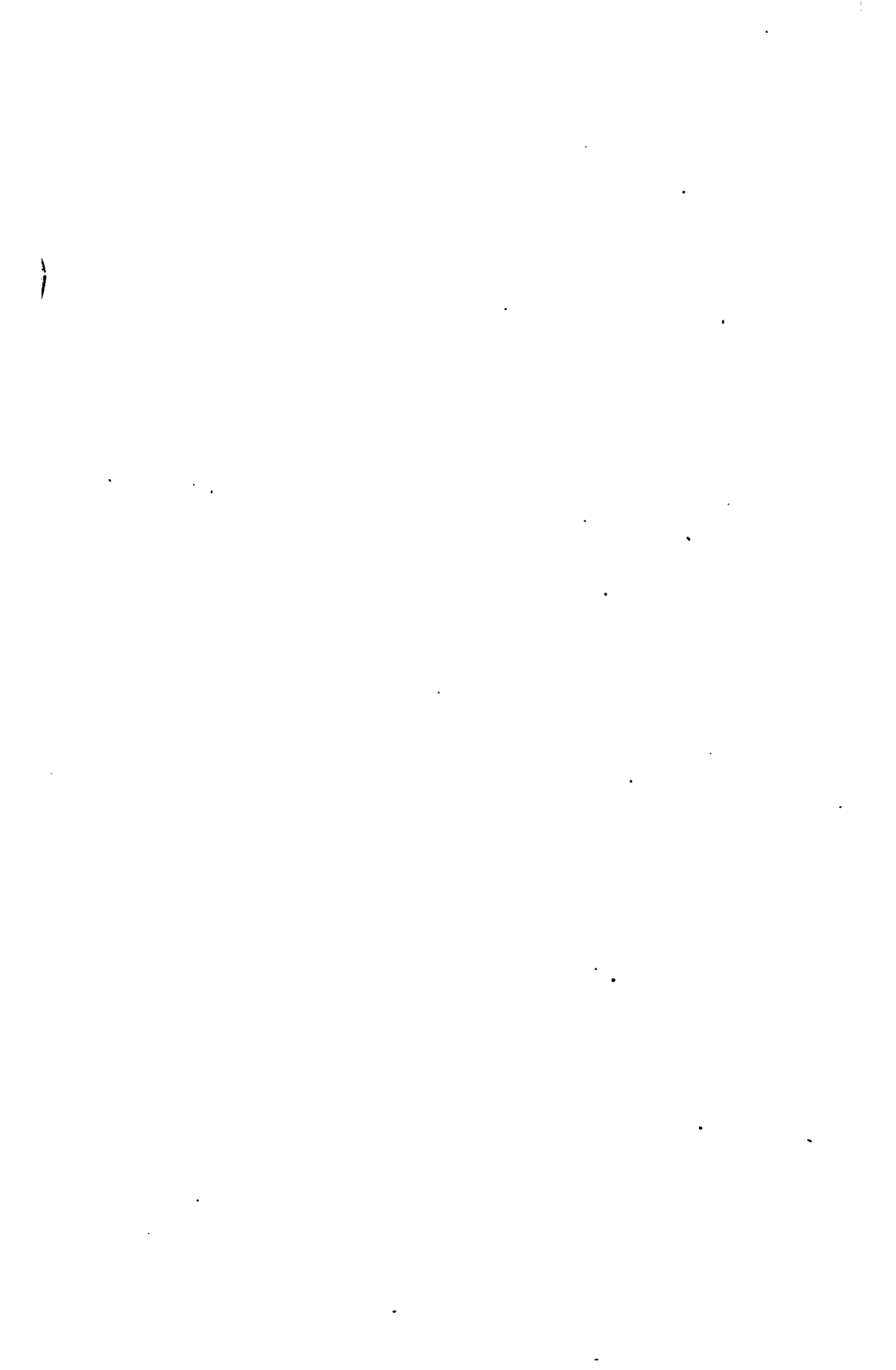
This certifies that we have examined the accounts of George B. Newton, Quartermaster-General, from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, such period comprising the fiscal year, compared said accounts with the vouchers therefor, and found them correct.

The balance on hand, on said last mentioned date, was fifty-two hundred forty-four and eighteen one-hundredths dollars (\$5,244.18), which sum was on deposit in the State Bank of Hartford.

W. A. RILEY,

JAMES P. BREE,

Auditors of Public Accounts.



State of Connecticut.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR OCTOBER 1, 1901, SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Brig Gen. George B. Newton, Quartermaster-General,
Specific Appropriations.

1902. DR.
 Sept. 30, To Cash Received, Orders of Comptroller.....\$69,525.00

	\$69,525.00

Miscellaneous Receipts Deposited

1902.	DR.
Sept. 30, To Cash Received, Rentals of State Armories.....\$	455.00
" " " Sales, Miscellaneous.....	526.80
" " " Transportation Tickets Paid For..	102.43
" " " Payment Refunded.....	10.90
	\$1,094.23

Special Account.

1901.
 Dec. 9, To Cash, Order of Comptroller.....\$4,687.17

	\$4,687.17
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In Account with the State of Connecticut

Specific Appropriations.

1902.	CR.
Sept. 30, By Cash, expended:	
Ammunition.....	\$ 1,381.22
Arsenal Repairs.....	179.59
Care of Arms.....	999.82
Care of Public Property.....	6,330.97
Connecticut National Guard.....	9,208.68
Freight and Express.....	597.20
Transportation.....	5,770.23
Uniform Compensation.....	5,625.00
Uniform Repairs.....	760.85
Armory Rents.....	9,036.36
Care of Armories.....	11,110.43
Naval Militia.....	1,842.06
Office Expense.....	115.94
Officers' Compensation.....	2,168.16
Rifle Ranges.....	1,894.55
New Uniforms.....	4,159.85
Niantic Camp Ground.....	3,599.92
	\$64,280.32
By Balance.....	5,244.18
	<u>\$69,525.00</u>

in State Treasury as Required By Law.

1902.	CR.
Sept. 30, By Cash, Paid State Treasurer.....	\$1,094.23
	<u>\$1,094.23</u>

Unexpended Balance of Appropriations of 1899, and Transfers of Board of Control.

1902.	
Sept. 30, By Cash Expended, Niantic Camp Ground.....	\$4,620.02
By Cash, Balance Paid State Treasurer.....	67.15
	<u>\$4,687.17</u>

REPORT.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, September 30, 1902.

To His Excellency,

GEORGE P. McLEAN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of this department for the year ending September 30, 1902:

FINANCIAL.

The total receipts during the year were \$75,306.40, total disbursements \$70,062.22, including in these amounts the sum of \$1,094.23, received from miscellaneous sources and turned into the State treasury, in compliance with law, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,244.18.

STATE CAMP GROUND.

There have been no unusual additions or alterations made to the buildings at the State Military Rendezvous at Niantic since my previous report, but all the buildings, fences, etc., having

become badly weather-worn were repainted, during the past summer, a dark green in place of the familiar yellow, and present a greatly improved appearance.

The water supply continues abundant and pure. Machinery connected with the pumping station is in perfect working order and the entire plant is eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

The boundaries of the camp ground remain as they have been since May, 1885, whereas the increased distances required for the proper drill and evolution of troops, under the present regulations, make an addition to the present available space very much needed. I earnestly recommend the securing by the State, either by purchase or condemnation proceedings, that portion of land lying south of the present south line from the main entrance east to the Niantic river. Its future value to the National Guard would be greatly in excess of its immediate cost to the State.

I would also recommend the abolishment of the present sheds in the rear of the mess-houses, built for the protection of cooks while using the Buzzacott oven, and the substitution therefor of a building similiar in style, but subdivided as the mess-houses now are, each subdivision to be equipped with a field range for the use of company cooks. The space between this building and the present mess-houses to be concreted. This arrangement would greatly improve the existing sanitary condition, both in the matter of cleanliness in the vicinity of cook and mess-houses and in the proper preparation of food, and is an improvement greatly to be desired.

ORDNANCE.

There has been no change in the armament of the Guard during the year, the United States government not yet being prepared to provide the State with the 3-inch breech-loading steel guns in exchange for the 3.6 guns now in possession of Battery "A."

This exchange should be made as soon as practicable on account of the lightness and greater efficiency of the new gun.

STATE ARMORIES.

The cost of maintaining the seven armories owned by the State has been for the year \$11,110.43.

To those already belonging to the State will shortly be added that at Norwich, now in process of construction.

These buildings are in as good state of repair, considering their hard and constant usage, as careful attention to their condition will permit, but as they grow older more general repairs are becoming necessary. I would, therefore, suggest that the appropriation for their maintenance be not reduced.

Long experience in the care and maintenance of these large buildings proves that all buildings, intended to be used as armories, should have the most careful consideration in the matter of design and adaptability for the purpose intended, and the closest supervision in the matter of material and construction. In this way only can a proper degree of economy be maintained in the way of future repairs.

EQUIPMENTS.

There has been added to the equipment of all organizations during the past year a permanent issue of a Buzzacott oven, shelter tents and ponchos, which will enable all commands to take the field fully armed and equipped for service.

RIFLE RANGES.

There are at present sixteen rifle ranges, leased by the State, for the use of National Guard organizations.

The experience of this department in keeping these in repair, while in isolated localities, the difficulty in obtaining suitable locations, and the expense involved in rebuilding some of them, year after year, leads me to the conclusion that the interests of the National Guard, in the matter of proper instruction in that vitally important duty of the soldier, ability to use his rifle, as well as the State, in the matter of economy, would best be conserved by the abandonment of some of these ranges. I would recommend the maintenance of one first-class range in each regimental district, and the allowance by the State of transportation to companies not in its immediate vicinity. Instruction to be provided at these ranges, on certain days, by officers skilled in this duty.

TRANSPORTATION.

The usual transportation was furnished the different organizations of the Connecticut National Guard for field days and the annual encampment at Niantic.

The railroad transportation was handled by the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co., in its usual efficient manner, and the

thanks of this department are due the railroad officials for their promptness and courtesy.

Transportation, both land and water, was furnished the Naval Battalion to the U. S. S. Panther, at New London, during the Army and Navy maneuvers in August.

FUNERAL EXPENSES AND HEADSTONES FOR VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR.

During the year there have been approved 240 applications for payment of funeral expenses and 293 applications for headstones, at a total expense of \$12,794.75.

In this connection I would call your attention to the advisability of providing for the proper preservation of the records of burial expenses and headstones in a suitable book or books good for all time. When this duty was taken up by this department the record was started in a small book, which has been duplicated again and again, and while no part of the records are incomplete or missing, a proper appreciation of their value would lead to their being transcribed into a large volume for greater convenience for reference and their proper preservation, the cost to be covered by special legislation if necessary.

For veterans of the Spanish-war and other service, since April 21, 1898, there have been approved 11 applications for funeral expenses and 13 applications for headstones, at a total expense of \$593.00.

There was also approved the funeral expense of one veteran of the Mexican War (\$35.), as authorized by the General Assembly April 17, 1901.

MONUMENTS,

A monument to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Conn. Vols., has been erected at Norwich, and was dedicated August 19, 1902.

Also a monument to the First Conn. Heavy Artillery, C. V., erected upon the Capitol grounds at Hartford, and dedicated with imposing ceremonies September 25, 1902.

In conclusion I desire to express to you my appreciation of your uniform kindness and courtesy to me, and of your manifest interest in, and solicitude for, the welfare of "the man behind the gun," in all such matters as I have brought to your attention. It has been a matter of deepest regret that your long illness has deprived the members of the National Guard of the pleasure which would have been afforded them by your presence on numerous occasions, and it is with the greatest pleasure we learn of your progress toward recovery.

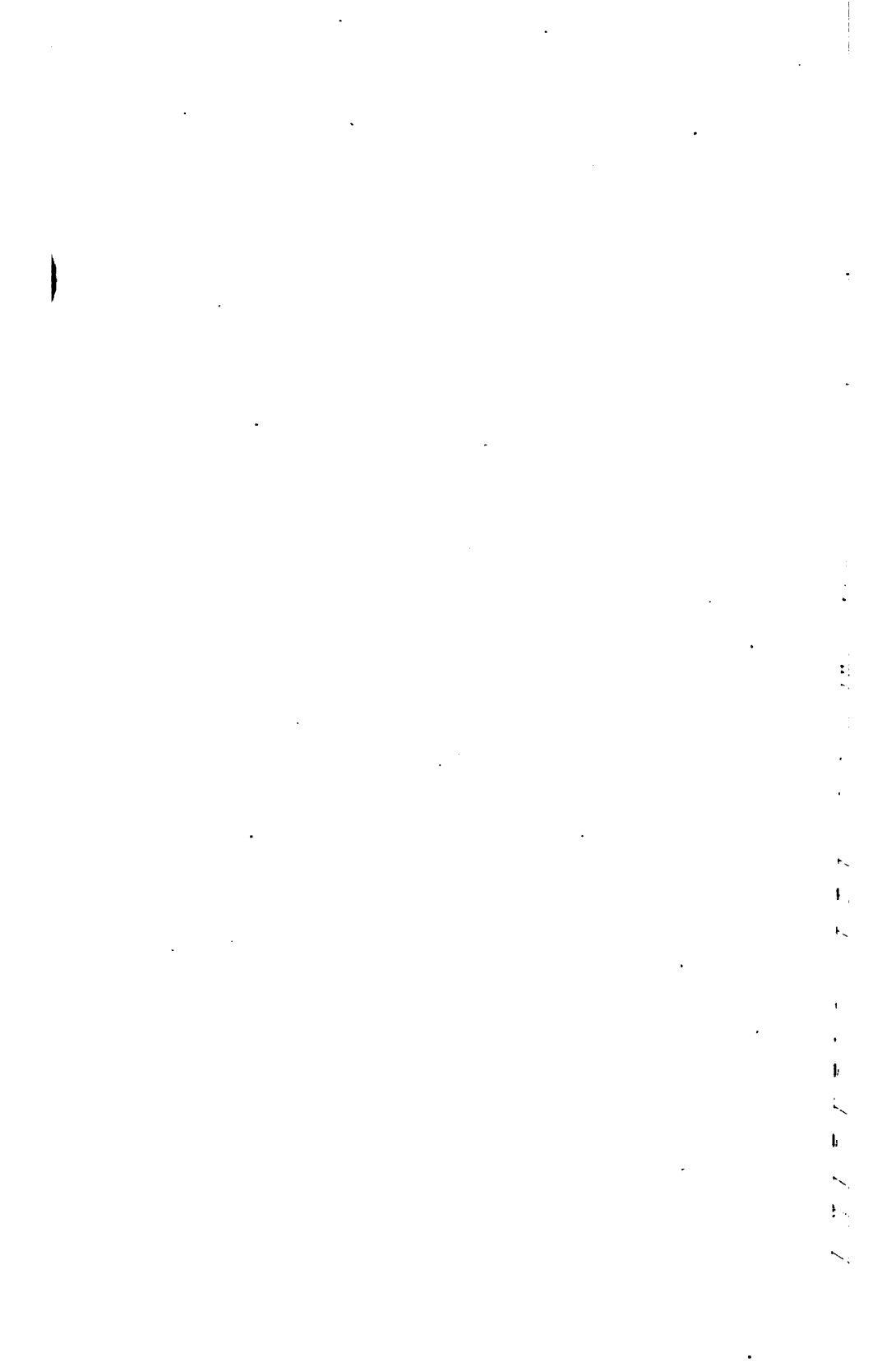
I desire to say a word in commendation of my assistants in this department, Colonel Henry C. Morgan, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Mr. M. J. Wise, Clerk, and Captain George A. Cornell, State Armorer. Their long service in these positions, together with their ability and faithful attention to duty, has made my responsibilities lighter and has added to my gratification at the honor conferred upon me in having been connected with your administration.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. NEWTON,

Quartermaster-General.



[illegible]



TABLE 2.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1901, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1902

	C. F. U. Coats.	C. P. O. Trousers, pairs.	Cook's Jumpers.	Cook's Trousers, pairs.	Velvet Legging, pairs.	Coats, Khaki.	Trousers, Khaki, pairs.	Shoulder Scales, pairs.	Scarflet Coats.	Blankets, assorted patterns.	Buttons, State.	Cap Ribbons.	Neckchiefs.	Clothes Bags.	Blanket Cases.	Overcoat Cases.
Remaining on hand September 30, 1901	4	51	49	45		99	224	12	18	867	720	45	58	60	67	45
Received from Connecticut National Guard		2	2			854	820			187			8		8	1
Received from Governor's Guard								41								
Received from U. S. Government																
Received from purchase	2	2				200	200				1,440					
Total to be accounted for	6	2	53	51	45	653	744	53	18	554	2,160	45	61	60	70	46
Issued to Connecticut National Guard	2		44	42		888	896			181	846	40	41	11	3	3
Issued to Governor's Guard																
Sold, Special Order, No. 67, A.		3	5	45		7	10	53	18	18						
Expended in Repairs											162					
Total issued, expended and sold	2	3	47	47	45	895	406	53	18	149	1,008	40	41	11	3	3
Remaining on hand September 30, 1902	4	2	6	4		258	888			405	1,152	5	20	49	67	43



State of Connecticut.
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 25.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Health

OF THE

State of Connecticut

FOR THE YEAR 1902

WITH THE

**Registration Report for 1901 relating to Births,
Marriages, Deaths and Divorces**

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

NEW HAVEN:
THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR COMPANY

1903



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RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston,	. . .	1903
EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D., Hartford,	. . .	1905
HENRY G. NEWTON, Attorney, New Haven,	. . .	1905
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JOSEPH H. TOWNSEND, M.D., New Haven,	. . .	1907
Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Permanent Secretary, New Haven.		

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Prof. CHARLES A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and Treasurer.

State Superintendent of Registration and Vital Statistics.

Dr. C. A. LINDSLEY, as Secretary of the Board.

Chemist.

Prof. HERBERT E. SMITH, M.D., New Haven.



State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 1, 1902.

To His Excellency, George P. McLean, Governor of Connecticut:

SIR:—In compliance with the laws of the State, I have the honor to present to you the Twenty-fifth Report of the State Board of Health; also the Registration Report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1901.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

*Secretary of State Board of Health and Superintendent
of Registration of Vital Statistics.*



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GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency, George P. McLean, Governor of Connecticut:

SIR:—Complying with the law which requires the State Board of Health to make an Annual Report to you in each year, “upon the vital statistics and the sanitary condition and prospects of the State,” the twenty-fifth annual report of the Board is herewith submitted.

PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

No change in the membership of the Board has occurred during the year.

The regular quarterly meetings required by law have been duly held and well attended. . There have also been five special meetings, mostly occasioned by the prevalence of small pox in the State. Notice of them will be found in the Secretary's records.

The necessity of some direct and systematic inspection of the popular summer resorts in Connecticut has seemed so urgent that an inspector has been employed a portion of the time during the months of June, July, August and September. Associated with the local town health officer, he has visited the principal places of that sort, and they have together made a sanitary inspection, in accordance with a line of specific inquiries suggested by the State Board.

They have examined and made written reports on 109 houses, eight of which were only restaurants; the other 101 were hotels and boarding houses. A more detailed report of this will be found on succeeding pages.

The Board has held one special meeting in the city of New Britain, to ask an interview with the mayor and the city health authorities with a view of urging more active and efficient means of arresting the spread of small pox prevailing there at the time and threatening danger to the State.

Subsequently the Board held another special meeting by request of a committee appointed by the city of New Britain to erect a small pox hospital. The committee asked the advice of the Board in regard to plans and construction.

Three special hearings have been given to town health authorities, respecting the approval of a regulation requiring children attending schools to be vaccinated.

The usual amount of work of inspection of localities or advising in regard to epidemics when requested by health officers in various parts of the State, has been done by the Secretary and special committees.

The registration of the vital statistics of the State has been carried on throughout the year with constantly increasing accuracy. The results are published regularly in the "Monthly Bulletin," and generally reprinted in the daily press of the State.

IMPROVED SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Among the intelligent, refined and cultivated people of Connecticut, those who give direction, expression and force to public sentiment, there is a very marked and creditable increase of interest in public hygiene. This is manifested, not only in the willing and active coöperation with health officers in the discharge of their official duties, but in a decidedly better understanding and appreciation of the principles of sanitary science.

It is manifested, also, in the growing demand in established communities, not only in cities but in smaller populations, for public water supplies, for more scientific and safe methods of sewage disposal, for the prompt adoption of the known methods of controlling the spread of infectious diseases, for the speedy abatement of unwholesome nuisances, for more care and attention to the construction of school buildings and their appurtenances, and for other objects of hygienic import to the public. It is very gratifying to the State Board of Health to be justified in putting on record this growing appreciation of the importance and value of applied sanitary science.

It has long been recognized that when sanitary regulations of local concern disturb in any way the customary habits of citizens, or cause any unusual expense, or impose any obligations, they are very difficult to enforce unless sustained

by public approval. The lack of such approval has more than any other one influence blocked the wheels of progress and hindered the application of those laws of health which science has revealed. From the time of the organization of the State Board of Health, an active and continuous effort has been made to enlighten the public mind on the known means of promoting its health.

It is to be observed also with great satisfaction that in equal pace with the advance in public sentiment there has been a corresponding progress in sanitary administration.

The health officers of the present day are better informed on the principles of sanitary science, greatly more interested in its application, and in official conduct present a much higher standard of fitness and proper qualifications for their duties, than ever before. Very good reasons for the improved quality of the official timber now employed have been given in previous reports. The few exceptions to the above eulogy on health officers, now on duty, are found in the cities where partisan politics, rather than personal fitness, have controlled the appointments.

In order that one may correctly appreciate what can rightly be expected of boards of health, it is necessary to get a clear idea of the limits of their possible efforts; to know what they can do, and what is beyond the boundaries of official authority.

The sole and only purpose is to guard and promote human health, upon which the happiness of mankind so much depends. Let us reflect a little upon the question, What is Health? If one looks at a sewing machine or a typewriter, or even so simple a contrivance as a wheelbarrow, one readily observes that in order that these inventions may do their work as intended, they must have all their parts properly adjusted and each in perfect condition. If any one is wanting or imperfect, the work is not accomplished and we say the machine is out of repair. It would not be untrue to say it is out of health.

The human body is a far more intricate and complicated machine than any of human invention. Like mechanical contrivances, it depends for the perfect performance of its functions upon the true adjustment of its several parts and that each part shall be in perfect working order. No machine is so perfect as to be unaffected by time and usage. Sooner or later it must

wear out. With dust and friction, wear and tear, it will grow old and cease to act; some parts before others.

In like manner the human body must grow old, and eventually, it, too, must cease to act and die. One organ after another will fail and then the end.

The One-Horse-Shay of the poet has never been realized.

"it went to pieces all at once—

All at once and nothing first—

Just as bubbles do when they burst."

There is still another parallel in the active career of the machine and the human body. The machine that is made of the best material and put together in the highest style of workmanship, will do more service and last longer than one made of inferior stock and by unskilled workmen. Exactly in the same way the human machine, if descended from a long-lived ancestry, with organs in a healthy condition, will resist injurious influences, and live longer than one of delicate constitution and of which one or more organs are weak and imperfect.

Again, the usefulness of a machine can be maintained much longer if skillfully used and carefully protected from injury and from exposure to destructive influences. But no amount of care can make a machine of poor material and bad workmanship as good as one of the best stock and workmanship.

The life of the machine is prolonged by protection from injury, by the rightful use for which it is intended, and by avoidance of hurtful influences which may attack it. So human life may be prolonged by the proper exercise of the functions of the body, by judicious protection and by avoiding the dangers of its environments.

Dropping the metaphor here, let us inquire, to what extent and in what direction sanitary science is capable of protecting the public health and prolonging human life.

We can best understand this by studying the causes which impair health and shorten life, and so determine which of these causes can be controlled by sanitarians, and which are beyond direct control.

It is an error to say that one has died a natural death, when he has been carried off by typhoid fever or consumption.

by natural death is by old age—the termination of life by the exhaustion of the vital organs in consequence of long service. It cannot be at any fixed period of time, because some wear out much sooner than others, by reason of the defective quality of the materials of which they are made. Very few, however, escape the perils which beset them on every side through life, and survive long enough to *wear out*.

The causes of death have been carefully studied for many years, in large communities, and classified for the purpose of showing what are most fatal, and where and under what conditions they occur. Examination of the tabulated results of such classification shows that death attributed to old age is very frequent; that seven-eighths of all the deaths in the community are ascribed to disease, and when you add to these the deaths by accident and violence, it leaves but a very small percentage who have died the natural death of old age.

On reviewing again the tabulated diseases to which death is attributed in the Registration Report of Connecticut, the classification for the purposes of applied sanitary science may be reduced to two. Diseases which are preventable, and diseases which are inherent in the individual.

It is at once to be recognized that a person who is hereditarily weak, or in whom one or more organs have become impaired in structure or by tissue changes, stands in a very different position to the protective care of sanitary science from a person who has contracted typhoid fever from drinking infected water. Sanitary science could have informed the latter that the water contained the typhoid germs and he could have abstained from drinking it. But sanitary science cannot change the quality of his ancestry, or correct the errors of a parentage which has endowed him with a feeble constitution.

It is quite true that the science of physiology and of pathology could have told him that excessive indulgence in tobacco would be injurious upon his heart and nervous system; that prolonged violent exertion would dangerously impair his arterial system; that intemperance in alcoholic stimulants would destroy his digestive organs, disorganize his liver, and ruin his health; and that other pernicious habits would be productive of disease. But those admonitions relate to *personal* hygiene, over which the administration of public hygiene has little or no control.

The conclusion drawn from the foregoing statement is, that the field of work in the administration of public hygiene is restricted to the control and abatement of only a part of the numerous influences which are hurtful to human health and life.

A further examination of the tabulated causes of death will show that in number they are about equally divided, and that only about one-half of them can come directly within the influence of *public* hygiene, and that the other half are outside the sphere of human control, or are, properly, within the domain of *personal* hygiene, so far as they can be influenced.

From these facts it is apparent that sanitary science is not of universal application. There are hereditary, climatic, and other influences beyond human power to control. But it is the function of sanitary science to study whatever causes may impair or destroy the health of men, and to find, if possible, the means of ameliorating or removing them. It is most directly and effectively applied to the prevention and restriction of the communicable diseases.

Now, inasmuch as one-half of the causes of death are not directly preventable by public health officers, it follows that public sanitary administration is not responsible for all the deaths from those causes. It is for the same reasons evident that even under excellent sanitary administration the death-rate in a given community may increase, because of neglect or gross violation of the laws of personal hygiene. It always happens that in every large community there is a considerable class whose lives are shortened by their excessive dissipation and their vicious habits.

There is another class whose occupations are prejudicial to health and longevity; and there are yet others whom poverty and the necessities and cares of life compel to overtax their strength, and whose ill-nourished and ill-clothed bodies make a ready prey to every unwholesome influence.

Finally, it may be boldly stated that the majority of a commercial and manufacturing community are forced, by the customs and demands of such pursuits, to daily and habitually violate some of the important laws of personal hygiene.

No one can deny the insalubrious effects of spending eight to twelve or more hours daily in overheated, dirty and ill-ventilated offices, stores, workshops and factories, where the air is further polluted by the presence of many others, often by art

al illumination, and the gases of combustion. The atmosphere of such places is not conducive to health and longevity, on the other hand, is a potent influence in breaking down vital powers and shortening the natural duration of human

The death-rate in every city is heightened by the violation of laws of personal hygiene, far more, many times more, than by the deaths due to preventable diseases.

The following remarks upon the morbidity and the mortality of the State refer to the twelve months ending August 31st, 1902:

The most notable fact relating to the health of the State was the widespread outbreaks of small pox. Cases have been reported from thirty-four different towns, invading every county in the State.

In only a few towns did it assume the character of an epidemic. In two ways these outbreaks gave testimony to the protective power of vaccination. First, as one of the highly populated towns, in very intimate relations with the rest of the country by land and water, Connecticut was slow to entertain any cases of the disease long after it was claiming thousands of victims in other states. This exemption can only be explained because of the large proportion of its inhabitants have been rendered immune by vaccination.

Secondly, the spread of the disease has been almost without exception among those who were never vaccinated, or where vaccination was performed so long ago that its protective power was impaired by time. The very few exceptions suggest the belief that in such instances the supposed vaccination had been spurious, and the resulting inflammation had been due to septic inoculation rather than to vaccine virus. In still another way its value has been verified, by promptly arresting the spread of the disease whenever and wherever a general vaccination has been practiced.

There were 323 cases of small pox reported to the State board during the year, of which only 22 were fatal—a death rate of 6.8 per cent. This death-rate is surprisingly low. In former epidemics the death-rate has sometimes exceeded 50 per cent. In all the literature of the disease, there is no record of so mild a type as during the last few years.

In only two cities has the number of cases exceeded forty. Waterbury and New Britain. In the former city the cases were concealed from the health officers until many were exposed to the contagion. When discovered, the prompt action of the authorities, by isolation, disinfection, and, especially, a general public vaccination, quickly arrested its progress.

In New Britain, the authorities made no effort for a general vaccination, although they had timely warning of its presence among them and in adjoining towns. Their neglect, and the rapid spread of the disease in that city, proved the inefficiency of other means than vaccination.

In Thompson, a small town where vaccination has been neglected, there were forty cases.

In the three largest cities in the State, New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport, there were only sixteen cases all told. These cases were nearly all imported, and the residents are so generally vaccinated that the infection did not spread.

There are certain infectious diseases common in Connecticut which are theoretically preventable to a greater or less degree. They are:

Typhoid Fever,
Small Pox,
Measles,
Scarlet Fever,
Diphtheria,
Whooping Cough,
Glanders.

} These are all infectious and may become epidemic. They are all subject to some direct control by special legislation.

Malarial Fever,
Consumption,
Infantile Diarrhoea,
Puerperal Fever.

} Infectious and preventable in large degree; but the health officer has no legal authority to interfere in the care of them.

La Grippe,
Cerebro Spinal Fever,
Erysipelas,
Epidemic Dysentery,
Pneumonia.

} Infectious; but no general means of prevention is practicable.

Yellow Fever,
Typhus Fever,
Leprosy,
Cholera,
Bubonic Plague,
Anthrax,
And others.

} Do not occur in Connecticut.

We have said that diseases of various kinds constitute seven-eighths of the causes of deaths.

It is true, also, that but a small number of these diseases are subject to any direct control by public health officers. The greater part can be influenced, if at all, only by observing the rules of personal hygiene.

The results of public sanitary administration ought, therefore, to appear most conspicuously in the abatement or suppression of those special forms of disease over which the law gives some special control. Let us now inquire what, if anything, can be shown in Connecticut as the results of sanitary administration. The communicable diseases, for the presence and spread of which health officers are in a measure responsible, are the following: Small pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and typhoid fever. In the interest of public health, special authority of an arbitrary and peremptory character is conferred upon health officers over the persons and environment of those afflicted with these diseases, and over those who neglect the care of them.

If careful examination be made of the vital statistics of Connecticut during the ten years preceding September 1st, 1901, it will be found that during the first five years, from September 1st, 1891 to October 31st, 1896, there were 5,312 deaths attributed to the above maladies, and that during the following five years, from September 1st, 1896 to October 31st, 1901, there were only 4.027 deaths from the same diseases. Thus during the first series of five years the deaths from these diseases was over 9 per cent. of the total mortality, and during the second series the mortality was only 5.4 per cent. of total.

It is reasonable to ask how it has happened that the sanitary administration was so much more successful in the latter than in the earlier five years. The answer is easy to those acquainted with the facts. Ten years ago and before, and for sometime prior, public hygiene was in a chaotic condition.

There were health officers, there were health committees and there were boards of health quite formidable in numbers. These health authorities in most instances were responsible to no one, had no fixed duties, received little or no compensation for services rendered. Each town and city was a unit in its official

capacity, holding no relation whatever with any of the 166 or 167 towns in the State, nor with the cities.

They were an army in number, waging war against a common enemy, but unofficered, undisciplined, untrained, without unanimity of action or purpose, and without a head. It is remarkable that the results were small.

During the latter period a far more satisfactory organization has been accomplished. A uniform code of sanitary regulations have been in force through all the towns in the State. The reports of epidemics, the monthly reports of sickness by health officers and of mortality by the registrars, have been made with increasing punctuality and completeness, whereas formerly they were so much neglected, or so tardy, as to greatly impair their utility. Another exceedingly important feature, which has contributed largely to successful administration, has been the stated meetings of local health officers for mutual conferences and interchange of experience. The State Board earnestly commends this practice, and regrets the infrequency of it in some of the counties.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The inquisitive critic may now inquire, why is it, if these diseases are preventable, that they are not prevented? That is exactly what King Edward VII asked about them. Why should over 5 per cent. of the total mortality in Connecticut be caused by preventable diseases? The answer again is easy, and is illustrated by familiar illustration. The fire department of a city cannot extinguish a conflagration unless the city provide the necessary appliances, the water, the engines, the hose, the ladders, &c. It is equally true of the health department. It is commonly said that the first five minutes when a house takes fire is of more importance in arresting its progress than hours are afterwards. It is just as true that the first case of an epidemic disease is of more importance than the labor of days after its unrestricted communication to a neighborhood.

However well trained and heroic the men of the fire department may be, they cannot do much without fitting apparatus. So, too, however well organized the health department may be, it also must be supplied with means to accomplish its purposes. Sanitary science teaches that the most effective agencies for the prevention of an epidemic of an infectious disease

tion and isolation of the first patients, and disinfection of discharges and of all the things which they have infected; in the case of the one disease of small pox, the practice of vaccination.

Experience constantly proves that the occurrence of a case of scarlet fever, or other infectious disease, is far more likely to happen in a family in whose dwelling effective isolation is impracticable.

The situation is particularly unfortunate if the patient is a member of the family, or a boarder, or a guest in a hotel. In such a case the health officer is not in doubt about what should be done to prevent the spread of the disease; but unless there is an isolation hospital in the town he will be powerless to prevent an extension of the infection, and a greater or less contribution to the 5 per cent.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The prompt identification and notification of primary cases of contagious diseases is quite as important for the prevention of an epidemic as is the fire alarm for the prevention of a destructive fire. In the means of such identification of some of the most communicable diseases, sanitary science has recently made some remarkable advances. It is now well known that many of the most serious and communicable diseases are caused by the presence of a system of specific living germs. It is also known that in many instances their presence is not indicated at all times by clinical symptoms, but can only be determined by the expert bacteriologist. Such persons, who are the hosts of disease and are often although unconscious of it, may readily communicate the disease in its virulent form to others.

Again, the health officer is handicapped if there is lacking the means which can only be obtained from bacteriological examination of suspected cases of infection.

A community can be considered well equipped for the preservation of the safety of all its members, unless it has at its command a bacteriological and a chemical laboratory.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

A large proportion of the epidemics we experience become epidemic because of the opportunity afforded to a single case to disseminate its disease germs in a school full of

children. The remarkable developments which have appeared by the systematic inspection of school children in Hartford, New Haven, and other cities have demonstrated the economic value of such inspections. They have proved useful, not only in preventing epidemics, but also in detecting the beginning of severe diseases in their curative stages, and so providing saving of money as well as health.

Thus there are three things necessary to a better equipment of the department of health in Connecticut, in order to lower the percentage of preventable diseases to the minimum.

First, isolation hospitals for the separation of primary cases of infectious diseases. With these, very few towns in the State are provided. They are needed chiefly for scarlet fever and diphtheria. There ought to be in an enlightened community a use for a small pox hospital. The protection of vaccination is quite competent to make them unnecessary if people will practice it.

Secondly: Bacteriological laboratories. Provision is made in a few cities for gratuitous bacteriological examination without expense to the residents of the same. But the State should provide, as Vermont and other states have done, for the benefit of needed bacteriological examinations for any citizen of the commonwealth.

The State Board of Health desires to give earnest expression to the importance of providing for gratuitous bacteriological examination of any subjects in whom the presence of communicable disease is in doubt, to decide which uncertainty an examination in a bacteriological laboratory is necessary. Such examinations are not for curing the patient but are often of the highest value to prevent or stop an epidemic.

There is no calamity more disastrous to the prosperity and welfare of a community than an epidemic of contagious diseases. Mild or walking cases of communicable diseases are the most dangerous, because they are not recognized. Bacteriology has shown that such cases are frequent and cause much increase of sickness. While many persons may be the subjects of well-founded suspicion, their distribution of disease germs cannot be restrained unless the suspicion is confirmed. Bacteriology is often the only means of positive confirmation. On the other hand, suspected persons are sometimes unnecessarily restricted.

their liberty, when a bacteriological examination would use them.

This proposition is not an untried experiment. Its value has been abundantly tested and established in the states on every side of Connecticut and elsewhere. In no instance has it been found an unwise expense.

Secondly: Medical inspection of schools. No intelligent person can consider the surprising results of the medical inspection of schools, without being impressed with the urgent importance of establishing the practice of systematic inspection in every school in the State in the interest of public safety.

We think that if the cost of the last proposition were put in the scale on one side the balance, and the bills of doctors, nurses, druggists and undertakers, that would be saved by this practice put in the other scale, they would greatly outweigh expense of inspections, and prove the work to be true economy in dollars and cents.

We have presented the above remarks to show what has been accomplished by effort exclusively in the control of preventable diseases, and to indicate what auxiliaries the public should provide to make that effort still more successful.

But the purposes of sanitary administration are not limited to the prevention and restriction of infectious diseases. There are other pernicious influences prejudicial to health and life, and it is the duty of health authorities to study and counteract them. Public hygiene is often called preventive medicine. All those conditions which constitute our environment, and in which the general public have a common share, fall within the functional province of the sanitarian so far as they may concern human health and life.

And those unsanitary conditions which are liable to arise in crowded communities and which may pollute the air or contaminate the soil, and which as a class are called nuisances, are proper subjects for attention and abatement. Among such are the location and management of slaughter houses, pig sties, boiling establishments and other offensive industrial pursuits. The methods of sewage disposal, of the deposition of garbage, of the location and management of privies, cesspools and drains, should receive the frequent supervision of the public health officers.

To this end the State Board has constantly urged upon health officers the importance of frequent systematic sanitary inspections of all premises within their respective jurisdictions. They should maintain an oversight of the sources and quality of the water supplies, of the food supplies, especially the condition of the markets. They should inspect public buildings, more particularly the condition of the school houses, in reference to ventilation and heating, not neglecting a watchful eye as to cleanliness. Thus by obtaining a high standard of general sanitation, not only is much sickness prevented, but those who are sick from unavoidable causes have a much better chance of recovery in a sanitary atmosphere than otherwise.

The general condition of health in the State during the year has been satisfactory as compared with the year previous. The registration of deaths shows 668 less than in the corresponding months of the year before.

While epidemic diseases have widely prevailed, they have been generally mild in type, and have given an exceptionally low death-rate.

The numerous instances in which only cases in one family in a town were reported is indicative of the vigilance and practical work of the health officers.

During the year measles has been reported from 116 towns; scarlet fever has been reported from 118 towns; diphtheria and croup from 107 towns; whooping cough from 43 towns, typhoid fever from 65 towns.

The following table shows the mortality for the last year, the previous year, and the average of ten previous years, from the following diseases:

Sept. 1, 1901 to Sept. 1, 1902.	1900-1.	Average of 10 years.
Small pox 22	1	1
Measles 34	74	76
Scarlet fever.....160	67	101
Diphtheria and Croup .....264	278	395
Whooping cough.....139	88	105
Typhoid fever.....214	288	250

DIPHTHERIA.

It is to be observed that the most fatal disease is diphtheria. It was somewhat less fatal than in the corresponding months of the year before, and greatly reduced from the average number of cases.

of the previous ten years. This improvement is to be attributed largely to the more frequent use of the curative and protective powers of antitoxin, but in part to the wider experience and practical supervision of the health officers.

Still, better results could surely be predicted, if the State could provide for the bacteriological examination of convalescent, mild and suspected cases.

Until the health officers can be aided in their efforts by such means, it will continue to happen that walking cases, with the diphtheritic bacilli abounding in their noses and throats, will spread the disease indefinitely.

MEASLES.

Measles will probably gradually diminish, having nearly exhausted the susceptible portion of the population. It was absent in 26 less towns than in the year before.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever it is believed has reached high tide. It occurred in 18 towns during the past year. This disease has been so mild in so many instances that ambulatory cases have had an unrestricted opportunity to spread it through the schools and communities.

PNEUMONIA.

The fatality of this disease and of the air passages generally strikingly increased with the appearance of the great epidemic of la grippe in the winter of 1889-90. During the four preceding years the mortality from pneumonia averaged 1,459 per year, while in the preceding four years it was only 903.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The marked decrease in the mortality from tuberculosis is to be observed since the remarkable discovery of the infection which is the cause of that disease. The unhappy victims of the disease are being constantly instructed in the precautions necessary to prevent its communication to others, and the results are manifest in the records of the causes of death. Fourteen hundred and twenty-seven deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in the State during the year, and the average for the previous years was over 1,550 per year.

One of the achievements of sanitary science is the reduction of the death-rate from typhoid fever in the State during last twenty years.

During the decade from 1881 to 1890 the average death-rate in 100,000 of the population was 40 annually. From 1891 to 1900 it was reduced to 29 annually, and during the year ending Aug. 31, 1902 it was only 23 per 100,000.

No fact could demonstrate more clearly the importance of still better supervision of our water supplies, and safer methods of sewage disposal. Since typhoid fever germs are known to exist in human excrement, it follows that the source of the infection is human sewage.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The following extract is quoted from a paper, by Prof. H. Smith, published in the Proceedings of the Connecticut Medical Society, 1902.

"The rates in Connecticut towns of a population of 10,000 or more are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE TYPHOID DEATH-RATE FOR 100,000 LIVING POPULATION FOR TWO DECADES, 1881-1890 AND 1891-1900, AND THE THREE YEARS 1898-1900. ALSO FOR CONNECTICUT TOWNS OF 10,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS IN 1900, FOR THE REMAINING TOWNS AND FOR THE STATE.

	1881-1890. Average Rate.	1891-1900. Average Rate.	1898-1900. Average
Ansonia and Derby.....	35	28	16
Bridgeport.....	21	12	18
Danbury	44	35	15
Greenwich.....	27	17	19
Hartford.....	48	22	48
Manchester.....	26	38	35
Meriden.....	42	28	19
Middletown	31	26	16
Naugatuck	82	31	31
New Britain	47	29	19
New Haven.....	37	29	29
New London.....	36	25	21
Norwalk.....	23	23	22
Norwich.....	35	21	13
Stamford	28	43	35
Torrington.....	40	22	25
Waterbury.....	71	43	35
Windham.....	67	23	16
18 large towns	40	30	26
150 small towns.....	39	27	22
For the State.....	40	29	24

From these rates it is especially noteworthy that the rate has materially declined in nearly all cases during recent years."

Typhoid fever is admitted by all scientists to be almost exclusively a water-borne disease. The reduction in the death-rate of this malady, in Connecticut, during the last decade, can therefore only be attributed to an increasing purity of the water supplies. It will not be unreasonable on the part of the State Board of Health to claim that the annual reports of the analyses of the various water supplies and their comparative degrees of purity has had a wholesome stimulating influence in efforts to improve the quality of our drinking water, and thus indirectly contributed to the reduced mortality from typhoid fever.

The foregoing report is indicative of a measurable degree of success in the sanitary administration of the State.

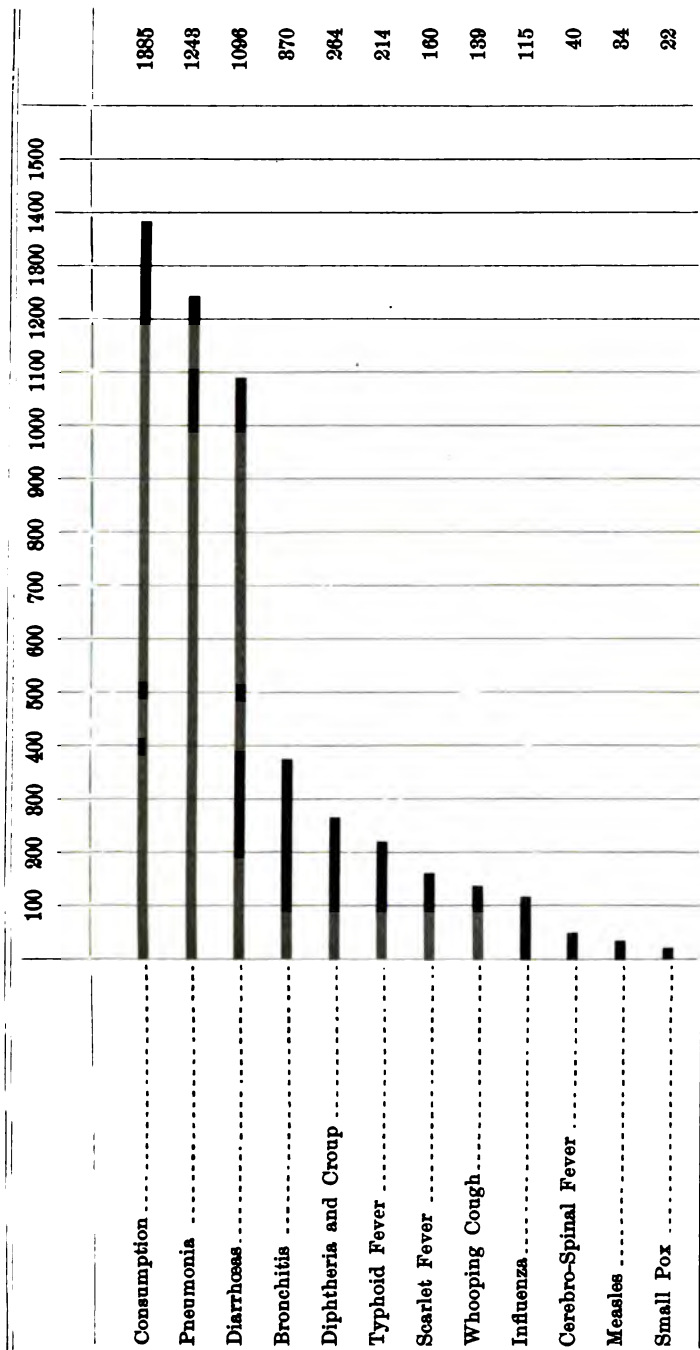
It is gratifying to add that the State, county, city and town officials have throughout the year discharged the duties of their respective positions with a common purpose and entire harmony of action.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. H. BREWER,
C. A. LINDSLEY,
R. S. GOODWIN,
T. H. MCKENZIE,
E. K. ROOT,
H. G. NEWTON,
J. H. TOWNSEND.



TWELVE MONTHS ENDING AUGUST THIRTY-FIRST, 1902.





SECRETARY'S REPORT.

By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.



SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR 1902.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Dec. 13, 1901.

A special meeting of the Board was held this day to consider expenditure of the appropriation for the investigation of streams.

The meeting was called to order at seven o'clock and five minutes, P. M., by the President, Prof. W. H. Brewer.

There were present: T. H. McKenzie, Dr. E. K. Root, Dr. H. Townsend and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

After full consideration of the matter it was

Resolved, That we appropriate out of the funds at the disposal of the Board for the investigation of the pollution of streams and the natural waters of the State the sum of \$800, for the employment of an inspector to make personal investigation of the water supply and sanitary surroundings of the public resorts and hotels in the State.

Resolved, That Prof. W. H. Brewer and Dr. E. K. Root be and are hereby appointed a committee of this Board with authority to make all arrangements for the expenditure of the appropriation for the investigation of the streams and natural waters of the State and to employ experts and report to the Board at the January meeting.

Adjourned Dec. 13, 1901.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 5, 1902.

The quarterly meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Health was held this day after due notice, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order at 5.15 P. M. by the President, Wm. H. Brewer, Ph.D.

There were present T. H. McKenzie, C.E., Dr. E. K. R. Dr. J. H. Townsend and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, and later H. Newton, Esq.

The minutes of the last regular and one special meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer (the vouchers having been audited by the committee) was read and ordered on file.

SECRETARY'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

A verbal report for the quarter was made by the Secretary and accepted.

The Secretary said in part that the registered mortality for the quarter indicated a better state of the general health than in any previous quarter in the year.

The highest mortality was from consumption, 328; the next highest from pneumonia, 309; diphtheria and croup caused 17 deaths, out of 546 cases reported, being a death-rate of 3.17 per cent. That is probably a much higher rate than the true one, for the reason that many of the mild cases were not reported.

It will be an economical proceeding when provision shall be made for the bacteriological examination of suspected cases of diphtheria without cost to the patient. It will enable us to have much more efficient and successful control of the disease than is possible now. The epidemic at Stafford was very severe, more than 100 cases, nine-tenths of them in the borough. Every known means of arresting the disease was employed. "Quarantining and fumigation was faithfully attended to in every case.* The churches, opera house and library were closed three weeks and the schools closed seven weeks. No public gatherings were allowed during the time." The origin was in a case not recognized by reason of its mildness. It thus got into the school and was widely distributed through the borough. The reader is referred to the interesting reports of the health officer for the town and borough.

Scarlet fever and measles have prevailed very widely throughout the State, but in so mild a form that the deaths have been

* Annual Report of Health Officer.

Comparatively few. There were 63 cases of measles reported with 5 deaths. There were 708 cases of scarlet fever reported with only 26 deaths.

The most notable feature affecting the health of the State is the invasion of small pox, a disease which of late years has become very rare.

One great advantage in the control of small pox exists in the ready and anxious coöperation of the whole community, in every reasonable effort to prevent its spread.

Thirty cases reported in the quarter: Bristol 7, Danielson 4, Manchester 4, Moosup 8, New Britain 1 = 30. Two deaths. The annual report of the County Health Officer of Middlesex County was submitted to the Board. In it the author says on a hearing of an appeal from an order of a local health officer, ordering the removal of a hogpen which "was nearer the complainant's house than seemed necessary," and "was agreeable to the complainant," yet it did not appear to (the county health officer) that the nuisance was one serious to the public health; he therefore modified the order. The town health officer, so that instead of ordering a removal, it was ordered *to be kept clean*. (!!!)

Subsequently another hearing was held, when he sustained the order of the health officer to remove the pen, because it might endanger the public health by contaminating milk sold to the public by the complainant, not because it might endanger the health of the complainant's family.

Prof. Brewer was appointed a committee to express the opinion of the Board as to the relations of a hogpen to public health when located near a family residence. (See page 219.)

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the county health officers containing the following vote was received:

Resolved, by the county health officers, that the Secretary request the State Board of Health to construe the rule so far as it relates to the case of a body of a person dying of typhoid fever, and in the event that a distinction is to be made between typhoid fever and other diseases named, that the State Board define the duties of the undertaker in cases of death from typhoid fever.

In response, the Board passed the following regulation

In case of a person dying of typhoid fever, the body must be washed thoroughly with a solution of bichloride of mercury, one part to thousand, of water or carbolic acid, one part to twenty, of water or formaldehyde solution (40 per cent.), one part to four. After which the body must be wrapped, excepting the head and face, in several thicknesses of cloth wrung out of a solution made by dissolving sixty grains of corrosive sublimate and two tablespoonfuls of common salt in a gallon of hot water, or, out of a solution made by dissolving six ounces of pure carbolic acid (not the commercial, colored, impure acid), in a gallon of hot water.

The face may be exposed to view provided a tight glass cover, in the coffin, protects it.

The Secretary submitted a request from the Warden of the Borough of West Haven, and the Sewer Committee of the Board of Burgesses, that the State Board of Health would appoint a committee to meet with them at some convenient time and place and advise the said committee in regard to the disposal of sewage, and the abatement of the unsanitary conditions now existing on the shore opposite Beach street.

On motion of Dr. E. K. Root, Mr. T. H. McKenzie was appointed.

The Secretary called attention of the Board to a series of rules recently recommended to local health authorities by the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America. The rules relate to the isolation and quarantine regulations pertaining to communicable diseases.

On motion of the Secretary it was

Voted, That they be published in the annual report of the Board.

Dr. F. M. Garlick was appointed examiner on the committee of examination of the Connecticut Medical Society, and Dr. P. Cole on the committee of Homeopathic Society.

Mr. McKenzie announced the death of our late colleague Dr. Grove H. Wilson, and suggested that the Board put on record some expression of the respect and esteem which was entertained for him.

On motion it was voted that the President, Prof. Brewster, be requested to prepare suitable memoranda for record, and as the time for adjournment had arrived, that they be submitted at the next meeting of the Board for adoption.

the committee on disposal of the appropriation for the investigation of streams reported the following:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 6, 1902.

The committee on December 19, 1901, had conference with Dr. Smith contracted for the water analyses to be made in 1902, as follows:

Twenty-five of that class we have heretofore called special class, the sanitary chemical or bacteriological, each or either to count as analysis.

Twenty-five usual sanitary chemical analyses, less solids, unless specified.

This comprises 150 analyses, at the rate of seven dollars fifty cents (\$7.50) each, payable monthly.

If additional ones are made, they are to be at the same rate, \$7.50 each. The 150 specially contracted for will amount to \$1,125.

WM H. BREWER,
EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D.

It was voted, That the call for the next regular meeting shall be at 7 o'clock P. M.

If no other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 24, 1902.

A regular quarterly meeting was held this day after due notice, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven. The meeting was called to order at 7.15 P. M., by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer.

Those present: T. H. McKenzie, H. G. Newton, Esq., E. K. Root, Dr. J. H. Townsend and Dr. C. A. Lindsley. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read, approved and ordered on file. The Secretary made a verbal report for the quarter, stating the continued prevalence of small pox and that the extent of disease was mostly limited to the primary cases, in each town.

The Secretary submitted some correspondence, which was considered, but required no formal action.

The Secretary called the attention of the Board to the annual report of the Board of Health of Hartford, pointing out some

important errors in the tabulation of the vital statistics of the city.

He was instructed informally to communicate to the board the several errors which he had detected and in the interest of correct statistics to have them corrected.

Prof. Brewer submitted the following minute for record relating to our late colleague, Dr. Grove H. Wilson, which was unanimously adopted:

Since the last meeting of this Board one of its late members has passed from life. Dr. Grove Herrick Wilson of Meriden died on the 1st of January. He was appointed in 1882, succeeding Dr. Robert Hull of Bridgeport, and was twice reappointed, thus serving eighteen years.

Dr. Wilson was faithful in the discharge of the duties incident to his office and was present at more than seven-eighths of all the meetings held by the Board during his long service. He was uniformly courteous to all his fellow members and was suggestive and coöperative in his work pertaining to the public health. The Board wishes to express its sentiments of esteem for his personal character and public spirit, and to place on its records its recognition and appreciation of the service rendered by him to his fellow citizens and to the State.

The Secretary submitted his report as a committee to visit and inspect the Mystic Valley English and Classical Institute. The report was accepted and ordered on file.

Prof. Brewer, as a committee on the unsanitary influences of hogpens, submitted a report which was unanimously accepted and ordered on file and a copy directed to be sent to W. U. Peckham, county health officer. (See page 219.)

Mr. McKenzie, committee to advise the Borough of Waterbury on sewage disposal, reported progress.

No further business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., July 2, 1900.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held on the day after due warning, at New Britain.

The object of the meeting was to meet the Mayor of the city and the health authorities, to confer with them in relation

means of restricting the epidemic of small pox, now prevailing in New Britain.

The meeting was called to order by the mayor at the city court room at 3.15 P. M.

There were present: Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. R. S. Goodrich, Dr. E. K. Root, Dr. J. H. Townsend and Dr. C. A. Lindsley, on the part of the State Board; and the Mayor, His Honor, Samuel Bassett; the health officer, Dr. R. M. Clark; Mr. Curtis, Chairman of the Health Committee, and a score or more of prominent citizens, on the part of the city of New Britain. There were also present D. A. Markham, County Health Officer of Hartford County, and the President of the Hartford Board of Health.

The purpose of the visit of the State Board to New Britain was stated partly by the President of the Board and more fully by the Secretary, to the effect that small pox had existed to a greater or less extent in the city, they say intermittently, since December, 1901, several of the cases having been mistaken for chicken pox.

It was stated to the Board that 54 cases had been reported during the months of May and June. That there were at present 12 cases in the hospital, all of them mild in type. That there had been since May about 12 dwelling houses in different parts of the city in which the disease had appeared. That quarantine and disinfection had been practiced to the best of their judgment. That many of the exposed persons had been vaccinated and removed to a house of detention; but that no free or general vaccination of the citizens had been undertaken until Monday, June 30th, of the present week. That on Monday of this week the physician had been engaged to vaccinate all who do not wish to pay the fee, at his office between 7.30 and 8.30 in the evenings of Monday, June 1st, and Tuesday and Wednesday, June 1st and 2d, and that 18 had availed themselves of that privilege.

The Board was informed of the following advertisement:

(*New Britain Herald*, July 2, 1902.)

FREE VACCINATION.

The special health committee has made an arrangement whereby those who desire vaccination, and do not wish to pay for it, may be vaccinated free of charge by applying to Dr. E. T. Reeks, at his office, No. 125

Main street, between 7.30 and 8.30 P. M. on Monday, June 30; Tuesday, July 1, and Wednesday, July 2.

O. F. CURTIS, *Chairman*

It was also stated by Mr. Jarvis of the Corbin Company that free vaccination had been offered to the operatives in the factory three weeks ago, and that about 400 of the 2,000 employed had been operated upon. The employees of Russel Erwin had been offered the same privilege. No information of other vaccinations was given to the Board.

It was stated that 21 cases of the disease had recovered and been discharged; that there were 18 persons in the hospital of detention awaiting the results of exposure, and that 10 persons were in quarantine in three houses, at the present time.

The Board then went into executive session and prepared roughly some recommendations for the guidance of the health authorities of New Britain, which were submitted to the meeting, discussed freely and to be carefully formulated at the next regular meeting of the Board in the evening, and forwarded on the following day to the mayor.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 2, 1900

The regular quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day after due notice, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. V. H. Brewer, at 7.15 P. M.

There were present: Drs. Goodwin, Root and Towns and H. G. Newton, Esq., T. H. McKenzie and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read, approved and ordered on file.

It being the annual meeting at which the officers are elected the following were chosen by ballot:

For President—Prof. Wm. H. Brewer.

For Treasurer—Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

For Auditing Committee—H. G. Newton, attorney, and T. H. Kenzie, C.E.

For Managers of County Homes for Indigent and Neglected Children—For Hartford County, Dr. E. K. Root; for New Haven County, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer; for New London County, Dr. J. H. Townsend; for Fairfield County, Dr. C. A. Lindsley; for Windham County, H. G. Newton, Esq.; for Middlesex County, Dr. R. S. Goodwin; for Middlesex County, Dr. E. K. Root, and for Tolland County, T. H. McKenzie, C.E. The report of the Secretary was received, being a brief oral statement of duties performed during the quarter, and of the general condition of the health of the State.

The committee charged with the duty of employing an instructor of summer resorts reported that they had tendered the position to Mr. George Conrad Ham of Naugatuck, with the salary of \$100 per month and expenses while on duty, and that he had accepted the terms, and had already begun the work. It was *resolved*, to ask Mr. Ham to make reports to the Board weekly. The practice of requiring all children attending school to be vaccinated before admission was discussed at considerable length, as to the best way to secure that object, and resulted in the following vote:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to suggest to each health officer in the State that he call the attention of the Board of School Visitors, or other authorities having control of public schools in his precinct, to the provisions of the statutes, Chapter 2161, Revision of 1902, as to requiring children to be vaccinated before being permitted to attend the public schools. The epidemic of small pox now prevailing at New Britain was next considered, and the following recommendations, resulting out of an interview with the health authorities at New Britain this afternoon, were formulated, and the Secretary was directed to forward a copy to the Mayor, without delay.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 3, 19

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO THE HEALTH
AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW BRITAIN.

The State Board of Health wishes to especially emphasize the necessity of vaccination as the most indispensable of the things to be done for the restriction and prevention of small pox.

The Board at its regular quarterly meeting held July 2d, the evening after our conference with you, made the following recommendations.

We recommend:

1. A thorough and systematic canvass of the city from house to house offering free vaccination to all, the work to be performed even after working hours, subsequent inspections of each operation, and record kept of the result.
2. The erection of a new isolation hospital suitable for all seasons and so constructed that it can be effectually disinfected.
3. On discovery of a case of small pox:
 - a. Immediate vaccination of all the inmates of the house and of persons who may reasonably be supposed to have been exposed, all persons to remain subject to the daily supervision of the health officer for fourteen days after last exposure.
 - b. Immediate removal of the patient to the isolation hospital.
 - c. Thorough disinfection of the house, furniture and wearing apparel of inmates by a thoroughly competent expert.
 - d. Any refusing vaccination or disinfection to be strictly enforced and continued.
 - e. Quarantine whenever, in the opinion of the health officer, necessary for the public safety.
4. No pupil to be permitted to attend any public or private school unless he or she can show satisfactory evidence of a recent successful vaccination.
5. That you urge employers to do what they can to encourage prompt vaccination of those in their employ.

The above recommendations were unanimously adopted at the meeting of the State Board of Health, held this day at the office of the Secretary at New Haven, and a copy was directed to be forwarded by mail to the Mayor of New Britain.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 4, 1902.

A special committee from the city and town of New Britain appeared before the Board, to confer with the Board of Health in regard to the erection and proper construction of a small hospital. The meeting was called to order by the President, Prof. Brewer, at 2.40 P. M.

There were present: Prof. Brewer, Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Mr. J. McKenzie, H. G. Newton, Esq., Dr. J. H. Townsend, Dr. C. A. Lindsley, on the part of the State Board, and on the part of the committee, Messrs. Hatch, McCabe and Pratt of New Britain.

The committee submitted a draft of a plan for a hospital for smallpox, and explained the features of it in detail. It was carefully and carefully examined.

The sanitary questions relating to location, principles of construction, ventilation, heating, disinfection, capacity reduced, and facilities of administration were all thoughtfully discussed. The general features of the plan were approved. The committee reported only three or four cases now in the hospital, and all convalescents; and that no new cases had been recently reported.

The meeting adjourned, and the New Britain gentlemen took leave to visit and examine the New Haven Hospital for smallpox.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., August 21, 1902.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day at Osborn Hall in New Haven, to give a hearing to the health officers and selectmen of towns in regard to the approval or disapproval of a town regulation relating to the vaccination of school children.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P. M. by the President, Prof. Wm. H. Brewer. There were present: T. H. McKenzie, H. G. Newton, J. H. Townsend and C. A. Lindsley.

The President stated the object of the meeting, quoting statute under which the meeting was to be held, and called upon those who wished to be heard in reference to the proposed regulation.

The following is the regulation submitted :

No superintendent, principal or teacher of any public or private school in this State shall permit any child to attend school until such child has been vaccinated, or shall have produced evidence from a physician that, in the opinion of such physician, it would not be prudent, on account of sickness, for such child to be vaccinated.

G. M. Gunn, Esq., of the Board of School Visitors of Milford, fully admitted the worthy purpose and intent of the regulation, but objected to making it immediately effective because it would interfere with attendance upon the schools, and because of its comparative compulsory nature it would provoke the hostility of parents.

Dr. Donaldson, Health Officer of Fairfield, thought that vaccination of the portion of pupils not already vaccinated would have very slight effect upon the attendance.

Dr. Heady, Health Officer of Milford, opposed the arguments of Mr. Gunn, and advocated the adoption of the regulation.

Dr. Woodruff, Health Officer of Sherman, doubted the expediency of making it immediately operative.

G. A. Talmadge, Health Officer of Prospect, endorsed the remarks of Mr. Gunn.

Dr. Jones, Health Officer of Greenwich, vigorously approved of the regulation, claiming that it need have very little effect upon the school attendance, saying also that the opposition to the regulation was chiefly from laymen, who were school visitors and selectmen, and did not appreciate as the sanitarians did the necessity of such a regulation.

Dr. Congdon, Health Officer of Salem, was afraid it would be prejudicial to the interests of those town health officers who were doctors, and who would be accused of advocating the regulation for the fees in it.

Mr. Stillman, selectman of Stonington, protested against it earnestly.

Mr. Hoadley, County Health Officer of New Haven County,

the school authorities for many years had possessed the power conferred by this law, but had neglected to exercise it. Lieutenant Totten of Milford reiterated Mr. Gunn's remarks, urging postponement of the action of the law.

Mr. Pendleton, Health Officer of Hebron, approved the regulation, but argued for extension of time.

The Principal of the Milford Public Schools opposed the regulation on the ground of interference with attendance of pupils.

Mr. Wilson, Health Officer of Wallingford, heartily favored the regulation, and said his people would approve of it.

Mr. Lemmer, Health Officer of Danbury, said the public of Danbury, so far as he had inquired, would oppose the regulation, but personally he favored it.

Health Officer of Southbury said all his people favored the regulation.

Adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Sept. 27, 1902.

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held Monday afternoon after due warning, at the Medical College at New Haven.

The purpose of the meeting was to give a hearing to other towns not represented at the last meeting, on the approval or disapproval of a sanitary regulation submitted by the town health officers of their respective towns, relating to the vaccination of children attending school. Notification had been given as required by law to the parties concerned.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock P. M., Dr. Townsend in the chair.

Those present were: Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. R. S. Goodrich, Dr. J. H. Townsend and Dr. C. A. Lindsley.

The health officers of a number of the towns, which had submitted the regulation to be considered, were present and expressed their approval of it. There were also present County Health Officers Hoadley of New Haven and Markham of Hartford. Opposition to the regulation was offered.

Dr. F. N. Braman, City Health Officer of New London, was

present, and asked the State Board to approve a code of regulations for the city of New London, which is the same as the Board has approved for towns.

It was the opinion of the Board that a formal hearing on the request should be tendered after special notice to the mayor of New London and a selectman of the town of New London before the approval of the Board should establish the validity of the proposed code of rules.

The Secretary was directed to notify the mayor of New London and a selectman of the town, that the Board would hold a hearing on Thursday, the 2d day of October,* at the office of the Secretary at New Haven, Conn., on the regulation submitted by Dr. F. N. Braman.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*

QUARTERLY MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Oct. 9, 190

The quarterly meeting of the State Board of Health was held this evening after due notice to the members, at the office of the Secretary at New Haven.

The meeting was opened at 7.15, President Wm. H. Brewster in the chair.

There were present: T. H. McKenzie, C.E., H. G. Newcomb, Esq., and Drs. E. K. Root, J. H. Townsend and C. A. Lindsley.

The minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved, also the minutes of the special meeting at New Britain and of special meetings held July 2d, August 2d, August 21st, and September 27th, were read, amended and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read, audited and ordered to be filed.

The report of the Secretary was presented and accepted.

The Secretary presented some correspondence which was duly considered, but required no formal action by the Board other than verbal instructions to the Secretary relating to replies.

The Secretary was advised to inquire what instructions

* Health officer of New London notified the Secretary by telephone on October 1, that he desired the meeting to be indefinitely postponed.

by the Board of Education to the superintendents, principals or teachers in the schools, for testing the eyesight of pupils under their charge.

B.—This inquiry is unnecessary, as the instructions are published in the annual report of the Board of Education.)

The Secretary presented a written report of an inspection of sewage disposal from some factory villages in the town of Framingham. He gave the opinion that it endangered the water supply from Alexander's Lake. Report accepted and ordered published.

Mr. Brewer and Mr. McKenzie reported an inspection of Camp at Niantic, visited while the soldiers were in occupation.

The President announced that on the 28th and 29th of October a Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America would be held in New Haven at North Sheff Hall.

On motion it was voted that the members of the Board attend the sessions of the Conference.

On motion it was voted, That the Secretary of the Board appoint a delegate to the meeting of the American Public Health Association, to be held in New Orleans, December, 1902, and that the President be authorized to appoint another at his discretion.

The Board then took up the consideration of the town regulation relating to the vaccination of the pupils in the schools.

Resolved, That the regulation which had been submitted for consideration be approved in respect to all the towns in which the health officer had adopted it, and not revoked it.

The following is the regulation submitted to the State Board of Health:

Superintendent, principal or teacher of any public or private school in this State shall permit any child to attend school until such child shall have been vaccinated, or shall have produced evidence from a physician that, in the opinion of such physician, it would not be prudent, on account of sickness, for such child to be vaccinated.

The following is the list of towns in which the regulation is approved:

Andover, Avon, Barkhamsted, Beacon Falls, Berlin, Bethel, Bethlehem, Bloomfield, Bolton, Bozrah, Branford, Bridgewater, Bristol, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Burlington, Canton, Chaplin, Chatham, Cheshire, Chester, Clinton, Colchester, Colebrook, Columbia, Cornwall, Coventry, Cromwell, Danbury, Darien, Durham, Eastford, Easton, East Granby, East Haddam, East Hartford, East Haven, East Lyme, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Essex, Fairfield, Farmington, Glastonbury, Goshen, Granby, Greenwich, Griswold, Groton, Guilford, Haddam, Hamden, Hampton, Hartland, Harwinton, Hebron, Huntington, Kent, Killingly, Killingworth, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, Litchfield, Lyme, Madison, Manchester, Mansfield, Marlborough, Meriden, Middlebury, Middletown, Milford, Monroe, Montville, Morris, New Britain, New Canaan, New Fairfield, New Hartford, Newington, New Milford, Newtown, Norfolk, North Branford, North Canaan, North Haven, North Stonington, Norwalk, Norwich, Old Lyme, Orange, Oxford, Plainfield, Plainville, Plymouth, Portland, Preston, Prospect, Putnam, Redding, Ridgefield, Rocky Hill, Roxbury, Salisbury, Scotland, Seymour, Shandon, Simsbury, Somers, Southbury, Southington, South Windsor, Sprague, Stafford, Stamford, Stonington, Stratford, Suffield, Thomaston, Tolland, Torrington, Trumbull, Union, Vernon, Voluntown, Wallingford, Warren, Washington, Watertown, Watertown, Westbrook, West Hartford, Weston, Westford, Wethersfield, Willington, Wilton, Winchester, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Wolcott, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Woodstock.

In the town of Milford objection was made solely on the ground that it would interrupt attendance at the schools.

On motion it was approved for Milford, the health officer of Milford being in favor of it.

Similar objection was made by the health officer of Prospect.

The Board voted to approve the regulation for Prospect.

The health officer of Salem submitted the regulation with his signature, adopting it for his town, and at the hearing opposed its approval, fearing it would subject those health officers who were physicians to the charge of advocating the regulation for mercenary reasons.

Subsequently he requested the Secretary, by letter, to inform the State Board that he did "not think the selectmen will

trouble to appear in opposition" to the regulation. "That
y one in Salem is opposed to the rule," and that he is
y sorry he signed it, which he did against his better judg-
t." (Written September 19, 1902.)

his annual report to the Board, dated September 30, 1902,
urges vaccination immediately upon "every one whose age
ealth does not forbid it."

a view of the objections of the health officer of Salem, and
urgent recommendation of vaccination, the Board was in
bt as to his present state of mind, and voted to lay the
ulation for Salem on the table, until the Secretary could
rtain from the health officer of Salem whether or not he
desired to revoke his adoption of the regulation.

was voted also to lay on the table the regulation relating
ne town of Franklin, the health officer, Mr. J. H. King, who
adopted the regulation with his signature, having since
ten the Secretary, that he was "decidedly opposed to com-
ory vaccination, and sincerely hoped the regulation will not
nforced in his town."

he Secretary was instructed to inquire of Health Officer
g if he desired to revoke his adoption of the regulation.

a communication from Prof. Henry S. Munroe was received
ting to analyses of the Litchfield water supply.

t was, after consideration, referred to the committee on
er investigation.

On motion of Mr. Newton it was voted, That the State Board
ommend to the General Assembly to enact a law relating
vaccination of school children similar to the regulation sub-
ted by the town health officers for its approval.

Voted, That Mr. Newton be a committee to draft an act in
ordance with the foregoing vote.

Voted, That a committee consisting of Messrs. Newton,
dsley, Root and McKenzie be a committee on legislation to
ocate such acts as the Board may recommend, and be
chful of such other legislation during the session as may
cern the health of the citizens of Connecticut.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest:

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL MEETING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 26, 1902

A special meeting of the State Board of Health was held this day after due warning, at the office of the Secretary, New Haven.

The special business named in the call was:

To give a hearing on the vaccination regulation for certain towns;

To provide for the investigation of water for the coming year;

To consider what action should be taken concerning bubonic plague now prevalent in California;

To nominate a county health officer for Windham County to fill a vacancy to occur January 1st, by the resignation of Wm. A. King, Esq.;

And to advise concerning the annual report of the Board.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 7 o'clock p. m. President Brewer in the chair.

There were present: Dr. R. S. Goodwin, T. H. McKenzie, C.E., H. G. Newton, Esq., and Drs. E. K. Root, J. H. Townsend and C. A. Lindsley.

The subject of water investigation was first considered, and resulted in the appointment of the following committee to report on it at a future meeting: Prof. Wm. H. Brewer, Dr. E. K. Root and T. H. McKenzie.

On motion it was voted, That the committee use their discretion in recommending experts for the work.

On motion of Mr. Newton it was

Voted, That Mr. McKenzie confer with Prof. Smith as to further analyses of water in the fulfillment of the contract for the present year.

On motion it was

Voted, To postpone action concerning the Windham County health officer until a vacancy shall exist.

The Secretary reported that he had inquired, as he was directed to do at the last meeting, whether the health officers of Franklin and Salem still wished to revoke their adoption of the regulation *de* vaccination in their respective towns.

submitted letters from each of them expressing opposition to the approval of the regulation by the Board. On motion of Mr. Newton it was

Voted, That the proposed regulation with signature adopting be returned to them, and that they be notified that the Board will act upon the regulation at any time in the future if desired. The vaccination regulation for the towns of Harwinton and Morris having been adopted by their town health officers, and none appearing in opposition, it was unanimously approved. The alarming prevalence of bubonic plague in San Francisco was next considered and resulted in the following action:

Whereas, Convincing information was presented to the Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America at its recent meeting in this city, that bubonic plague has been present in California since March, 1900, and that no effective measures to eradicate the disease or prevent its spread have been put in operation by the local or state authorities, and we consider the condition a serious menace to the public health of the other States of the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Board of Health of Connecticut unite with the various other State Boards of Health in requesting the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital service to arrange at the earliest practicable date a conference for the purpose of considering means of eradicating the plague from the United States.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to Surgeon-General Wyman and the State Boards of Health of the United States.

The Secretary submitted some advance sheets which he had prepared for the annual report of the Board. They were carefully considered and on motion of Dr. Root the following members of the Board were appointed a committee on publication: Mr. Newton, Prof. Brewer, Drs. Townsend and Lindsley. On motion of Dr. Root it was

Voted, To publish in the annual report the response to Mayor Hallett's request that a wrong impression given to the public by an article in the *New Haven Register* be corrected in the next paper.

The Secretary stated that the circular on restriction and prevention of scarlet fever was nearly exhausted. The following

committee was appointed to prepare a new edition: Drs. Townsend, Lindsley and Root.

Voted, That the Secretary of the State Board of Health requested to obtain from the Secretary of the State Sewer Commission such information as can be had concerning present state of the proposed sewage filtration now in process of construction in New Britain and Waterbury.

No other business offering, the meeting adjourned.

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*

The four quarterly meetings have been regularly held. In addition there have been five special meetings held during the calendar year 1902.

One was held at New Britain to consult with the local authorities about restricting the prevalence of small pox in the city. Another was held at New Haven to advise a committee from New Britain about the construction of a small pox hospital. Two special meetings were held to consider a regulation for towns respecting the vaccination of children attending public schools.

Still another special was held for a variety of business that needed prompt attention.

The meetings were all well attended, the members being present on several occasions.

THE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths, as per monthly reports by registrars of towns, for the calendar year 1902 was 14,300 against 14,747 of the previous year. This is a death-rate of 15.7 per 1,000 of the population as against a death-rate of 16.2 of the year 1901.

It is satisfactory to know that notwithstanding the unusual prevalence of scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough, diseases of children, that the mortality of those under five years of age has not increased above the average percentage of the total mortality of the previous five years.

If an appropriation for free bacteriological examinations be granted to the Board, it may be confidently promised that the death-rate from infectious diseases will be reduced.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

It has seldom, if ever, happened in the written history of Connecticut that there have been so many of the infectious diseases generally present as during the calendar year 1902. Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough have prevailed very widely through the State and small pox has been added to the list with very unusual frequency. With the exception of diphtheria all these contagious diseases have occurred in a remarkably mild form. It is impossible to estimate the percentage of deaths which the community has suffered from each of these disorders, because many of the cases have been so mild that no medical attendance was required and hundreds of cases have not been reported. Even the small pox cases have not all been reported, and some of them were reported as chicken pox.

This fact has been a greater hindrance to success in efforts to control these maladies than any other one thing. In order to control the further extension of an infectious epidemic three things are essential to success. First, prompt notification to the health officer of the occurrence of the disease; second, isolation of the patient, and third, complete disinfection of all the discharges from the patient and of all the things which have become infected. It is at once apparent that the successful accomplishment of these three things will require not only the cooperation of all parties concerned, including the patient and his attendants, but will still further depend upon the situation of the patient, whether or not favorable for carrying out these efforts. Very commonly the impossibility of isolating the patient in his own home and the absence of an isolation hospital in the town prevents the full benefit of that attempt. Carelessness in disinfection and unskilful use of disinfectants are frequent causes of defeat. But during epidemics such as we are now having, when the attacks in many instances are so mild that doctors are not solicited, the cases are not reported to the health officer, and no restriction is put upon the intercourse of the mild cases with persons susceptible to the disease, and new victims are constantly added to perpetuate it.

SCARLET FEVER IN NAUGATUCK.

This experience has been markedly illustrated during the two or three years in the borough of Naugatuck. This manufacturing town and the population is composed largely of operatives in the mills. Consequently large numbers are brought together within closed apartments under conditions favorable to the communication of infection. Scarlet fever has been prevalent there generally through that town for nearly three years in spite of the earnest efforts of the health officer to suppress it. There has been an unusually large percentage of instances in adults. The disease has been so mild that no medical attendance has been given in numerous cases, and although the sanitary regulations of the town make it the duty of householders to report such disease, in no instance has the health officer received a notification from a householder. Without disinfection and quarantining the severe cases have retarded the spread of the infection through the community, but obviously has done little more. Because so long as the recovering and convalescing cases are promiscuously mingling with the public, it is only a question of time when the susceptible have been exposed and the disease must cease for want of material to feed upon.

It is a misdemeanor, and should be considered criminal on the part of parents to conceal the presence of infectious diseases in their families. It is usually done purely from selfish motives to escape the restrictions to which they are liable for public protection. The public are thus exposed to an enemy in ambush, and have no means of escape or self-protection.

At the outbreak of any infectious disease in a town or during its continuance, the State Board recommend that the following sanitary regulations, which are in force in all towns in the State, should be published in the newspapers of the town, and such measures taken as may be necessary to secure obedience to them.

"Every householder in whose house any person shall be afflicted with any of the following diseases, to wit: cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, leprosy, small pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, cerebro-spinal fever, whooping cough, measles, pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption) or other contagious or infectious diseases, except those of a venereal nature, shall report the same to the town health officer."

within twelve hours of the first appearance of such disease, provided no physician shall be in attendance."

"Every person violating any regulation of a town or borough health officer shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars."

No matter how active and energetic the health officer may be in isolating sick cases of contagious disease and in the practice of disinfection, his efforts will be neutralized if other cases not known to him are active also in communicating the infection to subjects.

The widespread prevalence of measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and small pox during the last two or three years, has been caused by the unrestricted conduct of these concealed cases more than by anything else.

SMALL POX.

There are several peculiar features in the presence of small pox in Connecticut during the last year or two which are deserving of brief mention. So very rare has the disease been heretofore that sometimes an interval of several years has occurred without a case within the limits of the State. So that it has happened that up to the year 1900 there were many physicians in the State of fifteen or twenty years practice who had never seen a case of variola. This failure to know the disease by personal observation has been an active factor in promoting its prevalence.

The text-books from which the doctors (most of them being less than 25 years experience) had derived all their knowledge of small pox—I say the text-books described the disease as it has presented itself in former epidemics. They have dwelt upon the symptoms which have characterized it in several fatal forms, dwelling with most emphasis upon the common form—the secondary fever and the fatal results. The text-books give but little prominence to the special conditions which characterize the disease as it has appeared in the majority of cases during the last two or three years, not only in Connecticut but throughout the Union.

Hence it is not in the least remarkable that when a doctor called in a single family several cases in whom the initial symptoms were mild, and after two or three days were followed by a scattered eruption and a disappearance of fever and acute suf-

fering, that he would not recognize small pox. Never having seen the disease in any of its varied forms, and retaining in his mind only the strong impressions which he had acquired from the books of the severe types of the disease, it is not strange that his judgment was misled, and that he decided that his patients had chicken pox or some other form of cutaneous irritation. That being the diagnosis, no precautions were taken to prevent further infection. Such has been the exact history of its introduction in many towns in the State, and not only in Connecticut but in hundreds of other towns throughout the country.

The mild type of the epidemic has contributed in large measure to its prevalence. This feature is unprecedented in any former epidemics of which history gives us any information. It is known that in many instances the patients suffered so little that after two or three days confinement they resumed their usual occupation and freely mingled with their associates and neighbors at that stage of the disease when it was most contagious.

It often happened that the true diagnosis was not made until secondary cases resulting from exposure to the first, being more severe, attracted a closer attention and consultation with an expert.

But another condition far more potent in spreading the disease was the neglect of vaccination. Because for so many years the small pox had occurred so rarely the people in great degree had ceased to fear it and neglected the only reliable means of immunity from it. When inquiry was made in various places it was found that a large proportion of the school children were growing up without vaccination. Again, in many of our factories the operatives are of Canadian birth and entertain strong prejudices against vaccination. When the outbreak had appeared first among them they have generally attempted to conceal its presence, and by that means given it a strong foothold before any measures could be taken to arrest it.

Some of the worst local epidemics have originated among the Canadian population in factory towns. In proportion to the population, small pox has prevailed much more in factory towns than elsewhere for the reasons mentioned.

SMALL POX IN WATERBURY.

There were two distinct outbreaks at the beginning of the epidemic. The first case discovered was a tramp found on the street in the "papular stage of the disease." He had spent the previous night with forty other lodgers in a lodging house. Eight of the forty were afterwards victims of the exposure. This tramp proved not to be the first case, for about ten days later, twelve well marked cases were found in a tenement block which upon investigation were inferred to be the result of two previous cases which had been through the disease and recovered. Thus for some weeks the disease had been lurking in these overcrowded tenements, the concealment being connived by the doctors, who had called it by other names.

The presence of the disease having been demonstrated, the health authorities took hold of the situation with commendable energy and judgment. Means of isolation were immediately provided and every facility for disinfection and for medical treatment. Notwithstanding the authorities had to contend with an organized hostility instigated and encouraged by several medical anti-vaccinationists, the better sense of the community prevailed and a very general vaccination and revaccination was performed. A large proportion of the operatives in factories accepted and acted upon the advice of the health officer, and about 90 per cent. of the school children were vaccinated.

The wide exposure to the infection before its presence was covered caused a larger number of victims than any other epidemic in the State. The whole number of patients was 97, with the remarkably small mortality of only three. It is deserving of mention that all the subjects were unvaccinated or had been vaccinated in several years, and that the fatal cases never been vaccinated.

SMALL POX IN NEW BRITAIN.

New Britain is a rapidly growing and prosperous town of nearly 30,000 population. It is distinguished for its business activity and enterprise in various commercial products. A large proportion of its people is engaged in its factories in industrial pursuits.

The earliest cases of small pox in New Britain were discovered in the last week of December, 1901, and in the first part of January, 1902. There were six cases, three of them fatal. None of them had been vaccinated.

The health authorities failed to realize the importance of the timely warning, and contented themselves with a reliance upon quarantine and disinfection, applying vaccination only to those who were known to have been exposed to the disease. The effect was only temporary, but sufficient to give encouragement to them to persist against the advice of the State Board of Health to institute a general vaccination. A considerable portion of the population of New Britain had never been vaccinated. Small pox had already invaded Connecticut in many places with which the city was in daily communication. The situation presented a strong invitation to an epidemic. This invitation was accepted in the following May and June and the entertainment of the guests proved very costly to the city. Still the health authorities ignored the advice to vaccinate. The conditions in New Britain, by reason of its intimate associations with other towns, became a serious menace to the health of the State and the State Board of Health peremptorily called a meeting of the Board at New Britain to confer personally with the health department on the matter.

The interview with the Mayor, other members of the health department, and many prominent citizens, was held on the 1st of July. The Board was then informed that since being notified of the meeting a general vaccination of the public had been authorized. Their idea of a general vaccination is illustrated by the public notice to the effect that free vaccination will be given to all who do not wish to pay for it, at the office of a physician during one hour in the evening for three successive evenings. This in a city of over 28,000 inhabitants! and a small pox epidemic prevailing!

During the meeting with the city authorities the Board briefly outlined the means of controlling an epidemic of small pox. The merits of vaccination were discussed and an antivaccination sentiment was strongly in evidence.

The result of the conference was a written communication sent by mail on the following day, the substance of which had already been made known in the discussion of the subject.

The communication was as follows:

His Honor the Mayor and to the Health Officers of New Britain:

Sirs:—In consideration of the prevalence of small pox now in your city, the State Board of Health wishes to especially emphasize the necessity of vaccination as the most indispensable of the things to be done for the restriction and prevention of small pox, and respectfully submit the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE CONNECTICUT STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW BRITAIN.

We recommend:

A thorough and systematic canvass of the city from house to house, giving free vaccination to all, the work to be performed evenings after working hours, subsequent inspections of each operation, and a record of the result.

The erection of a new isolation hospital suitable for all seasons and constructed that it can be effectually disinfected.

On discovery of a case of small pox:

a) Immediate vaccination of all the inmates of the house and of all who may reasonably be supposed to have been exposed, all such persons remain subject to the daily supervision of the health officer for four-days after last exposure.

b) Immediate removal of the patient to the isolation hospital.

c) Thorough disinfection of the house, furniture and wearing apparel of inmates by a thoroughly competent expert.

d) Any refusing vaccination or disinfection to be strictly quarantined.

e) Quarantine whenever, in the opinion of the health officer, it is necessary for the public safety.

No pupil to be permitted to attend any public or private school unless he or she can show satisfactory evidence of a recent successful vaccination.

That you urge employers to do what they can to encourage the prompt vaccination of those in their employ.

By order of the Board.

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

July 3, 1902.

At the above meeting of the State and city officials the Mayor of New Britain called attention to an interview published the day before in a New Haven paper, saying that it gave a wrong impression of the action of the health officers of the city and demanded that a correction be made as publicly as the original notice. The President and Secretary both disclaimed any intention to reflect unjustly upon them and promised to publish a correct statement of the facts in the same paper.

The following was published in compliance with the provisions of the act in the *New Haven Register*:

At the interview of the State Board of Health with the New Britain health authorities on last Wednesday afternoon, Mayor Bassett made an exception to an article in the *Register* of the day previous, claiming that it did New Britain an injustice in giving the impression to the public that the health authorities of that city had been generally negligent in respects in their efforts to arrest the spread of small pox. He requested that a statement as public as the other be made, giving credit to New Britain for what efforts they had made to control the disease.

The State Board willingly testifies to the good intentions of the New Britain authorities and readily concedes that they have been very active in doing a great deal of expensive work, much of which might have been avoided if their energy and zeal had been differently directed.

They have closed the schools; they have built a hospital which they admit is unsuitable for any but summer use, and which sanitarians would say is unfit for its present use in other ways; they have vaccinated persons who have been exposed to the disease; they have spent \$2,500 on police service in enforcing quarantine; they have provided a house of detention, and yet they have done but little more than used to be done by our great great grandfathers in old Colonial times, before Jenner's great discovery.

But with a warning six months ago that small pox was among us, with an active epidemic in the neighboring towns of Bristol and Waterbury, with which places there is daily communication by rail, with the knowledge of the fact that it was present in several adjoining towns in many other places in the State, they have persistently ignored the advice of the State Board of Health, namely, to provide for a general vaccination of the public in the manner provided by law.

Beside the small amount of vaccinating which has been done, all that has been done has not lessened the necessity of still carrying on general vaccination. The unvaccinated will continue to supply the material and the soil for the perpetuation of the epidemic. An epidemic of small pox in an unvaccinated city or community has never been arrested by the segregation of the sick, by quarantining and disinfecting alone.

Considering that New Britain has many large manufacturing establishments and a population of more than 28,000, with small pox prevailing on so many sides, with close and frequent communication with other populous places, we regard an epidemic there as a menace to the whole State.

If thorough vaccination had been practiced at the time when the first break in December and January occurred, the costly epidemic in May and June could not have happened.

The State Board is informed that during the prevalence of the disease in May and June, no accurate record of the cases

and therefore the exact number cannot now be given, but estimated that during the whole time of its presence there numbered over sixty. There were only four deaths.

The Board is informed that the city has erected a well-equipped hospital with thirty beds, exclusively for small pox, at a cost of about \$11,000. At present there are no patients in it, and there have been none. If the citizens will keep well vaccinated, it will be rarely occupied.

SMALL POX IN THOMPSON.

Two outbreaks of small pox occurred in the town of Thompson in January, 1902, in different parts of the town. Although mention is made by the health officer in his report of other precautions than quarantine and disinfection, only five secondary cases occurred as an immediate consequence.

In July, following, a third outbreak appeared in North Thompson, where it had appeared in January. Upon investigation it was then found that there had been a succession of outbreaks happening since the January outbreak, which had been completely concealed from the health officer.

How many intervening cases has not been learned. The health officer of Thompson was one of the very few town health officers who declined to adopt the regulation to require all school children to be vaccinated.

However, on the discovery of the third outbreak the situation seemed alarming and the authorities realized that in vaccination was the only safety. The health officer writes in his annual report that, "A most thorough general vaccination was effected and faithfully carried out."

How remarkable it is that with a uniform experience in all communities that isolation and disinfection are not adequate to control small pox, there are still so many foolish people who insist upon trying it, until by bitter, costly and fatal experience for themselves, they learn that vaccination is the only reliable means.

The result of the last outbreak was about thirty cases, which might have been avoided if they had done in January what at the costly delay they found it necessary to do in July.

SMALL POX IN SPRAGUE.

In the autumn of 1902 several cases of an eruptive character appeared in the village of Baltic. They were examined by the health officer and by several other physicians, some of whom were from Norwich. "They were diagnosed under various names—variola, varicella, impetigo contagiosa and Cuban itch." The health officer reported that he had seen nine cases, but that "two or three days they were well"; and that another doctor was attending others of the same character. The number of cases of small pox which immediately followed, seems sufficient proof that the first cases, about the diagnosis of which there was so much variety of opinion, were also small pox. In circumstances of such doubt and in view of the repeated instances of the same kind, it would seem that a prudent health officer would give the public the benefit of the doubt, and enforce the necessary precautions until the doubt was removed.

Instead of that the opposite course was pursued. Precautions were neglected until the diagnosis of small pox was confirmed by an extensive and costly epidemic.

There were thirty-two other towns in the State in which small pox occurred, several of which provided means of isolation more or less permanent.

THE NEW HOSPITALS.

In no previous year in the history of Connecticut has so much been done in hospital construction as in the year 1902.

The town of Greenwich has erected three fine structures by up-to-date methods, each for a special purpose—one for diphtheria, another for scarlet fever and the third for small pox. They are stone buildings, the philanthropic gift of a citizen of Greenwich. These are located on ample grounds and are well equipped for the purposes for which they are designed. There is also closely located a dwelling for the nurses.

These hospitals will be a very effective protection to the citizens of Greenwich against epidemics of any of these diseases. Affording as they will a means of caring for the first cases to occur, the disease gets no chance for lodgement and extension and is promptly stamped out.

Many towns in the State might have escaped the epidemic

have suffered if they had been provided with hospitals for the isolation and treatment of the primary cases.

The arrest of the spread of contagious diseases in crowded institutions is impossible, except as to small pox by vaccina-

TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL.

An important advance in hospital practice was inaugurated in New Haven County of Hartford during the year by the erection and opening of a hospital for the treatment of tuberculous cases exclusively. The undertaking was promoted by an appropriation of \$25,000 from the State.

The institution was opened on the first of May, 1902. It is located as an annex to the General Hospital at Hartford. The location is on high ground on Cedar Mountain, in a favorable environment.

On the first of June it had nineteen patients. There were nine cases treated during the year 1902. Patients are treated in all stages of the disease. Of the whole number treated only eleven were incipient cases.

The building is reported as being very satisfactory in its equipment and construction. "The glass-roofed piazzas have been utilized both day and night since the building was opened. A majority of all the patients have slept in the open air all night since the first of May." The report says, "Coughing, sweating, temperature and fever is almost invariably lessened. It appears entirely, all the most distressing symptoms of the disease are modified by constant life in the open air, abundant rest and wholesome food."

ANOTHER TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL.

On the same line of sanitary progress some public-spirited persons in New Haven County organized during the year an association bearing the ponderous title of "The New Haven Anti-Tuberculosis Association."

At its writing, by means of donations from private sources, it has purchased a site in an elevated and peculiarly appropriate location, containing over 250 acres, much of it under cultivation.

Plans have been prepared and approved for the construction of the necessary buildings and work upon them will be

begun very soon. It is expected to be ready to receive patients within a few months. It is an independent institution, not connected with any other hospital. It is to be hoped that the other counties will be stimulated by these examples to make similar efforts. It is the opinion of those most conversant with the subject that small hospitals widely separated are producing more satisfactory results than when large numbers are congregated in one establishment. The only other considerable hospital erected during the year is the hospital for smallpox at New Britain. This is mentioned in another place.

SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

The prevalence of small pox through many parts of the State has required special means for isolating the patients and a number of towns have provided buildings for that purpose, but some have misnamed pest houses. It seems wholly unnecessary to augment the sufferings of the victims of that disease by bringing them to the house to which they are compelled to go the humiliating name of "Pest House." This name to many minds conveys only sentiments of discouragement.

Hospitals for the other infectious diseases are greatly neglected.

Capital punishment is inflicted upon the citizens of Connecticut many times annually, because of the unreasonable hostility of communities to the presence of a hospital for communicable diseases, except at so great a distance from human habitations as to render it useless. Many lives are sacrificed every year because no public provision is made for separating the cases of contagious disease from the well.

It is difficult to conceive of a more silly proceeding than to hold a public meeting to select a site for the location of a hospital for the care of contagious diseases. Of course no estate owner will willingly consent to its presence within his property. Every suitable site is always nearer than the property of somebody's property.

The authorities who have power to decide such a question should act as they would in locating a church, a school house, or a fire engine house. Their judgment should be governed solely by a consideration of the best interests of the community. Calling a public meeting to determine such questions is an extreme absurdity.

IMPROVING PUBLIC SANITATION.

The most satisfactory evidence that there is a general growth of public sentiment in favor of progress in public hygiene is found in the annual reports of the local health officers. It is very satisfactory to find that several towns have organized "sanitary improvement societies"; that since the annual inspection of school houses has been undertaken a large number are reported as in a better condition than formerly and fewer of them criticised for ill repairs, uncleanness and other defects. Though too many still report neglected and filthy outhouses, from year to year the number of such is steadily decreasing. It may reasonably be expected that precept and example will eventually have their effect upon every self-respecting community in the State, and that school visitors that permit disgusting conditions of a few years ago will be superseded by better men. In quite a number of towns work on public sanitation is being vigorously pursued for the abolition of the cesspool.

GARBAGE COLLECTION.

In a few more towns than before, some systematic method of collecting garbage has been adopted. The disposal of it by collection is not always judicious and sanitary. A very common way is to use it for filling low grounds. The ill effects of such disposal will be serious and lasting. Feeding it to swine is a common practice, and need not be objectionable. There seems to be a remarkable want of judgment in the minds of public officials who contract for the collection of garbage to be fed to hogs. A moderate exercise of reflection would suggest that there must be a limit to the amount of garbage which a given number of hogs could consume. Hence, when sapient boards of health make a contract with collectors to remove the garbage from cities of from 80,000 to 100,000 inhabitants or more with the understanding that the disposal is to be feeding to a few hogs, it ought to occur to them that even hog digestion does not consume so much, and that the surplus must necessarily accumulate. Now every housekeeper knows, if health officers do not, that masses of decaying garbage are not sources of delicate perfumery. It will be inevitable that when large

quantities of garbage, measured by many tons, are daily dumped together, associated with the excretae of the most filthy domestic animals, an establishment will be created which, in stench manufacture, for capacity of production, for strength of odor, for disgusting quality and for power of aerial diffusion cannot be surpassed.

The offensive character of the system is not wholly due to the feeding to hogs many times as much as they can eat, but partly to the terms of the contract with the collectors. The intervals allowed between the times of collecting are so long that much of the material is already in a state of putrid decomposition. This is necessarily mixed with the fresh and spoils the whole.

This makes dangerous food for the hog and in turn the hog makes dangerous food for man. If we consider what garbage consists of, it will be at once apparent that, properly used, it is a wholesome food for hogs and in no respect objectionable. Garbage is mostly the refuse of animal and vegetable matter from the family table. It is the part remaining after what the family have eaten. Why should it be injurious to a hog, which like its owner is an omnivorous animal? The farmer utilizes his garbage with profit. But he feeds it daily and several times a week while it is fresh and therefore wholesome. If garbage is fed to hogs or other animals while fresh and in proper quantities it is a proper way of using it. All the unsanitary effects of the present methods of feeding to swine are due to the unsuitable manner of feeding it.

THE MILK TRAFFIC.

It is gratifying to know from the reports of the town health officers that there is a steadily increasing effort on the part of many dealers to adopt the modern and better methods of conducting dairies. This improvement is of special interest to bottle-fed babies. Hundreds of infants are victims every year to poisoned milk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARCH 11, 1901.

MR. WM. H. BREWER, *Pres. State Board of Health, New Haven,*

Dear Sir:—It is reported we have two cases of small pox in our city and as near as I can learn the city authorities have given the

full power to act as he sees fit on all matters pertaining thereto (no comment to make upon the course of our city authorities.) The health officer called this P. M. and notified me to tell all help employed by me they must be vaccinated within eight days or I must stop them work. . . . It seems to me to be uncalled for at this time should there be a spread of the disease it might be warranted. You please write me the proper course to take. I want to do what is right, but it will shut down my factory if I have to strictly comply with his request, as part of the help state positively they will not be vaccinated and will leave town first.

Respectfully,

MARCH 12, 1902.

Sir:—Your communication to Prof. Brewer he has referred to me for answer, after a mutual understanding of the substance of the same.

In the first place you must know that the State Board has no authority to exercise in such cases. The whole authority rests with the health officer of the town, and he is responsible for the control of every epidemic that may invade the town. I enclose the statute which gives him the power and responsibility.

The widespread prevalence of small pox at the present time calls for extraordinary efforts to control it. It is the uncontradicted experience of a hundred years, throughout the civilized world, that vaccination a hundred times more effective than any other means in exerting control. The State Board of Health regard it as a duty of all citizens to coöperate with the health officer in these times to prevent and promote a general vaccination in every community in the State, as the only sure, safe and trustworthy means of preventing an epidemic.

You have a large number of persons in your employ who have not been vaccinated, the assembling of them together daily presents a very dangerous situation, which threatens not only the operatives in your factory in case one of them should incur the disease, but also imperils their persons and through their families the whole community. The more unvaccinated of them the greater danger. A single case among your workmen would more effectively break up your business than any compliance with the request of the health officer to exclude unvaccinated persons. He would then have to quarantine your establishment and issue still more stringent orders. You would also be obliged to disinfect the whole factory and much of its contents. It is obviously to your interest to prevent an epidemic. You are peculiarly exposed to such a break, because you permit the assembling together every day a large number within closed walls, a portion of whom are susceptible to small pox.

There are so many of your operatives who would refuse to be vaccinated that their discharge "would shut down your factory," you may

be assured that you are in a peculiarly dangerous situation. Smallpox attacks only the unvaccinated. It is the most contagious disease which mankind is subject to.

Very respectfully yours,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary*.

THE REGISTRATION OF PRACTITIONERS.

During the year ending September 30th, 1902, nine examinations were made for the general practice of medicine and for midwifery, by the several examining committees.

Eighty-three were examined by the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society; seven by that of the Homeopathic Medical Society, and one by the Eclectic Medical Association.

Of the ninety-one examinations, eighty-one were for general practice and ten for the practice of midwifery.

Of the candidates for general practice, seventy-four were examined by the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, six were examined by the Homeopathic Committee and one by the Committee of the Eclectic Medical Association.

Of the ten midwives, nine were examined by the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society and one by the Homeopathic Committee.

Of the ten midwives, seven were found qualified and three not qualified.

Of the seventy-four examined for general practice by the Committee of the Connecticut Medical Society, sixty were found qualified and fourteen not qualified.

Of the six examined for general practice by the Homeopathic Committee, five were found qualified and one not.

The one examined by the Eclectic Committee was found not qualified.

The following is a tabulated statement of the work of the examining committee:

EXAMINATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Found Qualified for		Not Qualified for	
	General Practice.	Midwifery.	General Practice.	Midwifery.
1901 Nov. 12	16	3	5	..
1902 Mar. 11	6	1	4	2
July 8	38	2	5	1
	60	6	14	3

EXAMINATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Dates.	Found Qualified for		Not Qualified for		Total.
	General Practice.	Midwifery.	General Practice.	Midwifery.	
Nov. 12	1	..	..	..	1
Mar. 11	2	1	..	..	3
July 8	2	..	1	..	3
	5	1	1	..	7

COMMITTEE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
HELD ONLY ONE EXAMINATION.

Date.	Found Qualified for		Not Qualified for		Total.
	General Practice.	Midwifery.	General Practice.	Midwifery.	
Nov. 12	..	..	1	..	1
Grand Total ...	65	7	16	3	91

the candidates who were found qualified for general practice have not yet filed their affidavits as the law requires when registered.

Twenty-one certificates of registration have been issued, some given to candidates who passed their examination previous to the present year.

A certificate of registration has been given to a practitioner for "eye work."

Seven certificates of registration were given to midwives.

The following table shows from what medical schools the students for examination were graduated:

Medical Colleges.	Found Qualified.
Medical College of Alabama.....Ala.	1
Yale University Medical Department .....Conn.	15
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Atlanta.....Ga.	1
Medical College of Indiana.....Ind.	1
Baltimore Medical College	4
Johns Hopkins Medical School }Md.	2
Maryland Medical College	2
Boston University School of Medicine }Mass.	1
Tufts	3
Harvard University Medical Dept. }	4
University of Minnesota .....Minn.	1
Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll.	2
College of Medicine of Syracuse	1
College of Phys. and Surg., N. Y. }	8
Long Island College Hosp.	1
Cornell Univ. Med. Dept.	2
Univ. of New York	1
Starling	..
Ohio Medical University }Ohio	1
Hahnemann Med. Coll., Phila.	1
University of Pennsylvania	2
Medico Chirug., Philadelphia	2
Woman's Med. Coll., Penn.	2
Jefferson Med. Coll. Penn.	3
University of Vermont.....Vt.	2
McGill University Medical Department }	1
Laval University Medical Department }Canada	..
Trinity Medical College	..
Moscow.....Russia	..
Not stated.....	1
	65

The following are the questions submitted by the committees at the last examination of each committee.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 11 AND 12, 1902.

Chemistry and Hygiene.

1. Enumerate, in the order of their importance, the chief constituents of urine, and mention the more valuable chemical tests used for their detection.
2. Is bovine tuberculosis dangerously communicable to man?
3. What significance should be attached, respectively, to the presence of nitrites and nitrates in drinking water?
4. Describe the best methods of disinfection now in use.
5. Mention the elements that enter into the atomic composition of sugar, quinine and strychnia.

What, at present, is the best teaching in regard to the prevention of syphilis?

What percentage of albumin is usual in albuminous urine, and what is the maximum amount ever found on chemical analysis?

How does a water supply become contaminated?

How is excess of uric acid in the urine determined?

How best can we care for the consumptive poor?

Anatomy.

Name, in their order, the structures between the cutaneous surface of the perineum and the mucous membrane of the bladder at the prostatic plane.

Name the macroscopic and the microscopic anatomy and the location of the right kidney.

Name the bones which form the foot and give the articulations of each.

Name the great veins which have no valves.

Name the sympathetic nerve plexuses below the diaphragm.

Describe the foramen magnum; what structures are found within it?

Describe the nasal cavity and the bones which enter into its formation, briefly.

State the valves of the heart in relation to the external surface of the chest; also make diagram.

Trace the course of the blood current from the right auricle to the great toe.

Describe the male urethra.

Physiology.

Explain arterial-tension and show by what nervous and mechanical agencies it is maintained.

Name the functions of synovial fluid and of cartilage and explain how the latter is nourished.

Describe a complete nerve: (a) name different kinds of fibers and the functions of same.

What is the source of saliva? name ferment and uses; also chief nerve supply; (a) does increased vascularity increase the flow of saliva?

What effect follows injury or section of the semilunar canals?

What is the source of the corpuscles of human blood? relative number of each: their function?

Name the centers and the nerves which regulate intestinal peristalsis: describe their action.

What is the physiological significance of the normal patellar reflex? through what nerves is it accomplished?

What is meant by the term *inhibition*? Describe its mechanism.

Name the physiology of milk secretion. Describe the mammary gland.

Surgery.

1. Name and explain the symptoms of surgical shock.
2. Name and describe the methods for the arrest of hemorrhage from an external wound.
3. Name requirements for an ideal chemical disinfectant of wounds and explain in what respects bichloride of mercury and carbolic acid vary from that ideal.
4. Name every precaution to be taken in the use of cocaine as an anaesthetic.
5. Symptoms and treatment of a fracture of the clavicle.
6. How would you find, replace, and suture a divided retracted tendon? How lengthen it if found too short?
7. Describe Allis's method for the reduction of outward dislocation of the hip joint. (If Allis's method is not known, you may describe Bigelow's method for same with explanation of its relation to the sciatic nerve from the "circumduction sweep.")
8. Give position of the kidneys relative to vertebral column and name all tissues traversed in approaching them by the usual operative route.
9. Give list of operative measures for internal hemorrhoids and describe two of them in detail.
10. Describe an approved operation for strangulated inguinal hernia.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What is the physiological action of alcohol (a) upon the stomach, (b) the respiratory, and (c) the nervous systems?
2. Mention five (5) drugs that increase the amount of urine and describe how they act.
3. For what would you use (a) thyroid extract, (b) suprarenal extract?
4. How do calomel, aloes, magnesium sulphate, and cascara act upon the intestinal tract?
5. What is the physiological action of hyoscyamus?
6. Iron, how absorbed, physiological effects, and how eliminated?
7. How would you treat a case of opium poisoning?
8. Treatment of dropsy.
9. What are the indications for the use of a normal salt solution? In what ways may it be administered?
10. How would you treat influenza?

Obstetrics and Gynaecology.

1. How would you manage a natural breech presentation; how would you arrest at superior strait?
2. Describe the method for the operation of anterior colporrhaphy.
3. What is the function of the corpus luteum? Describe its formation.
4. Give the etiology, symptoms and treatment of salpingitis.
5. Describe Braxton Hicks bipolar method of version and state when it should be used.

What must you diagnose a fibroid tumor of the uterus?
How would you determine a contracted pelvis? How treat a patient with it during pregnancy? at full term?
Determine the cause, and treat a girl of ten years old with incontinence of urine.
Give the history of axis-traction forceps, their value, and when their use is indicated.
Define and give the cause of spina bifida.
What condition would justify the induction of premature labor?
Technique of the induction.

Practice, Pathology and Diagnosis.

Describe a case of whooping cough and mention its complications.
Give the predisposing causes and diagnosis of apoplexy.
Describe the development of a tubercular nodule in the lung and state how it may degenerate.
Differential diagnosis of gall-stones and appendicitis.
Diagnosis, symptoms and treatment of herpes zoster.
Differentiate between alcoholic neuritis and locomotor ataxia.
Pathology of colitis.
Describe the various forms of casts found in the urine and state what morbid conditions they indicate.
What are the symptoms and treatment of hemorrhage in typhoid fever?
Describe the eruption of scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever, and urticaria.

Midwifery.

Symptoms of pregnancy.
Symptoms and signs of approaching labor.
How do you prepare the room and bed of the woman?
What do you do with your hands and woman's genitals before making an internal examination of the woman?
When a woman is in labor what and how much can you usually learn as to the position of the child by feeling the abdomen without putting a finger into the vagina?
How do you take care of the baby's eyes?
What do you advise to have the mother do for her breasts before the baby comes?
How should she care for her breasts when nursing the baby?
Name and describe the positions of the head and face.
What position of the face makes the labor most difficult?
What could you do if the waters were drained off and a hand and foot were found presenting together?
In a case of twins if the first comes feet first what special care must you take in delivering the head? Why?
What is the size of the smallest pelvis through which you would expect to deliver a child of average size?

14. How would you measure the pelvis to find out its size?
15. Name the diseases from which the mother must be guarded while in childbed.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE
CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

Medical Chemistry and Hygiene.

1. Give the chemical antidotes for arsenic, carbolic acid, nitric sulphuric acid, ammonia and corrosive sublimate.
2. Give two tests for albumin in the urine.
3. What is the normal quantity of urea in twenty-four hours amount of the total solids in the urine?
4. Give a qualitative and quantitative test for sugar in the urine.
5. Under what conditions, if ever, is albumin normally found in urine?
6. What are safe and efficient methods of cleansing the hands to prevent the conveying of septic matter?
7. Describe the character and location of a proper building for isolation and treatment of small pox cases.
8. How is the contagion of diphtheria most commonly spread? how may it be prevented?
9. What are the principal sources of typhoid fever and how may its spread be prevented?
10. Give the proper diet for a bottle-fed baby at the ages of one, six, twelve and eighteen months.

Physiology.

1. Where is the sense of taste located and what nerves supply it?
2. What are the functions of the spinal cord?
3. What is reflex action? Give three illustrations.
4. What is peristalsis and what structures possess it?
5. If a meal were taken consisting of bread, butter, potatoes, beef, coffee (with sugar and cream), where and how would the substances be digested?
6. Describe the coats of the arteries and describe their respective functions. How do the arteries of old age differ from those of youth?
7. Describe the normal sounds of the heart, state how they are produced and where they can be most distinctly heard.
8. How does the air of expiration differ from that of inspiration? why?
9. How are the waste products of the body collected and eliminated?
10. How is animal heat maintained and what foods best maintain it in very cold climates?

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. Give the indications for baptisia and for lachesis in sore throat.

the indications for gelseminum, and for phos. in typhoid fever.
 What are the symptoms calling for phosphorus and for tartar emetic
 in pulmonary affections?
 Define the treatment, hygienic, dietic and medicinal, suitable for a
 case of nephritis.
 What are the symptoms of sepiæ and of pulsatilla, relating to the female
 sexual organs.
 How would you treat a case of acute intestinal obstruction?
 Mention three remedies homeopathic, for insomnia, with indications.
 What treatment other than medicinal would you advise?
 What are the liver symptoms of podophyllum?
 Mention four general characteristics of veratrum album.
 What is the chief sphere of action of stictica?

Practice.

Describe, briefly, the etiology, pathology and prognosis of typhoid fever.
 Define the treatment of typhoid fever, hygienic, palliative and
 medicinal.
 How would you treat a case of diabetes?
 How should a case of ophthalmia neonatorum be treated?
 What are the causes and treatment of habitual constipation?
 Differentiate between the cough of belladonna and hyoscinum.
 What are the indications of three or four prominent remedies in hemor-
 rhoids.
 How would you treat a case of infantile convulsions?
 Describe the symptoms and treatment of acute nasal catarrh.
 What do you understand by casts in the urine, and what is their
 diagnostic significance?

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Describe the Fallopian tubes.
 Measure the diameters of the pelvis.
 Mention in consecutive order the essential phenomena of normal
 labor?
 How is the placenta formed and what is its function?
 What is abortion and what are its predisposing and exciting causes?
 What are the indications for using forceps?
 How would you apply forceps to an after-coming head? (breech
 presentation).
 What is embryotomy?
 What are the counter indications to the use of the sound?
 Describe the operation of curettage.

Anatomy.

Describe the humerus, giving articulations, attachment of muscles,
 nutrient artery.
 Describe the great omentum.
 Name the muscles of the shoulder and arm.

4. Give a brief description of the facial nerves.
5. Describe the abdominal aorta. Name its branches and give its general distribution.
6. Give boundaries and contents of Scarpa's triangle.
7. Give a brief description of the hip joint.
8. Describe the inferior maxilla. Give the attachment of its ligaments.
9. Describe the thyroid gland and its blood supply.
10. What is a bursa?

Surgery.

1. State causes and symptoms of stricture of the male urethra and treatment of those of large and small calibre.
2. Give symptoms of fracture of the base of the skull in the middle, and posterior fossa.
3. What is a compound dislocation? Give symptoms and treatment.
4. Describe the operation for the removal of adenoid growth from the naso-pharynx.
5. How would you treat an incised wound of the wrist, when the tendons and nerves have been severed?
6. Describe a chancroid, a chancroidal bubo, and how you would treat each?
7. What is shock? What are its causes? What is its treatment?
8. Describe Pott's fracture, and say how you would treat the fracture.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE
CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

NOVEMBER 12, 1901.

Anatomy.

1. Describe the two principal arteries of the forearm and hand and how they form the palmar arches in the hand.
2. Give the origin and insertion of the flexors of the leg.
3. (a) What membranes envelop the brain? (b) What processes are formed by the outer one? (c) What does the term meninges include?
4. Of what part does a vertebra consist?
5. Name the muscles attached to the scapula.
6. Name the longest bone in the body and describe it.
7. Name the extensors of the foot.
8. Describe the sacrum and tell what passes through the foramina in it.
9. Name the bones of the wrist.

Hygiene and Pathology.

1. Define the term hygiene. Define the term pathology.
2. Name and describe the three conditions requisite for health and sanitation.
3. What is the effect of intemperance on the health? What is the effect of tobacco on the olfactory nerve?

What changes do animals impress on the air? Describe the effect of carbonic acid on the body.
 Name the most prominent uses of perspiration.
 Describe the pathology of cerebro-spinal meningitis. (a) Give pathology of diphtheria. (b) Is the fever idiopathic or symptomatic?
 Describe the pathological anatomy of acute gastritis.
 Describe the pathology of pleurisy. Name the three divisions of pleurisy.
 Describe the pathology of typhus fever. Do you consider it contagious or not? Give your reason for so stating.

Physiology.

What is the purpose of the gray matter of the brain?
 What do you understand by respiratory murmur?
 What is the average specific gravity of urine? (b) What is the principal solid constituent of urine?
 Where do the glands of Peyer chiefly occur?
 Name the principal secreting membranes of the body.
 What is the average temperature of the human body?
 What is the object of digestion?
 What is the weight of the brain?
 What are the physical properties of the pancreatic juice?
 Name the cavities of the heart.

Practice.

Describe the differential diagnosis of typhoid and continued fever.
 What is diphtheria? Give etiology, symptoms and treatment.
 What is septic arthritis?
 What is Weil's disease?
 Describe briefly the differential diagnosis of diabetes insipidus and diabetes mellitus.
 What is emphysema?
 Describe the etiology, symptoms and treatment, of pneumonia.
 Describe hypertrophy and dilatation.
 What is an aneurism?
 Describe the symptoms and treatment of pleurisy.

Medical Chemistry.

Give another name for Labarraque's solution. What articles are used in preparing it?
 What is another name for oil of vitriol? Give its formula.
 How does sulphurous acid differ from sulphuric acid? Which is the corrosive acid?
 From what is nicotine obtained? What is the treatment for poisoning from this alkaloid?
 What liquid are resins soluble as distinguished from gums?
 What is the general term alkaloid applied? Name some of the principal alkaloids used in medicine.
 What are volatile or essential oils? Name some of the principal volatile oils used in medicine.

8. What is the function of urea in the human system? In how much is secreted in twenty-four hours? What is the abnormal quantities in the urine?
9. How is charcoal made and what is it? From what is animal charcoal made?
10. What is the difference between sulphate and sulphite of soda? Which is the cathartic?

Surgery.

1. Define hyperaemia and congestion and tell the difference.
2. How many, and what are the terminations of inflammation?
3. Where is Pirogoff's amputation?
4. Describe a dissecting aneurism.
5. What is sarcocele?
6. How many fractures of the surgical neck of the femur?
7. Describe a rhinoplastic operation by the Indian method.
8. What are the diagnostic symptoms of pyaemia?
9. What is ankle clonus?
10. How do you diagnose compression of the brain?

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1. What is *Ailanthus glandulosa*? In what diseased condition is it a remedy? Give dose.
2. *Echinacea ang.* is a very important remedy; give common name, the plant, indications for use and dose.
3. Give derivation, indications for use and dose of *Crataegus*.
4. From what plant is *Apocynum cannabinum* derived and in what does it differ from *Apocynum androsaemifolium*? Give indications for use and dose.
5. Give indications for use and dose of *Pulsatilla*.
6. What is *Cimicifuga racemosa*? Give indications for use and dose.
7. In what condition is *Glonoinum* indicated? Give dose.
8. *Aesculus hippocastaneum*. Give common name, indications and dose.
9. State briefly the indications for use and dose of *Collinsonia serotina*.
10. For what condition would you prescribe *Picrotoxine*?

Obstetrics and Gynecology.

1. What do you understand by obstetrics and gynecology?
2. Describe the uterus?
3. In case the uterus should be ruptured in childbirth, what do you do?
4. Where are the areolar tissues situated?
5. What do you understand by difficult labor?
6. What is the difference between pericarpitis and perididymitis?
7. What is eclampsia and what would you do in case it occurs?
8. What medicine, if any, would you give in case of excessive flow or hemorrhage after childbirth?
9. What is placenta previa and how would you treat it?
10. What would induce you to produce an abortion?

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS



FACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

2520 of the Act relating to County Health Officers, requiring keep a full record of their doings and to make report thereof in the month of October, to the State Board of Health, has been with, except by the officer of Middlesex County. All abstracts of these reports are here published.

Members of the State Board of Health do not assume responsibilities on sanitary questions found in the following Annual of County and local Health Officers. Neither do they endorse practices the practice of sanitary administration as given in the

REPORT OF HARTFORD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

Honorable State Board of Health of the State of Connecticut:

In compliance with the statutes, I hereby submit to your Honorable Board a report of my doings as county health officer of Hartford, from June 1, 1901 to October 1, 1902. The principal duties of a county health officer are to cause execution of the laws relating to public health, and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, and to cooperate with and supervise the doings of health officers; also to enforce the law relating to the practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery, and the laws relating to the sale of poisons and drugs.

The principal duty of a town health officer is to exercise all powers necessary and proper for preserving the public health and preventing the spread of diseases.

It is manifestly the duty of both county and town health officers to so combine their efforts and work in harmony in such manner as will be of the greatest benefit to the public health of the State.

To reach such an end in view, frequent meetings of county and town health officers are held, at which topics of general interest to health officers are discussed. These meetings are of different kinds, some being general in their character, including all

the health officers in the county and sometimes the officers from two or more counties, while others are to a few health officers called together to consider subject which relates to some special work in their respective towns. At these meetings, especially the general meetings, one or more members of the State Board are present to offer suggestions as are deemed of special benefit to health. One general meeting of the health officers of this county was held in Hartford, August, 1901, and another general meeting of the health officers of Hartford and Tolland counties was held in Hartford in October, 1902. Several special meetings have been held during the period covered by this report. At the two general meetings of the health officers great interest and enthusiasm was manifested by the health officers in their attendance and it was considered advisable to hold these general meetings at Hartford as often as twice a year; it was also voted to hold special meetings in some of the larger towns during the coming year.

For the better promotion of the work which as county health officer it is my duty to perform, I find it advisable to visit each town in the county at least once a year, and some of the larger towns more frequently, to consult with the town health officers and confer with the registrars. These visits can frequently be made at the time the vital statistics of the respective towns are examined. During the period covered by my report I have been called by my duties out of town eighty-four times.

I aim carefully to examine the vital statistics of each town in this county at least once a year, and in the cities twice a year, making such suggestions as are found necessary to the health officers, undertakers, and registrars.

Prosecutions against persons whose duty it is to perform the duties of health officers relating to vital statistics have been less frequent in this county during the past year than formerly.

I am inclined to the belief that the medical practice act has been quite frequently violated in this county during the past year, especially by women practicing as midwives. Unless women meet with an accident in their practice, it is extremely difficult to obtain evidence sufficient to warrant prosecution. This inability to obtain evidence is due mainly to two causes. First, if everything goes well the woman practiced upon

not implicate the so-called midwife; second, because the practice is largely carried on among foreigners unable to speak the English language. Out of the several cases which I investigated during the period covered by this report, I only obtained satisfactory evidence against one woman. In this case the woman upon whom the so-called midwife practiced died about ten days or two weeks after childbirth. The woman practising as a midwife in this case was prosecuted, and probable cause being found against her, she was bound over to the next term of the Superior Court.

The carting of garbage into a number of towns in the vicinity of Hartford occasions many complaints from the people residing in those towns. The correct method for disposing of garbage has not yet been obtained in this county.

There have been cases of small pox in eleven towns within this county during the last sixteen months. As these cases have all been reported to your Honorable Board at the time they occurred, as the statute requires, very little information can be added. The health officers of the towns where the disease has occurred have done all in their power to prevent its spread. In most of the towns in the county there has been a very general vaccination, and in several of the towns the school children are required to be vaccinated before attending school.

Among the several duties performed by the town health officers are the supervision of ice and water supplies. The public water supplies and the streams which feed them are periodically examined. Occasionally nuisances are found in proximity to a public water supply, which the town health officer requires to be abated. Even in cases where no nuisances are found about a public water supply, the practice of investigating is found beneficial, both because it keeps the proprietors of such a water supply on the alert for nuisances about their water works, and because it quiets any suspicions in the minds of the consumers of the water being unwholesome.

One of the duties performed by the town health officers, which is very satisfactory to the public, is the inspection of school houses and their surroundings. Another duty highly commended by the public is the action of the Board of Health in the city of Hartford in requiring all the schools in the city, now being taught by over three hundred teachers, to be visited

by a corps of physicians for the purpose of detecting and preventing contagious disease among the pupils, and causing such pupils and others suspected of any contagious disease to remain at home from school until their return will not endanger the health of the other scholars in the schools. By this supervision the spread of disease among school children has been very much checked. The knowledge which the physicians, by their frequent visits to the schools, impart to the teachers often enables them to detect and prevent suspected contagious disease, and to temporarily restrain a child until the physicians can make an examination and diagnosis of the case.

One of my constant duties as county health officer is consulting with town health officers and others about all kinds of questions relating to public health and safety, and other general duties of a health officer. During the period covered by this report I have had four hundred and eighty consultations, and have written thirteen hundred and forty-four letters. There are times (only occasionally of course) when an entire day will be taken up by consultation.

By request from me there have been two resignations of town health officers in this county during the past year; their services not having been satisfactory. All the old town health officers whose term expired October 1, 1902, have been reappointed.

Several appeals have been taken from the orders of town health officers to me during the year. After hearing the parties interested, the subject of the appeal has in every case been satisfactorily adjusted.

In the matter of vital statistics, I think there is in general a gradual improvement, both by those whose duty it is to issue the certificates and by the registrars. Perfection in the collection and recording of vital statistics is difficult to attain.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL A. MARKHAM,

County Health Officer of Hartford County

REPORT OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health for the State of Connecticut:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit the ninth annual report of my doings as county health officer for New Haven County. Owing to a change in the statutes, this report will include a period of sixteen months from June 1st, 1901 to October 1st, 1902. There may be a question as to when this office would be affected by the change, but with your consent, I will make complete report to October 1st.

In "causing the execution of the laws relating to public health and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health," the same general plans have been followed, to accomplish the desired results, as in previous years.

I would first report the meetings of the health officers in this county which, as a preliminary to the actual work involved in the enforcing of the laws relating to public health, have proven so helpful and valuable to all engaged in the administration of the present sanitary system of Connecticut in this county.

August 14, 1901, the first meeting, since the making of the last report, was held in West Haven. At this meeting the sanitary regulations as finally adopted by the town health officers and approved by the State Board of Health, were considered and recommendations made. There was a full attendance of all the town health officers in the county.

September 5th, 1901, the quarterly meeting was held at the Hotel Garde, in the city of New Haven; no papers were read. The so-called "garbage laws" were discussed before a committee of the State Board of Health.

December 5th, 1901, quarterly meeting was held at the Hotel Garde, in the city of New Haven. Dr. O. T. Osborne, ex-President of the New Haven County Medical Society and a member of the committee from that society to report upon the care and control of tuberculosis, read a paper before the health officers, entitled "Tuberculosis, its Care and Control. Should reporting be insisted upon?" Mr. E. M. Yeomans, County Health Officer of Tolland County, gave an address upon the "Legal Powers of Town Health Officers." Hon. C. A. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, instructed the health officers upon

"Explicit Directions to Health Officers as to Quarantine Disinfection."

March 6th, 1902, another meeting was held at the Garde, New Haven, Conn. The following papers were and discussed:

"The Influence of School Life over Health," by Dr. Wright, City Health Officer, New Haven, Conn.

"Ought Local Health Officers to be Qualified Physicians," by Hon. Wesley U. Pearne, County Health Officer, Middlebury County.

"Relation of the Health Officer to the Public," by Dr. Barnes, Town Health Officer, Oxford, Conn.

May 29th, 1902, Dr. W. P. Donaldson, Health Officer of the field, Fairfield County, read a paper upon a subject that has always caused the local health officers as much trouble. The one question arising in the enforcing of the laws relating to the care and control of contagious disease:

"Ought the Health Officer to investigate cases of contagious disease, when he has sufficient grounds for believing that the attending physician has either failed to report, or has made an incorrect report?"

This paper was discussed by those present, and occupied the entire day.

September 4th, 1902, annual meeting held at Woodmont, the town of Milford. Election of officers for ensuing year.

Paper on "Mosquitoes, their life history and the way in which they carry contagious disease," by the Hon. Joseph H. Boardman, member of the State Board of Health.

The attendance at these meetings is not limited to the health officers of New Haven County, as will be noticed from the names of those who have read papers at different times. While in attendance they have an opportunity to submit their advice, cases arising in their respective towns, and the board derived from personal conference with each other, combined with the information obtained by listening to and discussing the papers as read, are shown by the efficient work that has been performed by them.

The result of the practical work in connection with the enforcement of the laws relating to public health and the removal of nuisances detrimental to public health, so far

county health officer has been called upon in connection therewith, shows, as in previous years, that there is still much to be done, although we have to report again many instances where the laws have been enforced and nuisances detrimental to public health abated.

Following out the practice of former years, I have visited the towns and cities in the county whenever requested to do so by a town health officer or board of health, sometimes to advise upon the enforcement of the law, frequently to prosecute violations, and often to assist in procuring the abatement of nuisances, without the necessity of bringing an injunction. Seventy-three such visits have been made during the period for which this report is written. In some cases it has been possible to visit two towns the same day, and in two instances cases were disposed of in three. This work has involved preparation and drafting of opinions that the mere reporting of the individual case would not disclose. Three hundred and four complaints have been acted upon either by consultation in the office, or by investigation of the conditions as reported. In connection with this particular branch of the work, I would report that appeals from the orders of town health officers have not been as numerous as in some years, yet several have been taken that involved important questions, affecting the welfare of the community as well as the interest of the individual. By reference to the decisions in three cases, it will be shown that a local official does not always investigate as thoroughly as he should before issuing the order from which an appeal is taken. I have held hearings upon appeals in the towns where cases have arisen, or in this office, as the convenience of those interested might be best served. One appeal was from an order issued, condemning an ice pond as unfit for uses specified by statute; another was from an order to abate a nuisance in such a limited time that considerable financial loss was involved; several were from orders issued in cases where nuisances were caused by the improper use of fertilizer, and frequently an appeal is taken in cases where a local health officer has ordered the abatement of a nuisance, necessitating the changing of a drainage system that may have been in use for years, but owing to changed conditions becomes dangerous to public health. We seldom find an appeal taken, however, except in cases where the parties interested

desire to present their side of the case more fully than they had an opportunity to do with the town health officer. The number of appeals taken is very small in comparison with the number of orders issued. The decision of the health officer is usually final, and the enforcement of the order can be accomplished without arrest, prosecution or injunction.

In the beginning of our administration of the duties of a town health officer, we were frequently called upon to advise, in cases where an investigation disclosed the fact, that the complaint must have been actuated by motives other than to improve the sanitary conditions of a given locality. Gradually such cases have become less frequent until it is impossible to report, this year, only four. This change has been brought about by the positive stand taken by the town health officers in refusing to allow the position to be used by individuals to satisfy personal animosity toward a neighbor. In all cases submitted, the complaints, copies of orders issued and records of final termination of the case are on file in this office, and in several cases have been convenient for reference as showing action taken previously, where similar conditions existed.

Of the laws enacted by the General Assembly of 1901, providing for the duties of town health officers, that providing for the thorough inspection of public and private water supplies, and the reporting of typhoid cases, has increased the work of the office very materially. By an understanding in this connection between this department and the officials of several water companies, or the city officials, in cases where the water supply is owned and managed by the public, the law has been carried into operation with very satisfactory results.

Of course, this work is confined almost exclusively to the abatement of nuisances upon the banks of a reservoir or its tributaries leading into it, and the caring for the conditions surrounding a typhoid case, to avoid contamination. Several cases have arisen where it was necessary to arrest parties maintaining nuisances upon small streams that were sources of a water supply. At first it was considered by some as an infringement upon their rights of ownership, but the result of the judicious enforcement of the law for fourteen months has been to overcome this opposition and satisfy them that nothing is done except for the benefit of all concerned. It was hard for

owner to understand, why he should not be permitted to maintain his own fertilizer factory by leaving the carcasses of dead horses to decay, and the bones to become fit to spread upon the land the following spring on the banks of a stream, or in a lot that drained into the stream, as he had been doing for years. All town health officers report typhoid fever cases occurring in this jurisdiction to the water companies, receiving compensation agreed upon at a conference between representatives of the companies and the health officers. This coöperation has enabled prompt service and much better protection.

The enforcement of the law relating to vital statistics continues to require constant attention from this office. I have examined, since making the last report, the certificates of births, marriages and deaths, the records of registrars of vital statistics and the returns of burials in all but five towns in the county. It is my purpose to examine the records of each registrar once a year, at least, and in the larger towns and cities more frequent examinations are necessary. It is not often we find certificates returned, after the time provided by law, unless some explanation has been given. The physicians, without exception, are now complying with the law in this county, as it relates to the returning of birth certificates. I do not mean that mistakes do not occur, but the law has been complied with, in nearly every instance.

Only three cases have been called to our attention where clergymen have failed to return marriage licenses, but the question has been presented as to the right of a person not an ordained preacher to perform the marriage ceremony. A case was reported of one who officiated, a reader, so-called, in a Jewish synagogue. The registrar refused to accept the return, and reported the case to this office for investigation. The parties were advised that the ceremony was illegal, and they were married by the licensed Rabbi of the synagogue. An investigation of the actual standing of the party who performed the ceremony, which involved the examination of records in another state, was made. We found that he was not within the class described by the statute. A prosecution was brought, but upon a complete explanation of the facts it was not pressed, the party who performed the ceremony leaving the state. The laws of this state, that provide for those who may perform the

marriage ceremony, are peculiar to Connecticut, and many mistakes are made, because the person officiating comes from another state, where the provisions of the law differ materially. Uniform laws throughout the United States would be an improvement. The returns of the marriage licenses are more nearly correct, partly owing to the fact that data required by law is procured by the registrar.

Since the change made by the superintendent of vital statistics in the form of death certificates, I have found the records of deaths very much improved, and undertakers in this county are working conscientiously to make complete certificates. There are cases where it is impossible to get all the information required; for illustration, two children died of scarlet fever at Beacon Falls, their parents were Slavs, and no one in the neighborhood could talk with them. The bodies must be buried, and we have incomplete certificates of death. Such cases are exceptions, however, and as a rule the certificates show marked improvement.

The returns made by sextons have become a part of the statistical work. These returns are valuable to enable the registrar to find out the location of the body of a deceased person. Such returns are made from every cemetery in the county. In connection with this work we have examined nearly five thousand certificates, comparing the original with the records as copied by the registrar. The registrars in New Haven County are entitled to much credit for the efforts put forth by them to have the records of their office neatly and correctly done, also to secure prompt and complete returns from the physicians. I am informed that in some towns the registrars remind the physicians of the fact that the last day for making a return of their birth certificates has arrived; undoubtedly we should have reason to enforce the penalty for failure to comply with the law more frequently than it not for the work done in this way.

While the system of collecting and recording certificates in connection with the registration of vital statistics, has improved very much during the past ten years, the method of preserving the original certificates is in the towns, especially, very defective. It is impossible to find the original certificates in many of the towns in the county for more than ten years. The authorities, outside the cities, do not provide a proper place in which to keep them. It is frequently the case that a registrar is a

town clerk, and has a safe furnished by the town that will hold his record books, but there is no room for the births, marriage and death certificates, and they will be found tied in bundles and stowed away in the attic, or perhaps, in some drawer. In one of our largest cities filing boxes have been provided, but in case of fire there would be nothing to save the certificates from destruction. In another the certificates are filed in closets outside the regular vault, because there is not room for them inside. Of course, in later years, the copying of certificates has been more thoroughly done, but if a date happens to be entered wrong there is no means of correcting it except by reference to the original, and they should be carefully preserved. The town of Guilford has probably the best preserved records and certificates of any town in New Haven County, and a model vault in which they may be filed away. Here will be found original certificates beginning with the time the system was inaugurated. Of the cities in the county, Meriden gives us the best illustration of modern methods, all the certificates being filed away by years in a fire-proof vault. In towns where a new registrar is elected, and the office moved from one place to another, certificates are frequently lost or destroyed. It would be a great improvement if every office of a registrar of vital statistics were provided with a vault or safe large enough to file all the certificates received.

There is still a question with the boards of health in two cities in New Haven County as to the power of the county health officer to coöperate with them. The supervision of the doings of health officers in this county is limited to the town health officers and to the boards of health and city health officers with the exception of those referred to. We are always ready and willing to coöperate with all boards of health in our jurisdiction.

The system of quarantine and care of contagious disease will never be uniform in this or any other county in the State, until the city boards of health recognize the sanitary system, which the legislature must have intended to create, for the benefit of the citizens of this commonwealth, whether they were residents of a city or town. The cities that have voluntarily united with the health officials, in their efforts to have the law enforced uniformly and consistently, have in several instances either adopted the regulations as enforced by the town health officers, or amended their by-laws to conform to them as far as prac-

ticable. In the city of Meriden there has been a completion of the by-laws relating to public health. It was our privilege to assist in this work, having been requested to do so by the city health officials. In Ansonia the same work was completed last winter, but for some reason not known to the writer, a revision has not been adopted by the board of aldermen. In the city of Derby, the sanitary regulations as adopted by the health officers have been put in operation. We certainly look forward to the time when the city and town health officers will have equal powers, in every jurisdiction in the State, and all those holding official positions, whether as members of the board of health, or as city or town officers, will coöperate with each other to bring about a uniform enforcement of the law.

While the subject of quarantine is now generally understood by the public, and the town health officers usually succeed in enforcing the laws relating thereto, still, instances do occur where the individual does not appreciate the importance of the law, and it becomes necessary to prosecute for violations of the laws issued by the health officers. During an epidemic of smallpox that occurred in one of the cities during the year, the disease appeared in an adjoining town. The family, consisting of several persons, were placed under quarantine, and in order to enforce the law, it became necessary to employ guards to carry out the orders of the health officer. This was done by the joint action of the selectmen and the town health officer; general vaccination was ordered, the result being absolute control of the disease and no other cases appearing in the town. In connection with the preventing of cases of contagious disease, the accurate and prompt reporting of a case, to the health officer, by the attending physician is, of course, necessary. This report is not always made promptly, and in some cases the health officer is not notified. Frequently the health officer is informed of the fact that a contagious disease has occurred, by neighbors, who do not wish to have their children unnecessarily exposed to the contagion. A physician was prosecuted for failure to report a case of diphtheria attended by him. The case was finally terminated by the court imposing a fine with costs, and since that time no complaints have been received of the failure to report cases to the city health officer. Where strict quarantine is carried out, contagious diseases are controlled much more successfully than

those communities where the authorities are lax, and allow members of families in which a case occurs to go among the people in the neighborhood.

In the work of enforcing the laws relating to the practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery, more time has been taken than in any previous year. Three cases for violation of the law relating to the practice of medicine were brought, and one party was twice prosecuted for different offences within a period of three months. To successfully prosecute a case of this kind involves the getting together of evidence that is very difficult to obtain, as a person who is practicing without being registered informs his patients of the conditions, and they refuse to testify against him. Many complaints are received and investigations made, but frequently we find the alleged physician is only recommending, in his practice, a remedy sold under a copyright, and is thus protected from the operation of the law. There has been much work done among unregistered midwives. Several prosecutions have been brought and successfully tried. One persistent violator of the law was convicted, and we have found no trace of her practice since. Complaints of midwives come to us through local health officers, who receive information from parents, and during the past year many complaints have been made by those who have successfully passed examination and received a certificate of registration from your secretary. They find that their services are interfered with by so-called midwives, who have ignored the law and practice secretly among their own people. A single prosecution in a community usually stops the practice, and all who are able to do so prepare for the examination and become licensed midwives.

In enforcing the law relating to the sale of poisons we have employed agents who have made a special investigation among the druggists in the county. It was not because a large proportion of the druggists were not complying with the law, as to registering their sales, or labeling the package, but because complaint had been received of individual cases where the law was not complied with. We have visited personally many of the proprietors, and urged them to comply with the law in the future, under a warning, that if a second violation is detected they will be brought before the court. We could report many conditions as found that, I am sure, would receive the condem-

nation of your Honorable Board. The licensed pharmacist occupies a position in the community second to none in importance, and his business should be conducted in strict compliance with the law. The laws controlling the sale of poisons do not prevent dealers in hardware from selling paris green, which we believe is a serious mistake. Why should a druggist be required to register a sale of arsenic amounting to ten cents when his next-door neighbor, a hardware merchant, can sell paris green in quantities to suit his customers, without any caution whatever? The investigation as to the sale of poisons suggests the thought, that uniform record books should be furnished by the State Board of Health, or the Pharmacy Commission, to all druggists. The law requires such records to be filed with the town clerk when completed, but I know of no one such record in this county.

Since the last report was submitted, there have been many changes among the health officers in the county, made necessary by resignation and expiration of terms for which appointments were made four years ago. All changes have been reported to the Secretary of the State Board of Health as required by law. I think the health officers of New Haven County are better organized than ever before, and their work the past year shows a knowledge of their duties, familiarity with the sanitary laws, and an interest in its enforcement, equal to those in the other counties of the State.

We have attended the meetings of the county health officers during the year, and as secretary, kept a record of the proceedings, which are on file.

A daily record is kept of the work in the office which would give, more in detail, the result of the year, but in a report to your Honorable Board it is impossible to embody it as a whole.

Respectfully submitted,

CARLETON E. HOADLEY,

County Health Officer of New Haven County

REPORT OF NEW LONDON COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

In accord with the statute I herewith submit my annual report.

There has been an improvement in the returns of vital statistics over the year previous. Some of the physicians, particularly in New London, have a habit, it would seem, of collecting a number of birth certificates and leaving them with the registrar at any time that seems most convenient. I have called this practice to the attention of the physicians indulging in it in such a way that I feel confident it will not be continued. I think there is no desire or intent on the part of those upon whom the duty is cast to furnish this information to disregard the law, but the negligence comes rather from a failure to realize the importance of the information and the value in having the returns promptly made. No criminal prosecutions have yet been brought against persons guilty of breaches of the vital statistics law, but the delinquents will be prosecuted if they continue to fail in being prompt. There is a general observance of the law on the part of the registrars.

For a long time the city of New London had no health officer. The duties were ordinarily performed by a policeman, who was subject in a measure to the health committee of the Court of Common Council. There was apparently no uniform practice of quarantining or disinfection, nor a sanitary system which was to any degree effective. Section 2531 of the General Statutes, Rev. 1902, which provides for the appointment of a city health officer, had not been complied with by the authorities. From not having a "discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science" as health officer, New London next had two such officials. The Supreme Court determined who was the health officer and sustained the county health officer in making the appointment. There is now in New London a responsible sanitarian as health officer. This is something which has not existed before to my knowledge, and certainly not since 1893.

Consultations with health officers and opinions given them, and investigation of complaints with them, have formed a part of my routine duties during the year.

I have been called in consultation with the town health officer of two towns concerning the matter of sewage disposal. In the

village of Pawcatuck, in the town of Stonington, should be made for a sewerage system. Complaints of nuisance are frequent from that section and they will continue to be until the matter of building a system of sewers is taken up and carried through. In certain thickly-settled portions of East Lyme particularly during the summer, the method of sewage disposal exposes the well water to possible contaminating influences which may result in an epidemic of those diseases which are caused by such a condition. The health officers of both of these towns are alive to the dangers and take all precaution.

In the matter of licensing a fat-rendering establishment in the town of Groton, I advised the health officer to hold a public hearing, giving actual notice to all persons interested and to publish the time and place of the hearing in the newspaper circulated in the town. This was done and the subsequent results convinced me of the wisdom of the course.

Two criminal prosecutions have been brought for the purpose of making persons obey the town health officer's order. A conviction resulted in both cases and the nuisances were abated as ordered.

There have been no appeals taken to me during the year which could be recognized as such under the statute. A school district board appealed from the Norwich city health officer's order requiring the vaccination of school children before they could attend school, but the appeal was not taken within the statutory time and was, therefore, not considered by me.

In some towns there have been differences between the attending physician and the health officer as to the diagnosis of disease. In these cases I have always advised the health officer that it was his duty to accept the diagnosis of the attending physician and to post and placard and quarantine accordingly.

Few of the health officers have posted and published the vaccination regulation approved by your board as yet. In some of the manufacturing towns in the county there has been a general vaccination of the mill employees. There is no town in the county where the people have been vaccinated to any extent recently. There have been but three changes in health officers during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN W. HIGGINS,
County Health Officer of New London County

REPORT OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN:—Pursuant to Section 2520 of the General Statutes, Revision of 1902, I present herewith my annual report as county health officer for Fairfield County.

The change in the statute, making it the duty of the county health officer to report during the month of October instead of during the month of June, renders it necessary to cover in this report the sixteen months from June 1st, 1901 to October 1st, 1902.

There has been but one change in the town health officers in this county. The resignation of Dr. F. J. Wales of Monroe was reluctantly accepted, and Mr. Stephen B. Hayes of that town was appointed in his stead. All the other town health officers, whose terms have expired, have been reappointed.

Certain new laws and regulations have gone into effect during the period covered by this report; among them the statute requiring the approval of the State Board of Health of any regulation adopted by a town health officer before the same should become effective. The necessity of such approval of the existing regulation was made use of to bring about a general revision of these regulations, which resulted in their improvement in some respects where the experience of the town and county health officers for the past few years showed need of amendment. Among other changes, pulmonary tuberculosis was added to the list of diseases required to be reported to the local health officers. This received the approval of your Board and is now in force in all towns in this county. The reports made pursuant to it, however, are, I am convinced, not as numerous as they should be. The physicians are, however, making such reports more frequently than at first, and I believe that in the near future this disease will be reported quite as carefully as any other.

After the adoption of this regulation throughout the State, I took pains to call it to the attention of the cities where no such ordinance existed. In Bridgeport the medical society, at my suggestion, took the matter up and devoted several evenings to its discussion. A committee of that society was appointed, who made a very careful investigation of the ordi-

nances upon that subject in other cities in this State and where, and their workings, and reported a form of ordinance which they recommended. The society approved of the same and instructed the committee to bring the matter before the Board of Health and the Common Council and secure, if possible, the adoption of the ordinance. This resulted in the passage of such an ordinance, which is now in force. In a similar manner the matter was brought to the attention of the Danbury Medical Society, which appointed a committee for a like purpose. That committee still has the matter under consideration and has not yet reported. The other cities and boroughs in this State also have similar ordinances.

The new law relating to the form of death certificates has called for some attention. I sent to all the physicians and undertakers in the county a circular letter explaining its provisions, and so far as I have been able to examine the records of vital statistics, I believe the results are more satisfactory than they were under the old system.

Another regulation has been generally adopted throughout the county by the town health officers so recently that it has not yet received the approval of the State Board of Health. It requires the vaccination of school children before they shall be permitted to attend school. Since it was submitted to the State Board I have, at the request of that body, caused an inquiry to be made, through the town health officers, as to the proportion of school children already vaccinated. The results, which are yet incomplete, are rather surprising in some of the smaller towns. Bridgeport and Huntington are the only towns in the county, so far as I have learned, where the school board has required a certificate of vaccination, as they may under the present statute, before admitting a child to school. In the other towns the proportion of vaccinated children, including the cities of Danbury, Norwalk and South Norwalk, show that there were, at the time of the inquiry, 10,988 children in attendance, of whom only 5,162, or a little less than 47 per cent., were vaccinated.

The incorporation by the last legislature of the borough of Ridgefield raised some interesting questions of jurisdiction which were amicably solved by the joint appointment of a committee by the borough and myself, under Section 2531 of the General Statutes of 1902, of Dr. R. W. Lowe, the town health officer, as the representative of the borough.

During the period covered by this report, I have heard appeals from the action of town health officers in about the usual number of cases, none of which present any unusual features. The one of most importance was an appeal from the order of the town health officer of Norwalk, relative to a private sewer with which a number of dwellings were connected, discharging upon the mud-flats in East Norwalk. At low tide these flats were left bare and nuisance was claimed to result. I held several public hearings at which both sides were fully heard and the order of the health officer affirmed in the main.

I have brought criminal prosecutions in ten cases, and have investigated complaints in a considerable number of others. In all cases where prosecutions have been brought, compliance with the law has been obtained, and all those that have been pressed for trial have resulted in conviction. Complaint was made to me against a physician practicing without registration in Bridgeport. Pending the issuance of a warrant he departed from the jurisdiction and no further steps were taken. One midwife was successfully prosecuted in the town of Huntington and penalties were inflicted in three cases for violation of orders of town health officers. One prosecution for violation of quarantine is now pending.

I was called upon to prosecute for a violation of an ordinance in the borough of New Canaan and went there for that purpose. I found, however, upon investigation that the requirement of the borough charter as to publication of the ordinance had not been complied with. This defect was fatal and no prosecution was brought. The investigation resulted, however, in a proper publication of the ordinance.

Defective service of notice resulted similarly in South Norwalk, where I was asked to bring a prosecution by the city board of health.

Two cases of small pox in a thickly-settled part of the town of Norwalk, lying just outside the city, called for some time and attention from me. Several legal questions arose out of the conditions existing, among them a claim on the part of the occupants of the premises quarantined, for reimbursement for property necessarily destroyed in the fumigation and disinfection of the house. The patients afflicted with the disease were temporarily visiting Norwalk when they were taken ill. The

regular occupants of the house were removed to tents and the house used as an isolation hospital until their convalescence. Some articles of clothing were necessarily injured in the infection process, and claim was made upon the town for their value. The selectmen were advised that no legal liability existed and declined to pay the bill. Proceedings were threatened but none have as yet been brought.

An unusual problem was presented by a petition of a number of citizens of the town of Ridgefield to the town health officer of that town, requesting relief from a shortage of water supply. The water company, which supplies Ridgefield with water from artesian wells, was unable from that source to furnish sufficient water at certain times of the day during the dry season. The citizens who petitioned the health officer contended that the shortage was a menace to public health, and desired him to take steps for temporary relief by bringing about a connection with a small pond of good water a short distance from the pump station of the water company. The health officer called upon the company to advise him as to his powers and duties in the premises. I was compelled to advise him that the steps which the petitioners asked him to take would be in excess of his jurisdiction. The shortage was of but a brief duration and the supply was soon sufficient.

There has been one meeting of the town health officers of this county held at Bridgeport, which was well attended and productive of good results. Its deliberations showed that the standard of interest in the work was being kept up, and other evidence, convinced me that the standard of efficiency among the town health officers in this county is higher than has been at any time previous.

The town of Greenwich during the past year, through the munificence of one of its citizens, has been supplied with the most complete and modern isolation plant which exists in the State, if not in the country. A considerable tract of land at some distance from any residences, has been secured and there have been erected four buildings; one a dwelling house for the keeper, and three separate and distinct isolation hospitals. These buildings are of stone, and when completed will be equipped with all the most modern sanitary appliances. It is the purpose to devote one to the reception of scarlet fever

one to diphtheria cases, and one to cases of small pox, should such exist.

I know of nothing in the county which marks greater advance in sanitary matters than the erection of this complete and modern isolation hospital. A similar step, although of less importance, has been taken in Bridgeport by a considerable enlargement and modernizing of the isolation hospital in that city. Bridgeport is able now, with a considerable degree of efficiency, to take care of such cases of contagious diseases as may be incapable of proper isolation in the homes of the patients. This has only been partially true up to the present time, as the isolation plant has been insufficient in size and incomplete in its appointments. While there is still room for improvement, a considerable step in advance has been taken. I may with propriety repeat my convictions, as expressed in previous reports, that every town of any considerable size would find it advantageous, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but from the standpoint of economy as well, if they were supplied with a modern, commodious, well-kept isolation hospital.

Considerable time has necessarily been devoted to routine matters, such as have been described in previous reports, and necessarily recur year after year. I need not occupy the space necessary to enumerate them.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE E. HILL,

County Health Officer.

REPORT OF WINDHAM COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the State Board of Health:

The work of the past year was greatly increased by the existence of many cases of small pox in the county. Troublesome situations, the control of which was naturally attended with great solicitude, developed several times. Questions involving the quarantine of those who had been exposed to small pox, as well as those already affected with the disease, arose and called for a good deal of anxious and careful deliberation. Other

problems, which of necessity must arise during an outbreak of small pox, presented themselves,—such as the most effective methods of securing protection by vaccination, etc.

The local authorities coöperated with the efforts of the health officers, and wherever the disease appeared prompt and effective methods of repression were adopted. The State Board of Health was freely called upon for advice and assistance, and proved of inestimable benefit in emergencies which arose. The county health officer rendered such service as he could.

To the working together of all the officials may well be attributed the success which attended the measures adopted to protect our communities.

During the year complaints were made to me that the Medical Practice Act was being repeatedly violated by a resident of this county, who was making a specialty of treating cancers. After consultation with the state's attorney, a criminal prosecution was instituted against the alleged offender. The accused was committed over to the Superior Court, but at the trial there in September, 1902, the jury acquitted him.

To the State's attorney, as well as to myself, it seems probable that though the claim of the accused that the patient had been entirely cured weighed with the jury rather more strongly than the claim of the prosecution that the cure had been illegally effected.

The old corps of town health officers remain, except in the towns of Thompson, Brooklyn and Plainfield, where reductions of efficient officers made it necessary to fill the vacancies with new men.

I have given considerable attention to vital statistics. There have been occasional lapses on the part of physicians in making returns, but they were few in number, and almost always consisted of delays in making returns rather than of defects in the certificates themselves.

The work of correspondence and consultations was larger in volume than in any previous year. This doubtless resulted from the small pox epidemic and the allied matter of vaccination. At the same time the longer the present health system continues in force and the more efficient it becomes, the greater is the amount of work devolving on the county health officer.

I acknowledge my obligations to the Secretary of the State Board of Health, who, on several occasions, during the past

of our small pox epidemic, came to our county at the instance of the town authorities and myself, and gave us timely and almost indispensable help.

I am very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. KING,

County Health Officer for Windham County.

January 6, 1903.

REPORT OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

The following report of my doings as county health officer for Litchfield County is for the period extending from June 1st, 1901 to October 1st, 1902.

During that time three new health officers have been appointed, viz.: Dr. John W. Ives, health officer of Cornwall, in place of Dr. W. M. Curtiss, removed to Bristol; L. W. Whittlesey, Esq., health officer of Morris, to succeed Mr. H. C. Alvord, resigned, and Dr. R. G. Hassard, health officer of Thomaston, in place of Dr. T. St. John, resigned. All of the other health officers (except Dr. E. L. Smith, who is holding over as health officer of Bethlehem) have been reappointed upon expiration of their respective terms.

As has been said in former reports to your Honorable Board, the work of the county health officer includes a vast amount of detail covering the different towns, the work of one town being so similar to that of another in many respects and such a constant repetition, as to render an itemized statement impracticable and useless, at this time.

It consists of numerous consultations with health officers and others concerning matters relating to public health, advice to and coöperation with health officers in the abatement of nuisances and disposition of perplexing questions constantly arising with the local health officer, searching for, noting, and securing, as far as possible, correction of errors which constantly occur in the records of vital statistics, returns of physicians, clergymen, undertakers and sextons, acting upon the accounts of the various health officers, etc.

While upon examination of vital statistics and register records, I find steady improvement, yet new errors constantly creep in; important omissions, wrong dates, returns unduly etc., are found necessitating many letters to physicians, clergymen, undertakers, sextons and others, responsible for said errors in the effort to secure as complete and correct returns as possible. Marriages are occasionally recorded as of the date of issuing the license; burials are frequently reported as of the date of death; removal permits are sometimes returned by the sexton without the endorsement required by law. While omissions are few compared with the total returns, it is the less important that they be corrected when possible. The errors are diminishing in number and yet they occasionally occur. In some instances the registrars receive most returns from the physicians, sextons and undertakers, no matter how imperfect, but most of them are conscientious and careful and insist upon proper returns being made to their offices, and such returns are received are equally thorough and efficient in the keeping of their own records.

August 1st, 1901, the new law went into effect requiring the undertaker to join with the physician in making certificate of death occurring after that date. I personally called the attention of every registrar, physician and undertaker in this county to the new law and the necessity for its strict observance. So far as my examination has extended very few errors in this respect have been found. Registrars have been instructed that burial permits must not be issued until a proper death certificate has been filed. All physicians have been asked to make returns in ink; a few have heretofore been careless about this. Occasionally a marriage certificate will be found with nothing thereon to indicate that the person performing the marriage was duly qualified. Such omissions are corrected whenever possible. Instances have been found of physicians, who have duly passed the required examination, practicing without the requisite license on record as required by law, in ignorance of such requirements. Such matters have been easily and properly remedied, but the same research which discloses, to ultimate prosecution, the illegal practitioner.

There has been one general meeting of the health officers of Canaan, at which matters of interest were discussed with reference to all present.

It has been the policy in this county, as heretofore, for the health officer of each town to secure personal knowledge of the sanitary condition of all school buildings and premises in his town during the summer months and require before the opening of the fall term such cleansing or changes as were necessary for the health of the scholars soon to assemble there.

In September, 1901, health regulations, from 1 to 28 inclusive, as generally adopted throughout the State with the approval of the State Board of Health, were adopted in every town and borough in this county. In several instances, upon the request of local health officers, I have given my approval for the sending, by the local officer, for examination by the State Board of Health, of samples of water from wells and other water supply, which it was feared had become dangerous to health.

The existence of a shallow cesspool located in the main street of Falls Village in the town of Canaan, with which was connected every modern convenience from the adjoining house, and which overflowed and ran along the street making a most offensive odor, was reported to me by the local health officer, with a request for advice as to the best method of disposing of the nuisance. I visited the place with the local health officer and found that every time the closet was flushed the contents of the cesspool arose to the surface and overflowed. Upon consultation with him and the occupant of the building we secured a promise for the early removal of the nuisance.

In January last, cards upon which were printed regulation No. 5, pertaining to duties of superintendents, teachers, etc., concerning contagious diseases, were distributed, so that one might be tacked up in each school room and the teacher have constantly before her the text of said regulation and the necessity of compliance therewith in the interests of the health of her scholars.

I have endeavored to secure regular and prompt monthly reports from all health officers for the State Board of Health, and compliance with the law as to annual reports, and the printing thereof with the reports of the selectmen, thus enabling all to know of any important matters upon which action has been taken by the local health officer.

Fortunately for the towns of Litchfield County, the epidemic of small pox from which so many towns suffered in this State

only developed three cases within our borders, one in Thornton in March last, and two in Watertown in April,—all three of which cases by careful supervision were prevented from spreading further. In this matter no expense was spared to crush the disease.

The boards of education in a number of towns took prompt action to secure the early vaccination of all children attending school, thus greatly assisting in the protection of their towns in lessening the work of the health officer in the event of disease being found in their midst. In one instance, upon request, I advised the local health officer of his authority under the law to order general vaccination at the expense of the town, advising, however, harmonious action with the other town officials where possible.

In the early fall of 1901, it came to my attention that Joseph Robinson, who resided in Massachusetts, was in the general practice of medicine in the town of Cornwall and had been for some time, though never having been licensed in accordance with the law. He was arrested, waived examination and was bound over to the Superior Court. Shortly thereafter he took the regular examination, passed, and was duly licensed and his case was nolleed by the State's attorney upon terms.

In September, 1901, Joseph D. Ryan, an undertaker in Sharon, was prosecuted for burying a body without a permit. As the minimum penalty was ten dollars, and beyond the jurisdiction of the justice, he was bound over to the Superior Court and allowed to settle upon payment of ten dollars and costs.

In May complaint was made by the health officer in Roxbury that certain Italian families, who had been quarantined on account of the existence of several cases of diphtheria, were not obeying the quarantine. He was advised to make the quarantine more rigid and notify the parties that further disobedience thereof would result in prosecution. The desired compliance was only in part secured, and upon further notice of violation I advised that a guard be placed in charge of the infected parties and obedience to the health officer's orders enforced. Louis Angelo DeForce, Patsy DeFabia, Louis DeFabia and Michael DeFabia were arrested charged with violation of the quarantine, found guilty and fined seven, five, five and three dollars respectively, and the costs in each case. As the pen-

mounted to about sixty dollars, it is to be hoped that the lesson salutary.

A serious epidemic of diphtheria broke out in August in the town of New Hartford and was again prevalent in September. An effort was put forth for the control and eradication of the disease with final success.

During the summer of 1902, owing to the threatened recurrence of small pox, it was thought wise by many health officers to adopt a regulation requiring that all children attending school should be vaccinated. It was hoped that this might be completed during the warm weather and before the opening of the schools. Such a regulation has been partially adopted in every town in this county, but none had been fully completed September 30th, the date upon which this report closes; some will be in force in the near future. In other towns, should an outbreak of small pox render it advisable, the regulation can be rendered immediately effective.

There has been no appeal to the county health officer during the period covered by this report. This I consider emphasizes strongly the good work that is being done by the health officers in this county.

On one or two instances it became necessary for the health officer to insist upon proper accommodations being provided for pupils, before the district authorities would consent to take any effective action.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. ETHERIDGE,

County Health Officer.

J. PEARNE, ESQ., *County Health Officer of Middlesex County.*

[No report.]

REPORT OF TOLLAND COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER.

To the Honorable State Board of Health:

I respectfully submit to your honorable Board a report of doings as county health officer for Tolland County during past year.

There has been only one change of health officers during year: Robert H. Fiske, Esq., of Stafford Springs, resigned borough health officer and Amos N. Nichols, Esq., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

During the year 1901, 303 cases of infectious diseases reported, against 549 the year before. The reduction chiefly in the number of cases of measles and whooping cough. There was a very bad epidemic of diphtheria in Stafford Springs in December and January. The disease got a start on the failure of the attending physician to recognize the first case and many were exposed. I am also inclined to think that earlier cases were released from quarantine too soon and the epidemic was continued in that way. Later, cultures were taken in every case, and no one released from quarantine until all signs of the disease had disappeared.

Although small pox has been prevalent in adjoining counties there has been none in this county with the exception of a few cases in Union. Both were in the same house and one was a child. There were a number of woodchoppers and teamsters living in the house and they were allowed to work in the woods without guard to prevent their coming in contact with others. No cases arose among them or elsewhere.

The health rules were revised last year throughout the county except in the city of Rockville. I have advised the adoption of more up-to-date rules there, but as yet the Common Council has failed to act in the matter, although the health officer has submitted an excellent set of rules for their adoption. I am hoping they will soon get into line.

I have been requested by the town health officers in a number of instances to visit with them places where nuisances exist to advise them as to their duty in the matter. One was the case of a slaughter house situated on the bank of an ice pond where blood and much of the other refuse going into the pond. The health officer ordered the abandonment of the slaughter house. The owners called on me and remonstrated, but did not agree.

er case was where a sawmill dumped its sawdust into a
used for drinking and ice. I requested that other disposi-
e made of the sawdust, which was done.

ave brought only one prosecution. A man drowned some
es in a lake which was used to supply drinking water. He
onvicted and fined.

e doctor failed to report a case of diphtheria to the health
, but on investigation I found that the patient lived very
he town line and that the doctor had reported it to the
officer in the adjoining town supposing it was in that

ave had two complaints of people leaving quarantined
s. In one case a man left the house in Union where the
pox occurred and went to Massachusetts. I notified the
rities there and would have prosecuted him but he never
back.

e other was in Stafford Springs, a man leaving a house
was quarantined on account of diphtheria. I saw him
e said he only went out for a walk and did not go near
e. I warned him not to go out again and he obeyed.

ave attended a number of meetings of the county health
s and have written many letters and had a large number
sultations with town health officers and others.

vital statistics of the county are in good shape.* Returns
generally made promptly and records are carefully kept.
and marriage returns are generally excellent, but in my
n the new form of death certificate is a step in the wrong
ion. It makes all kinds of trouble to get a certificate from
eople and as yet the returns by the undertakers are not as
t as those formerly made by the physicians. I find nearly
cent. where the age does not agree with the date of birth.
especially troublesome in this county, where in a great
er of cases no undertaker is employed.

e town health officers of the county all take an interest in
work and do everything in their power to improve the
ry condition of their towns and to prevent disease. In
cases public sentiment is with them.

EDWARD M. YEOMANS,

County Health Officer.

OTE.—Tolland is the banner county in the State for prompt and
te returns.

C. A. L.



ANNUAL REPORTS
OF
THE HEALTH OF TOWNS
BY THE
LOCAL HEALTH OFFICERS



HEALTH OF TOWNS.

Following circular was sent to every health officer in the suggesting a uniformity of method in the preparation of annual reports:

.....
Health Officer of.....

Whereas you are required by law to make an annual report to the Board of Health of your doings through the year, it is respectfully requested that in addition to a statement of your official work, you furnish such information as you can, on each of the subjects mentioned

for the sake of uniformity and to assist in the utilization of these reports, will you kindly write on each topic in the order in which they are presented?

Also requested that the reports be written in narrative style, rather than mere direct replies to questions.

Particulars are specially requested in respect to the origin of primary cases of contagious or infectious diseases and of their mode of transmission to secondary cases, when detected.

When epidemics have occurred, describe their extent and type, whether mild or virulent. Also give the methods adopted to restrict their spread. The following subjects are respectfully suggested to be mentioned in your report. And to facilitate the compilation and editing, please give the same order.

QUESTIONS:
1. What diseases have occurred? Name them, such as, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Small Pox. Also, when they occur, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Cholera, Hydrophobia, Leprosy, or any other rare or strange disorder.

2. What efforts are being made in your town to restrict the prevalence of Pulmonary Consumption? If any cases of Tuberculosis acquired from tuberculous milk have occurred to your knowledge, please report full particulars.

3. Has an excessive death-rate has occurred from any cause, has any investigation been made? With what result?

QUESTIONS:
4. What is the number of complaints? Number abated? Number abated without complaint?

TOPICS:
5. Methods of Garbage Disposal and results; Methods of Sewage Disposal and results. Any improvement on past years.
6. Provision, if any, for the care of Contagious Cases.
7. Present condition of the School Houses.
8. Present condition of other Public Buildings.
9. Water Supply.

ICE PONDS:

Number examined?

Number condemned?

Number put in proper condition as result of your order.

MILK:

Do any of the dairymen in your town take any precautions, beyond customary practice of the past, to protect the purity of their milk?

If so, please specify in what particulars?

(a) As to methods of milking.

(b) As to immediate cooling and care of the milk.

(c) As to ventilation and cleanliness of stables and health of cows.

(d) As to cleanliness of the utensils used.

If you have no personal knowledge of the above particulars, will you please so state. The importance of pure milk justifies these inquiries.

Public works of sanitary influence undertaken during the year, such as Sewers, Drainage, Public Water Supply, Public Parks, etc.

Anything in addition to the above, of sanitary interest, will be acceptable and welcome.

In behalf of the State Board of Health.

Very respectfully,

C. A. LINDSLEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The city, borough and town health officers have complied more fully with the requirements of the law than ever before. From the 168 towns 154 reports have been received. Of the 18 cities all but one have been returned. Of the 2 boroughs all have been received.

If they were all published in full they would fill a large volume. There would also be a great deal of unnecessary repetition of facts common to most of the towns and cities. Hence only extracts relating chiefly to the prevailing diseases, to the special conditions mentioned, concerning the sanitary state of the place, whether better or worse than before, and special statements respecting the water, milk or ice supply, improvements or marked defects, relating to sewage disposal, hospitals, public parks, school houses, good roads, etc. The full reports of the reports are more fully printed because they enlarge upon some sanitary question in an instructive and profitable way.

While extracts only are published, the full reports are preserved for future reference if desired.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS RECEIVED IN
ANSWER TO THE PRECEDING CIRCULAR.

ANDOVER—SAMUEL L. FRENCH, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There have been but two cases of contagious diseases. One of measles and scarlet fever. Other conditions same as last year.

There had a few cases of chicken pox.

ASHFORD—DR. FRANK B. CONVERSE, *Health Officer*.

Several cases of diphtheria; one typical case of small pox, contracted from a neighbor who was said to have the itch.

AVON—DR. JOHN L. NORTH, *Health Officer*.

There had only a few cases of measles and scarlet fever of a mild type, and only one case of diphtheria.

BARKHAMSTED—HUBERT B. CASE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

One case of typhoid fever. No other contagious diseases reported.

BELMONT FALLS—NELSON R. ALLEN, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Scarlet fever—In January, February and March, eight cases reported. Other conditions unchanged.

BERLIN—DR. ROBT. E. ENSIGN, *Health Officer*.

Several new cases of measles. Scarlet fever fifteen reported, but does not number them all, as I think some cases were so mild that they were not confined. One case of typhoid fever, one of small pox and probably one other, that communicated the disease to the known cases. Three cases of tuberculosis.

BOROUGH OF BETHEL—DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

The borough of Bethel has reported a very small number of contagious diseases, to wit: Scarlet fever one; diphtheria six; typhoid fever three.

Nuisances—Quite a number have been reported.

The water supply, from reservoir, of very pure quality think no town or borough has better, if as good.

TOWN OF BETHEL—DR. A. E. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported of contagious diseases (outside borough): Diphtheria three; typhoid fever two, originally known. Of nuisances quite a number.

The people of our town are more and more interested in the sanitary condition of the town, and that is a great aid to the health officer in the discharge of his official duties.

BETHANY—SAMUEL G. DAVIDSON, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

But one case of scarlet fever reported during the year.

BETHLEHEM—DR. E. L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

No contagious cases have been reported and no nuisance complaints received.

BLOOMFIELD—DR. OLIVER K. ISHAM, *Health Officer*.

The health of the town during the year has been uniformly good. The health laws have been observed; the general health of the people has been improving. Small pox has not made appearance; many have been vaccinated, but this subject still requires further attention.

Scarlet fever and typhoid fever have been nearly absent. Malaria has affected quite a number of families. Rheumatism has been unusually prevalent.

BOLTON—DR. CHARLES F. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

The general health has been good.

Scarlet fever—But one case. Much care was taken to prevent its spread.

Typhoid fever—One imported case (no secondary cases) fatal. No other cases of infectious disease.

Considerable attention has been given to vaccination, which is a matter of the highest importance, and calls for the constant attention and care of every family in the town for sanitary

as for financial reasons—until every one has been vacci-

BOZRAH—DR. NATHAN JOHNSON, *Health Officer*.

the case of membranous croup and one of pulmonary con-
tion, both fatal, were all reported.

the winter and spring mumps were prevalent in various
ns of the town, as well as grippe.

en pulmonary consumption occurs the families are in-
ed as to the destruction of the sputa, and after death or
al of the patient the rooms occupied by the patient and
othing used are thoroughly disinfected.

pections are made from time to time in the thickly popu-
sections with a view of correcting any existing unsanitary
ions.

BRANFORD—DR. C. W. GAYLORD, *Health Officer*.

have been visited by two extensive epidemics—one of
es, the other whooping cough—covering very generally
entral portion of the town; very few children not ren-
immune by a previous attack, escaped.

asles made its first appearance in January—ten cases; all
ne pupil in primary room in Center School were taken with
isease within twenty-four hours, January 23-24. These
all strictly quarantined and the room in which they all
l school was thoroughly disinfected, hoping by this means
event a general epidemic, but the exposure of children in
l had been very general and in two weeks time a very
number of additional cases were reported. During the
r and early spring measles were reported in over one
red families, there being probably over 350 cases. The
ry case, from which this serious epidemic arose, was
d to a child who, having contracted the disease in New
n, was allowed to be transported to school while still in
gious stage. This case was not reported by parents as
aw requires—had it been, this epidemic might not have
red.

is, together with the simultaneous epidemic of whooping
n, which was about as extensive, and the additional preva-

lence of mumps, interfered very seriously with the work of the schools, practically closing several of the lower rooms. The type of disease, in general, was in both cases mild, but notwithstanding this the death-rate was large—fourteen being directly due to the two diseases with their immediate complications, and several other deaths undoubtedly may be traced to these diseases as their primary cause. The public is too apt to look upon these diseases as a necessary experience of childhood, and give them but scant attention, whereas there are a few diseases of childhood at this time more to be dreaded than those which are responsible for more deaths; especially is this true of whooping cough.

Eleven cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year, occurring in nine different families. They were, with a few exceptions, single isolated cases and source of contagion was not known. The two exceptions were where a mother contracted the disease while caring for her child, and a maid in another family contracted it through washing clothing not thoroughly disinfected. With this exception there were no secondary cases, although in several instances there were from one to three other children in the family liable to the disease.

Four cases of diphtheria and two of membranous croup occurred in six different families. These, as well as all cases of scarlet fever, were immediately and strictly quarantined, and after convalescence the rooms, and in most cases the whole house, thoroughly disinfected, thus checking any further development of the disease. There were no deaths from either scarlet fever or diphtheria.

Four cases of typhoid fever have been reported.

Small pox, which has been so prevalent throughout the State and country during the past two years, has not, as yet, made its appearance among us. The coming winter season, however, is very likely to see a more extensive spread of the disease in this vicinity than heretofore, and it behooves all persons unprotected by vaccination to be vaccinated at once, not only for their own protection, but for the protection and general welfare of the community.

It certainly is a duty each individual owes to the community at large to secure such protection, and as certainly a duty the community owes to the individual to insist upon the protection.

nation secures. Some two years ago I secured a census of school children with reference to contagious diseases. This showed, among other things, that out of 903 children from the reports were secured 637 had never been vaccinated. The alarming condition shown to exist by this report caused the school board, in the spring of 1901, to pass a resolution to the effect that all unvaccinated children should be vaccinated before being allowed to return to school the following September. This action of the school board resulted in the vaccination of about 350 children before the opening of the school year, and had the board not allowed its very praiseworthy action to become a dead letter we would to-day have been a much better protected community as far as danger from small pox is concerned, than we are now. There are to-day about 310 unvaccinated children in our schools.

Twenty-five complaints of existence of nuisances were received during the year, and after inspection all but two were found justified and were abated. With two exceptions only, these complaints were in reference to garbage and sewage disposal, sink drains, and contamination of wells. Sink drains connected with cesspools void of trap or ventilation of any kind were frequently met with. With the exception of organized nuisances among the summer residents of Pine Orchard and Beach, where garbage is daily collected and where sanitary conditions are well looked after, there is no organized garbage collection. Garbage is merely buried, burned, or fed to pigs and animals. Sewage disposal is mainly by cesspools and seepage drainage; no improvement on methods of recent years, more care is taken and in some respects the general condition is better than a few years ago.

Special attention has been given by the proper officials to school buildings and grounds during the summer vacation. Inspection shows them to be in very satisfactory sanitary condition. Other public buildings are in fairly good sanitary condition, except possibly in the matter of ventilation. In this respect both schools and public buildings are sadly deficient. The water supply of Branford is procured, as for some years past, partially from wells and cisterns, but mainly from public supply furnished by Branford Water Co. The average of recent chemical analyses places this among the purest of

water supplies in the State. The company have this year purchased additional property bordering on its course and are taking all reasonable precautions to protect it from contamination. Six ponds from which ice is cut for public supply were inspected in the late fall and all found free from probable sources of contamination, and the ice should be safe for future use.

No public work of sanitary bearing has been undertaken aside from plans for continued extension of water supply.

The work on village green or park has been continued during the year under supervision of the Village Improvement Society. The possibilities of this work in adding to the beauty and attractiveness, not only of the public park, but of the town at large, are very great, and it is earnestly hoped that the work so well begun will meet with such public approval and support as to justify efforts in this direction on a larger scale in the near future. During the year your health officer attended all meetings of county health officers, three in number, and one with the State Board of Health. At all meetings sanitary matters of importance to the general public were freely discussed.

BRIDGEPORT—DR. E. A. McLELLAN, *Health Officer*

Diphtheria and croup—number of cases reported 101, deaths, 23; scarlet fever—number of cases, 263, deaths, 17; typhoid fever—65 cases reported, 14 deaths; measles—66 cases reported, 3 deaths; small pox—3 cases reported, no deaths.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis numbered 130—over one-tenth of the total mortality. Physicians of the city are required by a city ordinance to report cases of pulmonary tuberculosis to the health office.

Cards forbidding spitting are furnished by this department and have been posted in public halls, buildings, etc.

Nuisances—From 100 to 200 complaints are received monthly by this department. In April a sanitary inspector was added to the force of the department, and a regular inspection of yards in the city is maintained. This has improved conditions generally. The garbage of the city is collected by contract and disposed of by burning at the city crematory. From a sanitary standpoint this method is satisfactory.

Isolation hospital—This has been enlarged and greatly improved during the past year.

School houses—These are constructed under the care and direction of the city building inspector.

The Board of Health has issued a circular printed for distribution among the teachers of the city schools, relating to personal and school sanitation.

It is the opinion of health boards and sanitarians of to-day that the elementary laws of hygiene should receive the same attention as reading, writing and arithmetic. Cleanliness, decency, refinement and manners, like good health, are dependent upon personal hygiene.

First—Teach the children that it is offensive and unnecessary to spit.

Second—That the saliva or secretions from the nose or throat, even in the case of a healthy person, may contain germs capable of propagating disease.

Third—Discourage that most unsanitary habit of using a common drinking cup.

Fourth—Teach the children that the mouth was not intended as a receptacle for pens, pencils or other foreign substances, as such practice is dangerous and disease may be contracted in this way.

Fifth—Each child should have its own working materials.

Sixth—Teach the children to keep their books clean. Do not permit them to turn leaves with fingers moistened with saliva or to put the pencil in the mouth when writing.

Seventh—Teach the children to exercise consideration for others when coughing or sneezing by turning the head aside, as the germs of diphtheria or tuberculosis may be transmitted in this way.

Eighth—Teach the children that frequent washing of the face and hands is necessary not only for cleanliness but for the prevention of disease.

The water and milk supplies for the city are ample and satisfactory.

Another large company in the city has constructed a plant for the manufacture of ice, and this method seems desirable.

BRIDGEWATER—DR. GEORGE H. WRIGHT, *Health Officer*.

No case of contagious disease has been reported to the health officer in more than two years.

During the spring there occurred a small epidemic of a gastro-intestinal disorder in the southern part of the town. The cause of this was not discovered, as those affected lived in scattered houses, and had no common source of water or food supply. Two-thirds of the cases were school children. All cases terminated favorably after a sharp but brief illness.

Pulmonary consumption has never been prevalent here. Other conditions as in former reports.

BRISTOL—DR. H. D. BRENNAN, *Health Officer*.

A short epidemic of small pox, which was kept well controlled and under control from the start.

There were several cases of measles at different times; none were fatal.

An epidemic of scarlet fever in the fall and early winter was a mild type with no deaths.

A few cases of diphtheria and croup.

But very little whooping cough, fortunately of a mild type.

Never has there been so little typhoid fever.

Small pox was the most troublesome of all the contagious diseases with which we had to contend during the year; fortunately, by the most strict quarantining and thorough disinfecting were successful in stamping it out in comparatively short time.

December 2, 1901, Dr. Beach reported a case of small pox in a boarding house on Valley street. The patient was a young man that was exposed in Boston, Mass., as we learned later he came straight to Bristol, saying nothing of his recent exposure in Boston till after the diagnosis of the disease was made. Mr. Lindsley, Secretary of the State Board of Health, was at once notified and under his instructions the other boarders were vaccinated and allowed to leave the house, all of whom in due season came down with the disease, exposing others, but owing to the recent exposure were carefully watched and isolated as soon as the first symptom appeared and were kept so till taken to the pest house, which was prepared as soon as it was known.

we had more than one case to deal with. About the time the first case appeared one of our townsmen took a trip to New York City and came back on the boat, and in two weeks after was taken sick with small pox, exposed over twenty persons, but fortunately only one was unhappy enough to contract the disease. All were strictly quarantined and a watch kept on them night and day to prevent any possible further spread of the disease.

All patients were removed to the emergency hospital at night and in a closed hack to prevent any possible spread of the disease in transporting them from their homes to the hospital.

The garbage is carried to the public dumping ground.

The borough is well supplied with sewers, which were put in seven years ago, and empty into beds built for the purpose of receiving the sewerage and enlarged from time to time as is necessary to accommodate the ever-increasing flow to them. The beds are situated in the southwestern part of the town and well away from any houses. So far they have given the best possible results.

The only public provision made for the care of contagious diseases undertaken during the past year was the emergency hospital, for the care of small pox patients which we had to deal with last winter.

All the school houses have been thoroughly fumigated and renovated and put in the best possible condition.

All the public buildings in town are in good sanitary condition and are kept so.

The town is supplied with water through a system of pipes which get their supply of water from reservoirs situated among the hills in the northwestern part of the town and fed by springs and small rivers from the adjacent hills.

There are four ice ponds in town, all of which have been examined and found to be in good sanitary condition.

All the milkmen have large tanks of water to place their milk cans in to cool the milk as soon as possible, and as we have never been able to trace any disease to the milk supply trust to the honesty of the dealers to furnish us with pure milk.

The sewer system has been extended on several streets, and we are now extending it to Stewart and Woodland streets, which will relieve the residents of those streets of all cesspools and surface drainage.

The water company have extended their system to Fore where it will be remembered we had a severe epidemic of ty fever in 1900 from contaminated water.

This was a much wanted improvement and much appreciated by all who live in the vicinity of the new water line.

BROOKFIELD—DR. J. F. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Never before has the town been so free from infectious diseases. One case of scarlet fever and one of pulmonary tuberculosis completes the list.

BROOKLYN—H. H. GREEN, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There have been nine cases of scarlet fever; one of diphtheria; four of whooping cough; one of typhoid fever and two cases of small pox.

There are two cases now, both strictly guarded, and the children as far as possible have been vaccinated.

CANAAN—DR. FRANCIS S. SKIFF, *Health Officer*.

Only a few cases of contagious diseases reported.

Malaria has manifested itself in various forms to a greater extent than any previous season for many years.

Also a few cases of la grippe during the winter and spring.

CANTERBURY—DR. JOHN O. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

One case of diphtheria was reported and six cases of measles. No other contagious diseases occurred.

Only one case of pulmonary consumption in town.

CHAPLIN—FRANK C. LUMMIS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

One case of diphtheria only has been reported.

CHATHAM—DR. GEORGE NEWTON LAWSON, *Health Officer*.

The following diseases have been reported: Scarlet fever one; diphtheria two; measles one; typhoid fever two; whooping cough two; consumption four.

CHESHIRE—DR. GEO. E. MEYERS, *Health Officer*.

We have had twenty-two cases of measles, ten of whooping cough and one of typhoid fever. That includes all of the contagious diseases to my knowledge.

CHESTER—DR. S. W. TURNER, *Health Officer*.

The year has been one of general health.

Three cases of measles were reported and six of scarlet fever.

Printed notices were used and due precautions enforced.

In August one case of typhoid, from a lady just from Chicago.

Only one case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

There has been marked improvement in the disposal of garbage and in street cleaning.

CLINTON—DR. H. S. REYNOLDS, *Health Officer*.

Measles, eight cases, origin unknown; whooping cough three cases. Other conditions as in last report.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER—DR. RAYMOND R. GANDY, *Health Officer*.

Of measles, two cases, both in one family. Origin unknown.

There were two cases of scarlet fever. Diphtheria made its appearance; two cases being in one family, contracted in New York.

During the year three ice ponds have been examined.

Relative to the milk supply, there has been a great improvement. Colchester has become an important milk collecting center. The milk companies, realizing the economy of proper care of milk, have erected a plant for the purpose of purifying the product before shipping to neighboring cities. By this process the milk which leaves Colchester is in a far better condition than that of a year ago.

COLEBROOK—HERBERT L. CULVER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

During the past year Colebrook has been free from contagious diseases.

Do not think there is one case of pulmonary consumption in town.

Not one complaint of any kind has been received. Everything is sanitary in Colebrook.

COLUMBIA—WM. H. YEOMANS, Esq., *Health Officer*.

This town has, for another year, been very nearly free from infectious diseases.

During the past year only one case of typhoid fever has been reported.

It is noted that consumption has greatly decreased in town during the last forty or fifty years.

Public buildings, water and ice supplies are all right.

More care is given to protect the purity of milk than before.

Vaccination has been practiced to a large extent and none of small pox has occurred in town.

CORNWALL—DR. JOHN W. IVES, *Health Officer*.

Typhoid fever, one case, the origin not traceable. The patient was duly cared for.

Cerebro-spinal fever, one case.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is much better in most cases, than it was last year. The sanitary condition of public buildings is not very good.

But few of the dairymen take any precautions beyond the customary practice of the past.

COVENTRY—DR. C. E. SIMONDS, *Health Officer*.

The town has been exceptionally free from infectious diseases. Two children visiting in South Coventry had measles, bringing the disease from home, probably. They exposed a third, which is all we have had. There was one case of typhoid fever imported from neighboring town. One mild case of diphtheria; it did not spread.

I have heard of no new cases of pulmonary consumption and know of no efforts to restrict it.

The parties who deliberately threw the carcasses of dead animals into the lake from which we take our drinking water, were prosecuted and were brought to justice.

Regarding milk supply I can say in nearly all cases everything is done in a clean manner and in well ventilated stables.

During the past winter I saw fit to order a general revaccination in this town, and although some opposition was met with, nearly all the school children were vaccinated and large numbers of the others. Over half the entire population was vaccinated. We went through the schools while in session, causing little or no disturbance. I have to thank the teachers and my colleagues, Dr. Havens and Dr. Higgins, for their hearty coöperation. This revaccination was not ordered through fear, but from a sense of duty and to prevent as far as possible any small pox getting into town.

CROMWELL—DR. CHARLES E. BUSH, *Health Officer*.

The following diseases have been reported to me: Whooping cough one; typhoid fever three. The three of typhoid all in one family, the outbreak beginning shortly after they moved to this town. The infection was undoubtedly received outside. The town has been free from other contagious cases.

In the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, instructions to patients and families are given as to the disinfection, etc., of sputa, utensils, etc.

A new brick school house of eight rooms and basement has been built and occupied. The building is modern throughout. Modern heating and ventilating plants installed. It is provided with running water from the mains of the Cromwell Water Co., which provides for the sanitary closets, urinals, etc.; altogether a most satisfactory building, and a credit to the town. The old school houses in the north and northwest districts have been well cleaned and repaired and are in good sanitary condition. Condition of other public buildings good.

Water supply is from wells, cisterns and the Cromwell Water Co. Taken all in all, it is good.

Conditions of milk supply fair; there is room for improvement in condition of stables and handling.

CITY OF DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*.

Infectious diseases: Diphtheria fifty-eight; scarlet fever thirty; typhoid fever eight; measles five; small pox one.

No whooping cough was reported. I am satisfied, however, that there have been quite a number of cases at intervals during the year.

The small pox patient was taken ill shortly after a visit to New York City; was placed under rigid quarantine; no other case occurred.

Nuisances—One hundred and thirty cases; cesspools, privies, houses, etc. While much and steadily increasing improvement obtains year after year in the matter of disposal of household refuse, the fact becomes daily more evident that in the interest of even ordinary safe sanitation, the city should employ garbage carts and maintain them in daily use.

Our water supply has continued pure, as shown by frequent analyses of samples forwarded to State Chemist Smith, at New Haven.

The school buildings are all in a fair sanitary condition. The needed improvement, however, is being arranged for at the street and Balmforth avenue schools, with reference to improved sewage and ventilation.

TOWN OF DANBURY—DR. G. E. LEMMER, *Health Officer*

Infectious diseases: Diphtheria ten; scarlet fever two; typhoid fever three; whooping cough fifteen. The cases of diphtheria were so scattered among the several districts that they occurred at such intervals between cases, as to preclude any probable inter-contagion.

Just before the close of school last June whooping cough became epidemic at Mill Plain and Pembroke districts.

In the matter of garbage and house-sanitation, much improvement has obtained during the year, especially in the matter of removing privies, cesspools and garbage heaps to a safe distance from springs and wells. There is one gross violation of the health laws, against which repeated warnings seem to avail little, viz., the dumping of refuse from the city market alongside the country highways. As this is done secretly, after nightfall, detection becomes difficult. But when information against such law-breakers sufficient for prosecution is secured, these chronic transgressors may be assured that the county health officer will have little leniency.

Regarding public provision for care of contagious diseases, especially small pox, the pest house, after the discharge of a small pox patient two years ago, was thoroughly disinfected, bedsteads, etc., destroyed by fire, and the building made ready for

again. In view of the recent outbreak of small pox in neighboring cities, the selectmen in addition have put in repair the dwelling west of the old town farm building, and under the direction of Superintendent Geo. P. Foote, seven rooms have been fitted up with bedding and stoves, etc., affording accommodations for twelve or fourteen prospective patients. (Which you will never have if your people are vaccinated.—C. A. L.)

Our district schools, ten in number, are all in a cleanly and sanitary condition; to this rule I make the single exception against the location and dilapidated condition of the privies at Long Ridge School.

Our ice ponds, five in number, have been frequently inspected and maintained in a good sanitary condition throughout the year. The increasing severity of the State laws relative to ice and water pollution led county health officer, Geo. E. Hill, to condemn the privies that formerly stood on one of the pleasure grounds at Lake Kenosia, in consequence of, which their removal was ordered.

Regarding drinking water, I beg to repeat the warning contained in last year's report against the trouble that may come through the close proximity to East Lake of the barn and dwelling on the Birdsell place. Constant attention to barnyard sanitation has kept within bounds the danger of pollution from this source, but should a case of contagious or infectious disease occur on the premises, especially typhoid fever, the probability of specific poisoning of this large drinking pond becomes very great.

Our milk supply, judging from the results of its consumption, must be wholesome, since during the past year the infant population of both town and city has been almost free from the intestinal disorders resulting from drinking impure milk. As to typhoid fever, in both city and town a total of but eleven cases were reported, three of which were contracted elsewhere.

BOROUGH OF DANIELSON—DANIEL H. JOHNSON, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Of contagious diseases twenty-four, one being a severe case of chicken pox.

Three cases of scarlet fever were reported. Each of the

houses were disinfected and no secondary cases. Eight cases of diphtheria and two deaths.

One case of whooping cough.

We have had thirteen cases of small pox. The first two were reported October 21st, in a family just arrived from Canada. The next one was a grocer who supplied them with goods, and later his son. The next case was in a family of twelve persons that came from Canada with the family that had it first. The borough not having any building to quarantine contagious diseases in we closed in each family in their homes, and kept a guard so that it spread no farther and thoroughly disinfected everything about the place and ended there.

DARIEN—DR. G. H. NOXON, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been comparatively free from contagious diseases.

Eight cases of measles were reported, which originated from Groton. Four of diphtheria and croup.

A few cases of whooping cough occurred during the winter. Two of typhoid fever and one of cerebro-spinal fever were reported.

Small pox occurred in the towns on either side of us. Very fortunately escaped. Vaccination has been the rule with few exceptions.

We have no public water supply. The water is usually obtained from wells or springs and at this season of the year some of them are dry, or nearly so, and entirely unfit for use. A good pure water supply would be invaluable to the town.

It is to be remarked that owing to the draining of the swamps between Darien and Noroton, there were fewer mosquitoes and less malaria in that vicinity. In the center of our town we have a railroad bridge crossing the highway; whenever it rains the dirt from the road is washed down into the depression under the bridge and forms a pool of black mud, making a very disagreeable and unsanitary place to drive or ride through. It seems as if paving with stone or asphalt back to the level of the road on all sides would rid us of this nuisance.

It is noticed in going about the town that we have a great deal of *rhus toxicodendron* (poison ivy) growing on the f

and trees. Many cases of poisoning occur every year. It could be easily avoided if some concerted efforts should be made to rid the country of so dangerous a plant. The effects of poisoning from "mercury," as it is commonly called about here, are sometimes quite serious and at all times disagreeable. It is to be hoped that some steps may be taken to do away with this poisonous plant.

DERBY—DR. G. L. BEARDSLEY, *Health Officer*.

In my previous report, that for the six months ending January 1st, 1902, allusion was made to several matters of public sanitation and hygiene which do not call for additional comment in this, my second statement. Briefly, however, reference should be made to a change in the public sentiment as to the safest of drinking waters. The time is fast passing when dug wells are found in cities or towns where the dangers of soil contaminations have been preached and are understood, and it is a matter of congratulation in Derby that a greater confidence in the purity of the present water supply is evidenced. The idea that water from a well a long distance from a dwelling or barn ought to be drinkable and free from contamination, is being relegated to a dead past; and the fear of impurity in water from wells in the vicinity of porous sewer mains or pipes, is possessing our people largely, and leading them so wisely to the use of filtered reservoir water. To this departure from the drinking of so much well water and the consumption of the city water, is to be credited the city's remarkable exemption, the present season, from dysentery and the typhoid phases of disease. A note should be made of the introduction in several of our factories of Pasteur filters. The operatives in these concerns are not only thus provided while at work with an up-to-date desirable water, but in this way made acquainted with the value to health, at their homes, of a drinking water that will not breed intestinal disturbances.

During the past seven months the city has been especially favored in an exemption from any evidence of a disorder of a pestilential character. Particularly from a violent or alarming prevalence of the diseases diphtheria and typhoid fever has the community escaped; and it is quite probable the thorough disinfection of the rooms where cases have started, and the

watchfulness that has been taught as to bad drinking infected milk, and direct exposure to the germs on the cloths of the sick, are an explanation of our low rate of mortality. There have been no cases of death from scarlet fever. But several deaths have occurred from dysentery. The cases of pulmonary consumption, few as they have been, continue to teach the importance of greater public safeguards against it. Physicians, it is true, are reporting all the cases of consumption within the city practice (the city ordinance requires this), and the regulations of the city are sufficiently strict, so far as a general law is concerned, to check somewhat the spread of the disease. We refer to the law making spitting in public places a bad demeanor that merits a fine; and the city ordinance governing the disinfection of the room where a consumptive has died; the placing for burial in a hermetically sealed casket the body of such an unfortunate. Still, not until some statute requires a regular quarantine of such a home, or the isolation of such a patient in an institution specially fitted for the treatment and care of these sad cases, can we hope for any positive progress in curbing or limiting the spread of the disease. The appearance of a single case of small pox is sufficient to well nigh dispel a community of coolness or courage, and drives the timid to immediate vaccination. But it is a strange inconsistency on the part of so many, that they will live, work and come into contact with a consumptive patient, without for an instant regarding it dangerous to their own health, and give no thought to a thorough use of germicides to kill the bacilli of tuberculosis. The quite recent establishment of certain hospitals in the city states for the medical care of tubercular patients is a great stride in the direction, not only of relieving the suffering of those patients most deserving of sympathy, but even more of this errand of mercy to the sick, by the isolation of these patients in such institutions.

During the last summer an experiment has been tried with crude kerosene oil, just now believed to be the enemy of the mosquito. There are fifty or more manholes in the sewerage system in our city, and into these catch-basins a pint of oil was spilled. The experiment is to be continued, and the result will be watched with interest.

The city of Derby is to be congratulated that so far she

not been invaded by small pox. In reply to the question asked by legions of our citizens, why has Derby been so fortunate in this respect, there is but one answer, and that is, the very extensive or general vaccination which occurred a few years since, and in addition a very proper habit the school board has each summer of thoroughly disinfecting every school house. Besides there is a growing disposition among those who are at all conversant with the protective power of vaccination, not to wait till the scare teaches them their duty. Travelling men, clerks, and the operatives in our factories are much more on the alert to be vaccinated than they were five years ago, a fact that bodes well for our health statistics, no less than it is a compliment to the intelligence and good sense of our people.

There have been a few cases of typhoid fever. No charge whatever could be written up against the milk, nor the water, as these were found to be wholesome. In more than one instance the health officer has good reason to believe that the disease could be reasonably traced to the eating of raw oysters that were cultivated in water that was quite likely contaminated. In this connection a general caution may well be expressed as to the eating of uncooked or green vegetables, particularly those that enter into the preparation of salads. If such garden products are taken into the stomach in the raw state, the propagation of disease is not at all improbable, as the germs are not killed save by cooking. The use, therefore, of fruit, lettuce, celery, cabbage and similar greens, in the uncooked form, may not prove uncomfortable to every consumer, but the probability of disease-breeding germs thus entering the system is not to be laughed away, because some have pursued this diet for years and still live.

The new milk ordinance passed last fall was not suffered to commence its operations, owing to an objection raised as to the constitutionality of the clause setting a license on every vender of milk. It was not until last spring that this feature, which was displeasing to the milk fraternity, was reconsidered, and then again passed. There are at present forty-eight licenses to sell or distribute milk in this city. Every wagon is marked, and the stores where the article is sold display licenses. There are no known instances of milk peddlers carrying garbage or kitchen refuse home in their wagons.

In concluding this report the health officer desires to express his appreciation of the cordial way the physicians have cooperated with him in a thorough enforcement of the laws touching contagious diseases, and the generally amiable manner in which those who have required his official visits have received him. To a few some of our health ordinances have seemed needless or meddlesome, but when it is remembered that the city has been spared such disturbing and expensive impositions of disease as Waterbury, Hartford and New Britain realize, no one will rationally question that a strict investigation into interference with, every contagious disease is vital to our comfort and health, annoying as sometimes may be the cardinal fumigating of the homes of our citizens.

DURHAM—DR. E. A. MARKHAM, *Health Officer.*

Only two contagious diseases occurred in this town during the year. One was a case of diphtheria. Isolation and disinfection prevented any secondary cases.

The other was the return home from the city of a young man who died of consumption.

The school buildings had the usual cleansing during the summer vacation.

Malaria has been prevalent in some localities and the drainage of the great swamp is as far off as ever. The north swamp has been improved, under the direction of Mr. M. T. Markham, by the opening of the streams. This was done during two years on a tax of fifty cents per acre. The south swamp was originally drained three years ago by advice of the State Board of Health, but was postponed indefinitely by the dispute between the attorney for the town and the county board as to who belonged to pay the cost. A small dam has existed some years on the town highway, which sets the water back some ten feet deep upon the south swamp. The selectmen have not been able to remove the obstruction until the question of expense has been settled. For days after a heavy shower in the summer there are places where the fermentation is equal to a pot of yeast and the stench is something fearful.

The creameries are the same as last year and there are still no public drains.

EASTFORD—DR. H. H. CONVERSE, *Health Officer*.

There has been reported: Measles forty-four cases, none fatal; diphtheria three cases, one death; membranous croup one case, fatal; consumption one case, and fatal. The young man moved from Boston.

This town is free from pulmonary consumption.

We have four ice ponds, three in good sanitary condition, the other being condemned.

The condition of milk is not so good as it should be in this town, for which I wish to call the attention of the State Board of Health to this fact; the milk producers have not stepped into the ranks of the sanitary observers. If the Board will bear with me I will give a few reasons: First, many of the milk producers have a silo that is filled with the chopped green corn, which ferments and partly decomposes, then during the winter it is fed to milch cows; it can be tasted and smelled in the milk where it is used, and does, in my judgment, unfit the milk for a healthy substance. Second, the impure condition of stables and uncleanness of milkings, and of pails, cans and cooling of milk. I do believe that in milk is nested, hatched and crawls forth many of the diseases that invade our land.

I have advised vaccination throughout the town, as I believe it to be a shield of safety. I have vaccinated between one and two hundred with no bad results.

EAST HADDAM—DR. M. W. PLUMSTEAD, *Health Office*.

The general health of this town has been very good, no serious epidemic of any kind.

In November I had complaint that a child was sick with an eruption which looked like small pox and no physician in attendance. I looked after the case and found it was chicken pox. I also found there were several cases in the school which the child attended. Some of the cases were among adults, which is quite rare. These cases were in the Moodus Center School district during November and December. Some were attended by a physician, but no cases were reported to me. As there has been several cases of small pox this year, diagnosed as chicken pox, in the State, I think every case should be quarantined till positive that it is chicken pox.

In May a small epidemic of mumps occurred in Hadlyme dis-

strict and quite a number of adults were victims. There were four cases of measles in one family, but no cases outside the house quarantined.

The water in most of the wells this year has been very pure and as a result some sickness from that cause.

As far as I know none of the dairymen take any precautions beyond the customary practice of the past, to protect pureness of the milk.

EAST HARTFORD—DR. F. H. MAYBERRY, *Health Officer*.

The following infectious diseases have been reported: measles three cases; scarlet fever thirty-five cases; diphtheria three cases; typhoid fever seven cases. From the above it was seen that there has been a great falling off in the number of cases of both typhoid fever and diphtheria, due in a great measure, no doubt, to the much improved sanitary conditions of the town. The town must be very free from tuberculosis, or the rule of the health officer must be a dead letter, as no cases of deaths from it have been reported during the past year.

Forty-four complaints of nuisances have been received, of which number thirty-two have been abated.

The sewer, which was constructed last year, is giving great satisfaction, and there has been a great diminution in the number of cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever within the district embraced by it.

There has been constructed a hospital for the reception of small pox cases, which has not had to be used for such a purpose. The sanitary conditions of the public buildings and school houses are in a very satisfactory state, but an improvement could be made in some of the districts if the school committee would attend to the cleaning of the outhouses at more frequent intervals.

The water supply from the Glastonbury reservoir continues to be satisfactory, and some improvement has been made in abolishing a very unsanitary condition which existed near the brook emptying into the reservoir, and there is still an opportunity for a further improvement along the same lines.

The ice ponds are in a fairly good condition, except the pond in Burnside, the ice from which is unfit for domestic use.

The public works of sanitary importance have only been the short extension of the sewer, and the provision for the drainage of surface water from a few streets.

EAST HAVEN—DR. CHAS. W. HOLBROOK, *Health Officer*.

There has been only one case of measles. By placarding and with the coöperation of the family the spread of the disease was prevented.

Scarlet fever occurred in only one instance; although the case was in the very heart of the village and many children lived close by, the disease went no further.

Whooping cough prevailed to a very unnecessary extent. If the first case had been reported to the health officer the epidemic might have been prevented. As it was, I traced sixteen cases back to the original one and how many more occurred in consequence of it I do not know. Whooping cough is very contagious and should be reported as soon as its existence is known.

Typhoid fever occurred in two instances, widely separated in time and place.

All cases of consumption are required to be reported to the health officer, in order that he may advise the family how to prevent the spread of the disease. In such cases, no placards are affixed to the house and no publicity is given.

The accumulation of the surface water of the neighborhood in front of the Episcopal church promises to become a source of danger if neglected much longer, and calls for speedy attention on the part of the town.

Occasionally the need of some isolated building to which contagious cases could be taken for treatment, is very great.

The taste and odor of the water occasionally, while not directly harmful, are very disagreeable. This is due to the presence in the water of a minute quantity of an oil, not altogether unlike fish-oil, and which is excreted by microscopic animalcules of two varieties known as uroglena and synura. It is to these that the "fishy" taste and odor are due.

Three ice ponds have been examined. Of these, the drainage area of one was found very filthy and, consequently, it was condemned. The other two were approved.

EAST LYME—DR. F. H. DART, *Health Officer*.

We have had, during the past year, three cases of measles, twelve cases of scarlet fever of a mild type, one fatal case of diphtheria and two imported cases of typhoid fever.

In the summer colonies the removal of the excreta and garbage at frequent and regular intervals is extending.

The milk dealers have made no change in the past year in the methods of handling their milk.

EASTON—DR. BENJ. W. WHITE, *Health Officer*.

Reports of contagious diseases have been very few in number; three cases of scarlet fever, two of measles and one of diphtheria constitute all cases reported to me.

In the cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria the usual rigid forms of isolation and destruction of germs of propagation were carried out and no spread was noticed. No cases of tubercular disease have been reported to this office, though there must be such dwelling within the town.

EAST WINDSOR—DR. H. O. ALLEN, *Health Officer*.

The general health of the town has been very good. There have been reported seven cases of diphtheria, three of scarlet fever and one of small pox.

Some of the buildings in districts where a contagious disease had occurred during the year were very thoroughly disinfected.

ELLINGTON—DR. EDWIN T. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

No epidemic of contagious disease has occurred during the year. Five cases of diphtheria have been reported, two or three cases of typhoid fever, and only two or three of scarlet fever.

A large number of the school children have been vaccinated.

The sanitary condition of school houses is very good.

Water and ice supply is the same as in former years, and very good.

ENFIELD—DR. GEORGE T. FINCH, *Health Officer*.

To the casual observer or to one coming to this locality for the first time, our town has presented a forlorn and ragged appearance during the entire year. Roads blocked up by the trolley

construction gangs, streets impassable from trenches and building material, buildings undergoing destruction and new buildings going up on all sides. Our old town has not had such an awakening during its history. There will be no more rest and quiet for the west part of the town until it has passed from the easy-going country village and is launched as a wide-awake modern city. This new growth, this increase which is pushing upon us so rapidly, will give new impetus to all sanitary matters and awaken a lively interest in questions of hygiene. Where a few people are grouped together, careless sanitary measures may serve for a time; multiply the people and safety is only found in a strict application of sanitary law.

It is unfortunate that the village of Thompsonville was not laid out with more regard to future development, and that no consideration was given to attractive features. Our streets are narrow and not always straight, our blocks are irregular and often inconvenient. We have no parks nor even an open square. These defects will be emphasized in the process of development through which we expect to pass. These features are as they are and very little can be done to alter them. Provision should be made for the proper execution of all public work in the future. New streets should be straight, intersecting streets, regular and convenient. Our water system stands out as a bright and shining example of what systematized work is worth. This plant was put in evidently with an intelligent regard for future growth and enlarged demands. Its capacity is ample for a large increase, its layout and general arrangement easily adapt it to expansion.

When we consider the increase in population, the large number of new houses, the enormous volume of additional sewage, what can we find to say for our so-called sewer system. For a long time it has been evident that our sewers were barely able to fulfill their functions. The long lines of almost level pipe are becoming choked with sand and gravel in consequence of defective and neglected catch basins. Overflows into cellars are of frequent occurrence. It is possible to locate every catch basin and manhole on the darkest night by the horrible stench which emanates from them. If this is the state of affairs now, what sort of condition will we be in when the sewers are called upon to do four times as much work as they are doing?

Was there ever a more simple problem presented to an engineer than that of sewerage the village of Thompsonville into the Connecticut river. A village situated on high ground, the river running along the very edge of it. To the ordinary mortal the idea would be to get the pipes to the river by the shortest possible route. How this simple, plain problem was tortured and saddled with difficulties which never belonged to it! Instead of running the sewers towards the river they were run parallel to it. They were run parallel to the river about as far as it was possible to carry them to the north without infringing on the territory of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. The voyage of a particle of sewage from, say, the corner of Church and Chapel streets would make interesting reading, "How I reached the Connecticut by way of Agawam." It is within the possibilities that many of our sewers will become blocked in the near future and require rebuilding. The sewer on Windsor street has been completely occluded at one time this summer. The sewer on Church street was cut into for a connection and was found to be very much filled up with sand and gravel; a portion of the Pleasant street sewer is in the same condition. There are none of us who care to pay the second time for building the same sewer. If it becomes necessary, let us hope that a large trunk sewer will be run directly to the river and the collaterals run into it. Then the sewers would be short, they would have sufficient fall, they would be sufficiently deep, and best of all we would have the beginning of a system and not a patchwork of individual sewers.

Enfield has been unusually free from sickness of a serious nature during the past year. Very few cases of contagious diseases have been reported.

Six cases of measles were reported. These were scattered over the whole town and no connection could be traced between the cases. It is very probable that the contagion was carried over from last year in some way. Last season measles were very prevalent.

For several seasons scarlet fever of an unusually mild type has been in evidence in most of the towns of the State. During the year eighteen cases were reported in Enfield. Most of our cases were so light as to scarcely deserve the name. Many patients were about their room during the whole course of the

fever. When a disease is mild it is more difficult to impress upon people a realization of its gravity, and to get the proper precautions observed. Very grave and serious cases often develop from exposure to exceedingly mild ones. This point was well illustrated by an experience in the eastern part of the town. By the carelessness of one family, not only was the disease spread, but several children were very seriously ill. Very stringent measures and a great amount of unnecessary work were demanded from the health officer before the spread of the disease was checked.

We have had one case of diphtheria and two cases of membranous croup during the year.

On the night of May 25th, 1902, after an immunity of fourteen years, a case of small pox was reported in Enfield. After the experience of so many towns in the State our case was hardly unexpected, but like the woman who at last found a man hidden under her bed after looking for him all her life, we were shocked. To those who had the handling of our small pox patients, upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility of the whole situation; to those whose duty and work it was to protect this community from an epidemic of small pox, the results achieved seemed eminently satisfactory. The cases were confined strictly to those people who were known at the start to have been directly exposed. No person in the town outside the circle of original suspects contracted the disease. So thorough and complete were the precautions taken that the disease seems to have been effectually stamped out. With these facts in view the selectmen have been advised to buy the property used as pest house and detention hospital, tear down the houses and erect buildings suitable for future use. The ground could be inclosed with a substantial fence and the work of patrolling and guarding made comparatively easy. Under the circumstances we did manage to make those houses do service, but a building in which you are obliged to raise an umbrella during every shower, and to go to bed in a mackintosh and rubber boots every rainy night leaves a great deal to be desired when you turn it into a hospital for sick people. This could be done at very little expense.

The contagiousness of pulmonary tuberculosis is so well established that the State Board of Health has included this disease in the list of contagious diseases, and it is to be reported within

twelve hours after its recognition the same as diphtheria or scarlet fever.

The only laws of which we have any knowledge that have never been amended or altered in any way, are the laws once delivered unto Moses. These have served for the guidance of many generations of men. Lapse of time, scientific investigation, the accumulated wisdom and research of the ages have demonstrated the necessity for a new commandment. "Thou shalt not spit," should be written large upon the comprehension of the coming generations and impressed with awful earnestness upon the minds of all. It should be taught in homes and schools. This command should become a household motto, and worked in varied and mysterious patterns, should hang with "God Bless our Home" and other familiar and time-honored decorations. What necessity there exists in a normally constituted person for constant and frequent spitting is beyond the power of explanation. Experience has demonstrated that it is done, however, not only constantly and frequently, but in all places, public and private, on all occasions, openly and unblushingly, copiously, disgustingly, filthily. Public sentiment must be educated to suppress this practice as a vice, for in it lurks a terrible menace to public health.

Fewer complaints than usual have been received regarding nuisances. This is doubtless due in a measure to the cool temperature of the summer. No sweeping order was issued regarding privies. When a complaint came in concerning an offending privy it was ordered removed and an indoor closet put in wherever an existing sewer made this possible. Many property owners have of their own accord put in closets during the year. We have certainly rid ourselves of dozens of privies the past season. This must come to every householder; attend to it at once.

Our school houses have been thoroughly repaired, cleaned and fumigated during the summer vacation. It will be a real pleasure to go into them when school opens in September, as they are as sweet and clean as careful cleaning, paint and varnish, and disinfectants can make them. The other public buildings of the town seem to be in good sanitary condition. No complaint has been registered against our water system since the very complete and satisfactory improvements were made at the

source of supply. We are surely fortunate in the possession of an abundant and pure supply of water.

The subject of pure milk is certainly an important one. No measures have ever been taken in our town to insure the purity of our milk. It seems that something could be done to advantage along this line, as this is the only way to place all dealers upon an equal footing. Rules and regulations governing methods of milking; immediate cooling and care of milk, ventilation and cleanliness of stables and health of cows, cleanliness of utensils used, could be established, and inspection would insure the same degree of care on the part of every one handling milk sold to the public.

Quite an extensive addition is soon to be made to the section of territory covered by sewers in Thompsonville. When this new sewer is laid many objectionable features can be eliminated in this locality and many improvements made possible. We are told that this sewer will be built according to scientific plans.

At the suggestion of the health officer all the scholars attending the public schools of Enfield were ordered to present certificates of vaccination on April 1st. The order was complied with very readily and cheerfully by all parties.

In closing this report I desire to state that my relations with physicians and public during the past year in the discharge of my duties as health officer, have been most amicable. I appreciate considerations shown and pleasant compliance with orders issued.

ESSEX—DR. A. SHAFFER, *Health Officer.*

There were four cases of scarlet fever. Usual precautions were taken. The school was closed and thorough disinfection practiced. No deaths.

Ten cases of whooping cough have been reported with one death.

There have been two cases of typhoid fever.

Three cases of meningitis in children were reported. Two fatal.

Twenty complaints of nuisances have been received. All have been abated.

FAIRFIELD—DR. W. H. DONALDSON, *Health Officer*.

The past year has been an unusually busy one for the health officer, due to the large number of contagious diseases reported. There were only three cases of diphtheria. Scarlet fever has been unusually prevalent. Forty cases were reported, of which three were fatal. We have been free from it but two months in the year.

Each case seemed independent of any other case in town, being in different localities, but all were apparently brought in from outside sources.

We have had five cases of typhoid fever. Our usual average is only one or two.

Two of these cases were caused by infected drinking water, another was contracted at a school in Pennsylvania, and two were unaccounted for. Two cases proved fatal. Our remarkable freedom from consumption still continues, no cases having been reported and only two deaths recorded.

Thus far we have been spared a visitation from small pox, now so prevalent throughout the State. Our citizens are reminded that we are in constant danger of it so long as so many of our people remain indifferent to vaccination. In such an emergency the town will be found unprepared for it.

An isolation hospital should be built at once and our new town farm is an excellent spot for it. The lot on the salt meadows, bought for this purpose several years ago, should be sold and the proceeds applied to this object.

I regret to report little improvement in the sanitary condition of our schools.

Although the water supply has been available for nearly a year, none of the schools have been given the benefit of it.

An inspection of the water supply of the town revealed several points of contamination. The attention of the Hydraulic Company was called to them, but they have been slow in remedying the trouble. For some time the water will not be safe for drinking.

Attention has been given to two obstructed water courses, one violation of the fertilizer regulation, and three unburied animals.

A review of the vital statistics reveals the singular fact that the births have numbered nearly the same each year for six years,—eighty-three to eighty-seven.

The death-rate was 16.2 per thousand. That of the State was 15.6. Last year there were eighty-three births and seventy-four deaths.

FARMINGTON—DR. J. B. NEWTON, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of twenty-two cases of diphtheria and two of scarlet fever, the town has been free from all other infectious diseases. No case of pulmonary tuberculosis has been reported during the year.

Seventeen nuisances have been brought to my notice and abated without difficulties.

FRANKLIN—J. HENRY KING, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

As I have held the office of town health officer only about three months, and this town being small, my report will consequently be brief.

Only one case among the list of diseases mentioned has been reported to me, that was typhoid fever.

No complaint has been made of any nuisance. The method of disposing of garbage is haphazard; no improvement on it for ten years past.

Sanitary condition of school houses, etc., is fair.

GLASTONBURY—DR. CHAS. G. RANKIN, *Health Officer*.

There has been an unusual prevalence of contagious diseases, and yet there has been no epidemic.

There have been reported six cases of measles; as four of these were children attending the same school, it is probable that the disease was contracted in the school room.

There were reported twenty-seven cases of scarlet fever; of these fifteen occurred in four families in Addison and appeared about the same time in three of the families. The primary source of the disease was not known, but the opinion was expressed by the attending physician and the health officer that there was probably a mild case in the school that had not been detected or possibly to which no physician was called. With two or three exceptions all were mild cases.

There were eleven cases of diphtheria reported. With two exceptions all were primary cases, and we were unable to locate the source.

There were reported four cases of typhoid fever. Four complaints of nuisances have been received and abated.

There has been no change in the sewage disposal or the water supply during the past year. The health officer has visited the reservoir of the East Hartford Water Company and has made suggestions in regard to some changes that ought to be made there, but nothing has been done. At present it is certainly a menace to the health of those who are dependent upon it for their water supply.

Three sources of ice for public use were examined last fall, but nothing to criticise was noticed.

The three principal milk producers have been visited and their stock and equipment were found to be in excellent condition.

GOSHEN—DR. J. HOWARD NORTH, *Health Officer*.

For some years the township has been almost free from infections and in the rare instances of the occurrence of such, have been isolated cases and have run a mild course, with no after results.

Among the contagious diseases, only one case of scarlet fever reported, of a mild type.

There are no cases of tuberculosis reported, or under observation.

Nuisances—None.

Methods of garbage and sewage disposal such as is common to an agricultural town.

No public works immediately bearing on sanitary influences undertaken during the past year, and we have no public parks, though through the influence of the V. I. S. of Goshen, our center street in the summer is somewhat park-like, and many of the outlying homes show nicely mowed lawns and more or less elimination of ugly hedgerows of stone and brush heaps, adjacent thereto.

GRANBY—DR. R. B. CHATFIELD, *Health Officer*.

Of the contagious diseases there has been but one mild case of typhoid come to my notice.

Tuberculosis is an uncommon disease; to my knowledge there have been but two or three cases originated in the town during the last decade.

GREENWICH—DR. LEANDER P. JONES, *Health Officer*.

The health officer of the town and borough of Greenwich respectfully reports the following cases of contagious diseases: Measles sixteen; scarlet fever sixty-four; diphtheria twenty-five; typhoid fever six.

During the spring Greenwich was visited in its western portion by a small epidemic of scarlet fever. The character of the population in this neighborhood is especially favorable to the spread of disease and it was considered advisable to put guards on watch to help maintain the ordinary precautionary measures. East Portchester has always been the focus of distribution of contagious material throughout Greenwich. This is due to the large proportion of foreign population, who are not at all appreciative of sanitary measures. In a short time the disease was under control and eradicated and no return has occurred. It was of a mild type and comparatively few deaths resulted.

Pulmonary consumption is not prevalent in Greenwich. Such cases as occur are usually individual ones among the farming population.

The garbage within the borough limits is collected by a sanitary covered garbage wagon, removed to a thinly settled part of the town and buried. Outside of the borough it is cared for privately.

During the last year a new sewer has been laid on the east side of the borough. This corresponds to the one on the west side and is a great addition to our sewage system. We should have, however, without delay, the sewer which was voted last year for Orchard place, also one on East Putnam avenue.

Owing to the generosity of Mr. Robt. M. Bruce, four buildings are being completed on the Parsonage road, for the care of contagious diseases.

During a portion of the summer the taste and odor of the public water was not agreeable. This was when the water was low in the reservoir. It was carefully analyzed by the State Chemist and, while considerable vegetable matter was found, it was pronounced free from disease-producing elements.

GRISWOLD—DR. GEORGE H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

The only diseases reported were scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Scarlet fever—There was but one case of a mild form, the

patient was isolated, the rooms were disinfected; there was no spreading of the disease. The source of infection of this case was a letter received from outside the State.

Diphtheria—There were three cases in September, one in February and one in March; in each instance there was but one case in a single family; the cases were isolated and the rooms disinfected after the recovery of the patient.

Vaccination—For several years small pox has been unusually prevalent throughout many sections of the United States; during the past year the disease has been present in some part of this State most of the time; the presence of small pox during October in adjoining towns made it seem very possible that the disease might appear in this town, especially as there is a frequent changing of families from one manufacturing village to another. The only protection that can safely be relied on is thorough vaccination of every one. The past has shown that it is impossible to trust to quarantine as a protective measure wholly; the number of mild cases that have occurred show that the patient has, either innocently or designedly, exposed many people by appearing in some public place while in a condition to communicate the disease.

In November steps were taken to vaccinate all the school children in the town who were unvaccinated; the selectmen were consulted and they readily agreed to pay for the vaccinating of any who were unable or indisposed to pay the necessary fee; a fee of only twenty-five cents was charged, so that all might be induced to take advantage of the opportunity to be vaccinated; the teachers, or committee, were notified that on a given date some physician would be at the school house for this purpose, and that those children whose parents or guardians so wished, would be vaccinated. All the schools were visited. In two, all the children were vaccinated, in several other districts but a few, and in the remaining districts not any.

The reason for this condition of apathy, or hostility, to vaccination was without doubt largely owing to the gross misrepresentation of cases where some complication followed vaccination, such as the cases of tetanus, or lockjaw, that occurred in Camden, New Jersey, last fall. This condition was by no means confined to our immediate vicinity, but spread to all sections of the country. The prejudice against vaccination was so general

that the State Board of Health of New Jersey thoroughly investigated the matter and made a printed report; this report included all cases of tetanus that occurred at that time, including one case where the cause was a wound from a bullet, and showed conclusively that in every case tetanus was not due to the vaccination, but was the result of injury to the arm at a later date; tetanus always develops within nine days after being introduced into the wound; in these cases no case of tetanus occurred within twenty-one days after vaccination.

The contrasting of highly civilized countries, where vaccination is the custom and where epidemics of small pox never occur, the disease being generally of rare occurrence, and countries where civilization is of a lower type, as in China, where epidemics are frequent, and in large cities the disease is never absent; the universal rule practiced by both our army and navy of enforcing general vaccination—a condition that exists in all other civilized nations; the demand of all life insurance companies that policy holders shall be vaccinated, or waive all rights of receiving insurance in case of death from small pox; all go to show the value placed by nations, as well as of large corporations, where life and health of the people are considered—even from a financial standpoint—on this means of protection.

The protection afforded by vaccination from small pox for more than a century has given rise to a feeling of security that is very general, a condition where safety lies only in the continuation of this wise custom. Few know of the horrors of small pox previous to the discovery of vaccination. The civilized world was frequently scourged by this terrible disease, and at no time were the centers of population free from the disease. The death-rate was enormous; it is stated that in London, England, one-half of the children died from this disease under ten years of age; while many who recovered were disfigured, or disabled by some of the many complications that so often followed the malady. So common was the disease and so fatal—the rate of death being about one in every three—that the inoculation of small pox itself was customary, as it was found that by this method the death-rate was reduced to about one in fifty. This was practiced for more than one hundred years. We may imagine with what relief men turned from this method to vacci-

nation, that in a healthy individual is wholly without danger, and can appreciate the saying of an eminent physician who likened the disease to a deep, rapid river that must be crossed by swimming and where many were drowned; the inoculation of the disease to crossing in a leaky boat, fatal to some; the vaccination to a strong bridge, that all might cross in safety.

That there should never be any complications where general vaccination is done is too much to expect; this may be at the beginning of some disease, or where the general health is poor, as a child with scrofulous glands, that will make some serious disturbance. It might be properly asked in such a case, what would have been the result had the factor been small pox instead of vaccination? Of about two and a half millions of people vaccinated in the year 1901, there were thirty-five deaths that might have been due to vaccination; a percentage that is very small. No daily paper can be scanned without some railroad accident being mentioned, yet who fears to take a journey on the train?

GROTON—A. M. PURDY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The following contagious and infectious diseases were reported by the physicians of the town of Groton from January 1 to October 1, 1902:

Measles eighteen, of which two died (11%); scarlet fever fifteen, of which three died (20%); diphtheria two, of which none died; whooping cough thirty-eight, of which one died (2.5%); typhoid fever eleven, of which none died.

Measles and whooping cough have been very prevalent; the above figures give little idea of the actual extent of the visitation of these two diseases, as many mild cases are not reported. The public has never yet realized the importance of these reports; many are not aware of a law which directs them to make these reports. No State can boast of a more efficient, thorough and hard-working health board than Connecticut, but the more thorough the health officer's report in matters of contagious diseases the more accurately they can determine the need of the State, and the greater the benefit received in consideration of the same.

Scarlet fever made its appearance January 10th, no new cases appearing after the first week of May. The value of disinfect-

tion and the power of disinfectants to kill the infection of this disease was proven by the success which attended our efforts to prevent its escape from any of the four points at which it successively appeared.

Sulphur was the fumigant used, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of space. It seems to me that in the process of disinfection two points cannot be too emphatically explained, and insisted on; these are: first, that the scrublady be impressed with the necessity of washing out every corner, particularly window-sash, and explain the reason.

Another important rule is not to remove the bedclothes until they have soaked two hours in a bichloride merc. solution, 1 to 1,000.

Diphtheria—Two cases, mild; origin not determined.

Typhoid fever—Eleven, distributed as follows: One case in each of two houses, two in one house and seven in one house. The first single case, after using the cistern water all summer, the wife of the house was taken ill the later part of September and developed typhoid. This caused the tenant to clean the cistern himself, after vainly trying to get the owner to do it. They found in the water a miscellaneous collection of articles; among the most desirable were: six mice; one pair rubber boots; three paint pails of paint, with brush for each, and a few bricks; all these things were mixed up in about one barrel of the vilest muck and but eight inches of water, just about a saturated solution. Still, if as is taught, typhoid fever cannot be produced in the absence of its specific principle (the bacillus of Eberth), the sanitary condition has little to do with the cause of the disease.

Consumption—What can be done to restrict the scourge? The anti-spitting law, if it could be absolutely enforced, should, theoretically, be a tremendous factor in its restriction; but the New Englander suffers from catarrh, choriza, bronchitis and bronchorhea, and should not be condemned off-hand with the man who squirts tobacco-stimulated saliva on the sidewalks, on floors of public buildings and trolley cars. The law certainly does have a salutary effect *decreasing* the extent of spitting.

Provision made for the care of contagious diseases—None! None! There is not the slightest provision made for such cases and the result is an injustice done the citizens in many cases. I have no idea what I could do in the case of small pox, should

the victim happen to be a non-resident. A case last May illustrates this point. A young man was taken with scarlet fever at his boarding place, a private family, composed of man, wife and two sons; it is a small house, but upstairs is another family composed of man, wife and two-year old child. There was no alternative but to keep the patient there. The result of this was, the man and two sons boarded from home, but one son caught the fever and was taken home; finally the child upstairs took the disease, for which a graduate nurse was obtained, and the nurse took it and was very ill. A nurse was obtained for the young man, who has not been paid. The family are poor and cannot afford to suffer such loss. Their house closed, while the patient and nurse had to be boarded six weeks, for which she gets no redress; it is a rank injustice. There is no reason why this family should have to stand the loss, but the town have thus far refused to pay the nurse. This is liable to be repeated at any time till some arrangements are made whereby non-residents can be cared for at the expense of the many, in which case the payment is an easy matter.

Nuisances—Twenty-nine. Abated twenty-seven; abated without complaint seven.

Complaints were largely of the offensive closets and cesspools, usually attended to promptly upon notifying the owners, and invariably in good feeling; in none of the cases has there been a word of protest. Most cases are those to whom the tenants have complained, and though perfectly willing to do the work, put it off, and either forget it or wait so long that the tenants think they will not do anything, and send a complaint to the health officer, usually reporting: "I have asked the landlord, but he will not do anything." I find all willing to do all that is asked of them, if properly approached. Authority is a good thing to have, but keep from using it as long as possible, as it depreciates with frequent use.

The establishing of a large shipbuilding interest on Groton bank two years ago necessitated the building of a large number of houses in a hurry. As a result, the village has reached and passed the point at which the privy pits and nasty cesspools become inadequate to dispose of the excreta, and the result has been an increase of contagious and infectious diseases, some sort being present most of the time. Building is going on

steadily, the condition growing worse, which is the inevitable consequence with every new building erected; the cesspools and privies are not cemented and are small and shallow. The doctors are getting fat financially, and live on the fat and sweet of the land. I don't know whether the State has any authority in a case of this kind (in which the need of a sewer is so imperative); they will not take much notice of the advice of the health officer's unsupported statement, although the two leading physicians have urged this necessity long before I said anything about it. The natural conditions are perfect, all the requirements in building a sewer are there, and it could be established for less money than usual. Flushing could be done away with on account of the steep grade. It is a question that should be taken up at once, but it will not be probably, till an epidemic brings the people to a realizing sense of the danger.

State Inspector Ham made his visit here on his tour of summer hotel inspection, August 8th. We visited Fort Griswold House, and were courteously received by the proprietor, who expressed his conviction that these inspections would be productive of much good if continued yearly.

The past year has seen the establishment of a public water works, water brought from a pond three miles, and analysis has proven it a wholesome and beautiful water. This will make practical a system of sewers.

It seems to me that the supervision of the milk supply might be productive of much good. I bought a glass of milk in a city recently; there was no attempt to cover the fact that a large part was water; one could not drink enough to obtain the requisite amount of nourishment. Pure milk, in the summer bowel troubles of the already ill-fed, ill-nourished babies of the city tenement houses, would be the salvation of many little lives. The mother, knowing this, with her last dime perhaps, buys a quart of milk, and with newborn hope feeds the little one; but weaker and weaker it grows, or, perhaps its downward course will be checked, just enough, however, to indicate the probable saving power of the pure sweet article, and then comes the relapse, and the little one dies, a victim to man's greed. A man who waters his milk to gain a few dollars cannot foresee the result, but the time will come when, the great Book being opened, the debtor side will contain, "Lives of two infants," which

will require the heat of 2,000 summers to balance. The penalty should be so heavy that the risk will be too great to warrant the attempt. This milk, pure and fresh, is brought to the car in ten-quart cans for which the farmer gets 18 cents, less than 2 cents a quart. The consumer must pay 8 cents for the diluted article. Here is a chance for the reformer.

GUILFORD—DR. REDFIELD B. WEST, *Health Officer*.

The record of contagious diseases shows an increase over the preceding year.

Scarlet fever during the spring months caused some alarm. The contagion was introduced from different sources. The disease was confined, fortunately, to eight houses with no fatal results.

An epidemic of measles occurred at Moose Hill, confined to six families.

Two cases of diphtheria have occurred, not fatal.

A few cases of whooping cough were reported.

Influenza of a mild type has been more or less prevalent during the cool months. The usual amount of malarial illness has also prevailed.

Some improvement is noticeable in the school houses. The High School building, in particular, has been equipped with a water supply from the mains and sanitary drainage.

HADDAM—DR. LEROY A. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

The town has been quite free from infectious diseases during the year.

There have been but two cases of typhoid fever reported. One case of measles in May, one of scarlet fever in February, one case of diphtheria, four cases of whooping cough and one of consumption.

I think you cannot help but notice the freedom from typhoid fever, and, in fact, from all the other diseases that are required by law to be reported to the health officer.

I have been greatly pleased in seeing the hearty cooperation by the parties concerned and by following instructions given.

HAMDEN—DR. HENRY H. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

The health of any community is its most valuable asset. Upon it depends its prosperity.

Whatever improves it should be encouraged, and anything that injures it should be combatted and removed. To guard and protect the individual and common health becomes, then, a most important duty. Any expenditure that accomplishes this end should be looked upon as an investment likely to yield the largest returns.

The intelligent enforcement of the laws of sanitation by the health officer is a measure of public safety, and he should receive the hearty support and coöperation of every citizen.

This year has been an unusual one for the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria. With the exception of July and August, we have had scarlet fever reported every month. It was especially prevalent during November and December, January and February.

In Highwood and Centerville it became an extensive epidemic. In Centerville especially, it was widespread and of a severe type. The utmost vigilance of the health officer failed to discover the focus from which the disease was being spread, until one family was found where the disease had been through the entire family of children in a somewhat mild form. They had no physician and their movements were not restricted. They came and went as they liked, their friends went back and forth, and the result was an epidemic of a serious character. After the origin of the disease was discovered a most rigid quarantine was instituted over every case and the disease was stamped out, but not until several deaths had resulted.

There is no doubt but that the greatest factor in causing the spread of scarlet fever is a mild case, and the efforts on the part of the families to conceal its existence and thus avoid the placarding of the house and the consequent isolation period. It is greatly to be hoped that before long the people will realize the immense importance of reporting every case, however mild, and thus avoid the spreading of a disease so fraught with danger to the community.

Diphtheria, too, has been more prevalent than for many years. Much of it was of a severe type, but the early administration of full doses of antitoxin has robbed this disease of much of its

former malignancy. When cases of either scarlet fever or diphtheria are reported, the house is immediately placarded and the patient removed to a separate room, with a nurse who has no communication with the family. In scarlet fever when desquamation is fully completed, and in diphtheria, when a bacteriological examination of the secretions from the throat and nose shows none of the bacilli, the patient and nurse are disinfected and allowed to go from the room. The room is then tightly closed and treated to the vaporization of formaldehyde. The importance of having this done with thoroughness can hardly be over-estimated, and for this reason it is always done by the health officer personally. No case has occurred after disinfection in this manner. It causes some expense, but is money well expended.

After any contagious disease occurring in a school where there is any reason to suspect infection, the room is thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde gas. It has been necessary to disinfect seven schools this year. The health officer is frequently called upon to settle disputes between neighbors in regard to cesspools, drains, or privies. Many times bad feelings between them is the real reason for bringing the complaint, but in most cases a grievance is found. Many of them could be settled by the parties themselves without the aid of the health officer, if both were anxious to do the right thing. In most instances the nuisance has been of a minor character and promptly abated, the parties acting at once upon the suggestion of the health officer. In only a few instances has it been necessary to take any other measures. Twelve cases of typhoid fever have been reported from the different sections of the town, most of them during October and December. These were entirely independent of each other, no two cases having a common origin.

It has been somewhat difficult to get prompt reports of these cases, some cases being reported by the water company's agent many days before notice from the physician in attendance is received. Reports to be of any value should be made as early as possible. There is no organized method of disposing of garbage. Each family makes such disposal as is most economical and convenient. There is no sewer system. Cesspools and surface drainage are the only methods of caring for sewage.

There is no public provision for caring for contagious dis-

cases. The school buildings are kept in good repair, and every care is taken to keep them in as good sanitary condition as is compatible with surface privies and no drainage. Such public buildings as the town affords are kept in the best condition. The water supply is derived entirely from wells, all the recent ones being of the driven variety. Most of them are very deep, few less than a hundred feet, and many nearly two hundred. These wells afford the best of water, probably free from contamination. The ice supply is derived from four ponds, all of which have been inspected and pronounced free from pollution. The dairymen of Hamden are constantly improving their plants, and are taking every year greater precautions to protect their milk from contamination: greater cleanliness in the stables, more care in milking, quick cooling of the milk, care of the bottles and cans in which the milk is kept, and insisting upon better feeding of the cows.

The erection of two new school houses is to be noted, one in Whitneyville and one in Hamden Plains. Both these buildings are large, light and sunny. The one in Whitneyville is heated by a furnace; the other is not yet completed. Another and larger school building is very much needed in the Highwood district to replace the old one there. This district is growing rapidly and the present house is inadequate. The garbage dumping ground and pig styes in the western part of Highwood still continue a menace to the health and comfort of a large number of residents, and the unloading of car loads of stable manure at the railroad siding near Dixwell avenue is a great source of discomfort, if not a menace to the health of the residents in the immediate vicinity.

HAMPTON—DR. L. W. SPENCER, *Health Officer.*

A mild type of scarlet fever during the past winter; four or five cases were reported.

Measles two or three cases.

Do not know of any pulmonary consumption in the town.

Water supply is from wells.

What ice is used in town is from a pond of very good water.

Milk is of the best that can be produced. Our farmers take great pride in their herds, also in the care of the milk before it is sent to the Boston market.

HARTFORD—DR. JAS. H. NAYLOR, *Clerk of the Board of Health.*

Scarlet fever was very prevalent last year, having 546 cases reported, with thirty-eight deaths.

Of diphtheria two hundred and forty-four cases were reported (which is about half the number reported the year previous), eighteen were fatal.

The typhoid fever cases reported to the board were seventy-one, being one-third less than last year, with twenty fatal.

Only three cases of whooping cough reported, which shows that the attention which should be shown this disease, by physicians, is lacking, as there were five deaths.

We had a very preceptible increase in the number of cases of chicken pox reported, which was due to the small pox scare, and the note which the board sent to physicians, urging them to report chicken pox.

In the last year we have had seven cases of small pox, with two deaths. This disease was probably brought here from Bristol. Every case was imported from suburban places. Each case was immediately removed to the contagious hospital, exposed people were vaccinated, taken to the isolation house and were kept in strict quarantine for fourteen days. The health board made a strong effort to have the public vaccinated. A letter was sent to all manufacturers, department stores and other business places, asking them to coöperate with the health board, with very good results, which is shown by the 18,000 free vaccinations by the health board, and reports from other sources show that between 40,000 and 45,000 of our present population of 80,000 were vaccinated.

Our bacteriologist made, during the year, 1,102 examinations for diphtheria, and found 392 of true and 710 pseudo diphtheria. Widal's reaction of blood for typhoid fever gave thirty-eight positive reactions out of forty-two examinations.

Number of children inspected in our public schools were 26,190. Two hundred and sixty-seven cultures were taken. Klebs Löffler's found in ninety-two cases.

There were 7,768 free vaccinations of school children.

Two hundred and fifty-one children were excluded from school on account of diphtheria, scarlet fever, mumps, measles, chicken pox and skin diseases.

Our sanitary inspector made 2,863 inspections. Nuisances found and abated, 1,100.

Our plumbing inspector made 2,914 inspections. Defects found and remedied, 1,893.

Our special inspector made 2,574 inspections. Nuisances found and abated, 872.

Tenements disinfected, 836.

HARWINTON—DR. C. L. BLAKE, *Health Officer*.

The following cases have been reported: Scarlet fever three; diphtheria two; typhoid fever one.

I know of but one case of pulmonary consumption in town.

The methods of garbage disposal are the same as in years past.

Sanitary condition of our school houses and public buildings is good.

All the ice ponds examined are in good condition.

Have had several of the school houses cleaned.

HEBRON—DR. CYRUS H. PENDLETON, *Health Officer*.

There occurred twenty-four cases of measles, all in one school district. There were no deaths. The primary cases were two, appearing at about the same time in two separate families in the same neighborhood. Their origin could be ascertained only conjecturally. It would appear more probable that they were contracted on the train between Turnerville and Willimantic, as both the parties had visited Willimantic, going in that way not long previously. Of scarlet fever, including scarlatinal angina without eruptions, there were about twenty known cases. The origin of the primary case could not be traced. The cases in the Eighth School district were contracted from the school teacher. She was in school one day or part of a day suffering from what the sequel proved to be scarlatinal angina.

The cases in the Third School district in June were the result in all probability of a visit by a person suffering probably from mild scarlet fever or scarlatinal angina. The two other cases, one in the Fourth and one in the Eighth School district, could hardly be traced, but were more likely from some unknown case of scarlatinal angina.

There were three cases of typhoid fever, one in September in the Fifth School district, a severe case terminating in death at about the beginning of the third week. The other two cases in

September were both in the same family in Hebron village, the one perhaps secondary to the other, both fairly mild cases. The origin of the fatal case was probably local. It certainly could not be traced to any outside source. The primary one of the other two cases may have been contracted while the party was on a journey to the Middle West, as the case developed soon after the person's return.

To restrict the spread of measles, dwelling houses in which measles occurred were placarded. Scarlet fever cases were placarded and quarantined and the premises subsequently disinfected. In cases of typhoid fever the discharges from the patient are disinfected.

HUNTINGTON—DR. W. SHERMAN RANDALL, *Health Officer*.

Thirty-five cases of contagious diseases have been reported during the year, as compared with twenty for the preceding year.

These are: Measles six cases; scarlet fever six cases; diphtheria and membranous croup five cases; whooping cough eighteen cases.

Although there have been fifteen more cases reported for this year than the year preceding, yet all recovered except a case of severe membranous croup in an infant. The measles all occurred in the Isinglass School district, the source of infection being unknown. The source of infection in scarlet fever is clearly traced to one or more cases residing within the borough, and who attended school during desquamation, the same not having been reported to the health officer until too late.

The five diphtheria cases occurred in three families, the source of infection not known.

Whooping cough reported more freely this year than usual, although there were many cases not reported. The rules require every case of this disease to be reported, and it is hoped that the people of this town will coöperate with the health officer in reporting every case of this, as well as all other infectious diseases.

Only one case of nuisance required legal procedure by the county health officer. The offender came before the court and paid his fine promptly, admitting that he had been negligent, and promising to attend to the matter immediately.

The public schools, numbering ten, have been in active operation during the past year, and were visited by me between September 24, 1901, and February 6, 1902. Previous to the opening of the fall term, such buildings as required it were fumigated and otherwise placed in a sanitary condition. The teachers were instructed in the matter of reporting any contagious or even suspicious cases which might occur among the pupils. Reports along these lines have been made as occasion required, and satisfactory results obtained. During the past year, the board of education has made a rule requiring all children to be vaccinated before entering school, or show a physician's certificate exempting them for good and sufficient reasons. This is a wise rule, and should be strictly observed.

JEWETT CITY—DR. GEO. H. JENNINGS, *Health Officer*.

Scarlet fever—There were three cases in one family. It was thought that the disease was brought by a peddler. The father, who acted as nurse, had a severe attack of diphtheria (scarlatinal angina?).

Diphtheria—There were four cases. In the first case no attempt was made to isolate the patient until the day of his death; the whole family mingling freely in the sick room. There were two cases following this case, but after removal from the borough.

Typhoid fever—One case of a mild form; the source of the disease was unknown.

Vaccination—In November, 1901, on account of the prevalence of small pox in adjoining towns, an attempt to vaccinate the school children was made. Vaccination was urged, but not made compulsory. A nominal fee was charged for all children, and all who felt unable or not inclined to pay were vaccinated free. Partly on account of indifference, but more generally because of the distrust caused by the sensational account in many newspapers of the cases where tetanus followed vaccination, particularly in New Jersey, but comparatively few took advantage of the offer. At a later period many more were vaccinated, but there is still a large number of children who have never been vaccinated.

KENT—JEROME F. GIBBS, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There were fifteen cases of scarlet fever, fourteen in January, one in July; two were fatal.

One case of measles, one case of typhoid fever.

The water supply has not been changed during the year.

KILLINGLY—DR. W. H. JUDSON, *Health Officer.*

We have cared for seventeen cases of scarlet fever in nine families.

One family had diphtheria, which was, I think, from sink drain, not severe, and premises were taken care of.

One case of membranous croup from same cause.* Three or four cases of typhoid fever.

Only three complaints of nuisance, and two were abated. The third complaint was of river water entering a drinking water reservoir and involved former land and water rights given before the water was used for drinking; so that after notifying the parties who were said to be polluting the river water I told those who claimed to be injured to bring suit in their own name against the others. I notified the county health officer and there it rests. I cannot prove the water is any more detrimental to health than it was.

In this case a little money will buy the privilege of shutting off the overflow from the river water and I consider it a case of money on one side and indisposition on the other, and just now ought not to involve the town, but should be settled by the courts. Of course, I have left it with the county health officer.

KILLINGWORTH—DR. E. P. NICHOLS, *Health Officer.*

Two children from New York City soon after their arrival developed scarlet fever.

In August a case of typhoid fever was brought here from Cromwell.

All drinking water is from wells.

* If one cause can produce diphtheria and membranous croup, can they be different diseases?—C. A. L.

LEBANON—DR. E. L. DANIELSON, *Health Officer*.

Two cases of typhoid fever have occurred; one in October, 1901, and one in August, 1902.

Five cases of measles have occurred, all in one family.

Two cases of scarlet fever in one family.

Three cases of diphtheria occurred in August, 1901, all in one family. No deaths.

A number of persons have been vaccinated, but, as yet, it has not been universal.

The outhouses of schools are not cared for as promptly as they should be.

LEDYARD—JAMES A. STODDARD, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The only contagious disease which has been reported to me since I assumed the office of health officer is measles.

There have been no complaints of any nuisances.

There is no public ice supply in the town and the individual sources of supply in my judgment are sanitary and good.

The usual precautions are taken in keeping the dairy pure and there is nothing about the health of the town which would in any way indicate that there was any impure milk distributed.

The general health of the town is good and there is nothing out of the ordinary which I could report or feel that I needed to.

LYME—DR. J. G. ELY, *Health Officer*.

The matter of health in this town for the past year has been at wide variance with what usually occurs. The winter of 1901 and 1902 was exceptionally healthy, while the past summer has been as far the other way. Malarial types of disease have been steadily increasing for the past three or four years and the present year shows no falling off in the rate of increase—the reason is not apparent.

Some of the school buildings need some slight repairs.

Several complaints have been entered in regard to the filthy and unhealthy conditions existing about certain places of abode in this town. They were just complaints and received attention, and for the most part have been put in better shape, although not quite as it should be yet.

I have nothing better to recommend at this time to the people of this town than wholesale vaccination.

The present status of small pox is a matter of grave concern to the medical authorities of the State and it behooves the selectmen as a measure of economy and protection that means are provided for the vaccination of all children whose parents are not able to meet the expense.

LISBON—F. E. OLDS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

This has been a very favorable year for the town of Lisbon so far as the prevalence of contagious diseases is concerned. Measles; there was one case reported; very mild type. Diphtheria, two cases in one family. The disease was communicated from child to mother; one fatal. The rooms occupied, clothing and furniture were disinfected. There was no spreading of the disease. One complaint of nuisance received, and abated when owner was requested to do so. Owing to the prevalence of small pox throughout the State the school children of the town have been earnestly requested to be vaccinated.

MADISON—DR. GEO. M. BURROUGHS, *Health Officer*.

Since March 1st, 1902, when I was appointed town health officer, the following cases of contagious diseases have been reported:

Measles—One case.

Scarlet fever—Two cases in one family, caused by a child, who had the disease in New Jersey, being brought to the house before desquamation had ceased.

Whooping cough—Four cases in one family, brought here from New Haven with the disease.

Typhoid fever—One case, a non-resident, who had the disease when he came here.

One death from consumption has been reported.

The sanitary condition of the town is very good. An inspection of all hotels and boarding houses was made by order of the State Board of Health and all found to be in good sanitary condition.

Nuisances—Five complaints have been made and all promptly abated.

Schoolhouses have not been inspected.

MANCHESTER—DR. M. S. BRADLEY, *Health Officer*.

The last year has been a busy one for the health officer. The number of typhoid cases in the autumnal months showed a most gratifying decrease over the preceding year, and it is thoroughly believed that the money expended by the town for a sanitary inspector for a few months in the summer and a collector of garbage could not be better employed. About twenty loads of garbage are collected each week and the question arises what became of this mass of material before the collection system was inaugurated.

For nine years there had not been a case of small pox in the town of Manchester. People had forgotten that such a disease existed and comparatively few people thought of having their children vaccinated. On the 20th of last November three cases of small pox broke out on the west side of the town. The people were French Canadians, and it was found on investigation that a young lady, who had come down from Canada with some kind of an eruptive disease, had been sick at home a few days and never consulted a physician, and then on recovery went to work in a woolen mill—weaving. It is believed that this girl had varioloid. On the discovery of the cases the house was quarantined and guards placed around it night and day. As the house was isolated it was decided not to take the patients to the contagion hospital.

The employees in the woolen mill were vaccinated, and as some members of the family worked in Cheney Bros.' silk mill, it was decided to vaccinate the help in the rooms where these people were employed. These small pox cases fortunately proved very mild and the house was carefully fumigated. No new cases developed until January—when four cases appeared within two weeks. In only one of these cases could infection be traced to other cases, and in no case could it be traced to the original case. Several more cases developed in the same family from these patients. With the exception of one family the cases were transferred to the contagion hospital.

In the spring a case broke out on Charter Oak street, followed by another case in the same family. Then two people who visited the house before the cases were diagnosed and who had never been vaccinated, contracted the disease. These patients were transferred to the contagion hospital.

To cap the climax—on June 20th one of the consulting physicians on the Charter Oak street case developed the disease. His son, who is a physician in St. Louis, reported the case, remained quarantined and took care of his father all through his illness.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the conduct of the first selectman during this epidemic. With many to criticize and few to aid in any way, he fought and overcame obstacles and the result was that we had seventeen cases of small pox without a death and at less expense pro rata to the tax payers than in any other town in the State.

We have had fifty-one cases of scarlet fever during the past year—the largest number of cases in any one month being seven. Diphtheria was a close second with thirty cases—six being the largest in any one month.

Twenty complaints of nuisances have been received and nineteen abated.

Some new sewers have been laid at the south end and the filter beds improved. In spite of a strong effort at the north end, the district would not vote to build a badly needed sewer.

MANSFIELD—DR. E. G. SUMNER, *Health Officer*.

Of measles we have had one mild case, scarlet fever three—and all in one family; diphtheria, two cases, remote from each other; typhoid fever, three cases, separated from each other by many miles—two of which proved fatal.

The scarlet fever cases occurred in a family soon after they moved into this town. All recovered. The diphtheria cases very remote from each other; one proved fatal.

Our physician reported to me a case of pulmonary consumption.

The disposal of garbage and sewage is not unlike most country towns; every householder is a "law unto himself," and usually sees that it does not find its way into the drinking water. We have not, as a town, felt that it was necessary to make any public provisions for the care of contagious diseases.

Returned cans from Providence and Boston are not all sanitary, and I have more than once by letter called their attention to the fact, and for a while there was some improvement.

MARLBOROUGH—WILLIS W. HALL, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Haven't had any reports of contagious diseases in this town in the last eleven months. There has not been any deaths in this town within the last eleven months.

The sanitary condition of school houses and other public buildings are all right.

The water supply is good.

There are only three or four ponds in town and the condition of them is first class.

MERIDEN—DR. EDGAR ADAMS WILSON, *Health Officer*.

Measles, one case; scarlet fever, seven cases; diphtheria, two cases; membranous croup, two cases; typhoid fever, two cases.

Small pox—The only case that came under my observation was one found in the city and removed to isolation hospital. Was exposed in New Jersey and developed the disease soon after arrival here. Owing to prompt and efficient action of Dr. Meeks, city health officer, no other cases occurred.

There were no deaths from contagious diseases in my jurisdiction.

Pulmonary consumption—One case reported.

The death-rate of Meriden (city and town) continues to be the lowest of any of the larger municipalities in the State.

MIDDLEBURY—FRANK A. TYLER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

For the year ending September 1st, there has been reported two cases of scarlet fever, both of a mild form.

Whooping cough prevailed to some extent.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis was reported; the patient bids fair to recover.

The school houses and other public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

MIDDLETOWN—DR. JOSEPH H. McDUGALL, *Health Officer*.

Very few nuisances were reported. Most of my duties were in quarantining cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and fumigating after the same; fumigations after all deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, and the examination of several cases of alleged small pox which happily proved either chicken pox or

some other eruptive disorder. Although small pox occurred in several places, but a few miles from here, Middletown escaped, as in the previous year, without a single case.

Very few cases of diphtheria occurred, and the epidemic of scarlet fever was a mild one, with few cases and no fatalities. Two cases of an eruptive fever at the State Hospital for the Insane caused some anxiety, but proved to be an irregular type of chicken pox, although small pox was at first suspected.

The past year has been an exceptionally healthy one.

Very few cases of typhoid fever were reported.

I have begun the distribution at the schools, of the printed notices from the State Board of Health, regarding contagious diseases, and trust that this will impress the parents of the pupils with a realization of our efforts to protect their children from communicable diseases.

MILFORD—DR. E. B. HEADY, *Health Officer*.

The following diseases have been reported the past year: Measles, three cases; scarlet fever, two; diphtheria, eleven, all of mild form. Antitoxin was used in some of the cases: in one or two cases the attending physician was in doubt as to the disease. A bacteriological examination showed the case to be one of diphtheria, which was a very wise course, in that way protecting other members of the family and the community. Typhoid fever, nine cases. Not in any of the cases was the source of the disease known. The water of several wells was examined, but in only one was the colon bacillus found, which without doubt was the cause of one of the cases. One case developed, soon after being at the Buffalo Exposition, where typhoid was known to prevail.

Every case of pulmonary consumption in the town is reported.

MONROE—STEPHEN B. HAYES, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Only one case of diphtheria, one of whooping cough and one of typhoid fever have been reported, from which there was no spread and whose origin could not be traced. There has been no complaint of any nuisance.

The ordinary up-to-date precautions in regard to cooling of milk, cleanliness, etc., are taken.

MONTVILLE—DR. MORTON E. FOX, *Health Officer*.

The sanitary condition of the town has been very satisfactory. The following diseases have been reported: Measles, eight cases, no fatality; diphtheria, three, mild in type. Whooping cough has been epidemic during the summer months. Typhoid fever, one case only, source of infection unknown.

There are no cases of consumption in town that I know of.

MORRIS—L. W. WHITTLESEY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The only cases of disease reported are three of measles. No complaints of nuisances have been made and none abated.

NAUGATUCK—WILLIAM C. SMITH, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There were six cases of measles reported by the physicians during the past year. Scarlet fever, prevalent all the year, became epidemic in the fall months of 1901, and remained so until the summer vacation of 1902, when it was quickly brought under control. At present writing, there is but one case in the borough; 176 cases were reported during the year. Diphtheria was reported to the extent of 35 cases during the fall months of 1901. Whooping cough, 10 cases reported. Typhoid fever, 13 cases were reported. This is the least number reported since the town became a borough. This fact speaks well for an improved sanitary condition. One case of cerebro-spinal fever reported; small pox none. The borough prepared a hospital to be used in case we were visited by the scourge, but happily it was not needed.

Nuisances—Seventeen were reported to the health officer and abated at once; 19 were abated without complaint being made.

The garbage has been collected in the most satisfactory manner during the past year; in fact the borough has had the best service in this line that has been given since the town became a borough. The method of disposal is by the collector maintaining a piggery* on his farm. This he can do, as he is situated some distance from neighbors.

Three sewers have been completed the past year; we are making steady progress in this line. In a few years more we will have a complete system. Our method of disposal, I regret to say, is by emptying into the Naugatuck river.

* But the method is seldom commendable.—C. A. L.

The public schools were thoroughly fumigated and cleaned during the summer vacation, also the text-books, and are in as good sanitary condition as it is possible to make them.

Our water supply is very good, with one exception. The Naugatuck Water Co. has connected the Beacon Valley Brook to its system this summer. The water is of excellent quality and will make a valuable addition to its supply.

Nine ice ponds have been examined the past year by the health officer, and found to be in good condition, with the exception in the case of some property owners who lived on some streams that emptied into the ponds were using the land adjacent to empty wastes onto from their premises. This was promptly stopped by order of the health officer. The ice from Scholtze pond that was being sold to the people was not satisfactory. A sample of the ice was analyzed by Prof. H. E. Smith of Yale. It was deemed by him unfit for domestic purposes and I so ordered, with the proviso that it could be used for storage purposes.

The purity of the milk that is supplied to the borough is maintained by the best methods that can be used. The milk dealers, without exception, use or follow these rules in milking the cows: (a) The udders are thoroughly cleansed before milking. (b) The milk is cooled before leaving in the milk house. (c) The stables are well ventilated and kept in a cleanly condition. (d) The utensils are thoroughly cleansed in the most approved manner. (e) The health of the cows on the farms has been excellent to my personal knowledge.

Our public buildings are in good sanitary condition.

NEW BRITAIN—DR. W. P. BUNNELL, *Health Officer*.

One case of measles, five cases of scarlet fever and five of diphtheria reported during the year.

Garbage is collected in covered carts and buried. Result very unsatisfactory and no improvement over former years.

Sewage is carried by small streams to the Connecticut river, with unsatisfactory results, no improvement being made over former years.

TOWN AND BOROUGH OF NEW CANAAN—DR. CHARLES B.
KEELER, *Health Officer*.

There has been more sickness in New Canaan during the last year, though not of a contagious character, than we have had for several seasons.

Two cases of measles have been reported; eleven cases of diphtheria; five of typhoid fever.

In cases where pulmonary consumption exists, the family is kept informed as to the mode of contagion, and the necessity of keeping the sputum moist until it is burned.

The disposal of sewage is mostly the old time cesspool, and is very unsatisfactory.

There is an isolated building at the town farm that can be used for contagious diseases if occasion requires.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is fair.

The ventilation of public buildings has not been improved.

A swamp, known as the Rockwell Swamp, in the Noroton valley is a menace to public health and a drawback to the growth of the town in that quarter. This swamp is a breeding place for disease and I think the cause of much of the sickness in that locality. The attention of the health officer and the borough board has been called to this green swamp. A survey has been made and it is to be hoped that another year will see this swamp drained. That part of the town will then be free from mosquitoes, which transmit malaria found near there.

Sewerage system—In the consideration of the question of sewerage the entire borough has been investigated and, although not complete, provision has been made for the sewerage of the entire borough, which will probably be accomplished soon.

NEW FAIRFIELD—DR. W. S. WATSON, *Health Officer*.

I find there have been no contagious diseases reported this past year. Some cases of measles I only know by hearsay, they having had no medical attendant. There has been very little sickness from any cause.

Of pulmonary consumption, so far as I can ascertain, there is not a case in town at the present time.

There being no large buildings or institutions where large numbers are massed together, sewage and garbage disposal are not considered.

The school houses, six in number (all small), are in fair condition, as are also the two churches.

The milk supply is from home production; many of the farmers sell their milk to creameries and to milkmen from nearby towns, but the bulk of it goes to Brewsters, N. Y., to the Borden Condensed Milk works.

NEW HARTFORD—DR. JOSIAH SWETT, *Health Officer*.

New Hartford has been very free from contagious diseases for the most part of the past year, having had only one case of measles, and this in August. Six cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year, the first being in December, and I think was imported, as the family had within two or three days returned from a visit to New York.

A second member of this family contracted scarlet fever from the first, and was taken sick in January. In June one more case of scarlet fever was reported, and in this instance the family had recently obtained servant girls in an adjoining town, in which town scarlet fever is known to have been prevalent.

In July two more cases of scarlet fever in one family, imported from a neighboring city. The medium of transportation was probably a carpet which, being made up and of the proper dimensions to fit the room for which it was required, the father of the family had been induced to buy, upon the assurance of the dealer that it had not been used.

Thirty-three cases of diphtheria have been reported during the year, but not until August, when twenty-three cases were reported in five families. Did we have any sort of an epidemic?

Of its origin I am not certain, but I am inclined to believe it was due, in a large measure, to imperfect drains,* as in four of the five houses in which diphtheria existed very imperfect and dangerous systems of sewerage were found. In no case was there any sort of trap in the kitchen sink, notwithstanding the fact that one sink drain was connected with a sewer, two with cesspools and one emptied itself on the ground at the back door. I need not advise you that a sink-drain imperfectly trapped or not trapped at all is exceedingly dangerous.

The methods of garbage and sewage disposal remain the same

* It could not originate from drains, unless the drains were infected with the diphtheria germs.—C. A. L.

as in past years, and there is much room for improvement in this respect.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is good. The water supply of the village is excellent.

NEW HAVEN—DR. FRANK W. WRIGHT, *Health Officer*.

I believe this report can be much more concisely and correctly shown by the accompanying tables than by a detailed account.

The tables show the number of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever and the mortality from each disease; the work of the bacteriologist, the sanitary inspectors, the plumbing inspector and the milk and food inspector from the first of March, 1902, the date he began his duties.

DIPHTHERIA.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	TOTAL.
Cases	17	36	27	26	15	20	12	14	15	6	1	4	193
Deaths	3	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	19

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases	7	25	28	39	46	39	34	44	43	17	9	6	337
Deaths	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	10

TYPHOID FEVER.

Cases	42	32	24	14	8	12	6	7	9	3	17	37	211
Deaths	4	7	5	...	3	...	1	3	...	4	6	8	41

REPORT OF BACTERIOLOGIST.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	TOTAL.
Number of examinations for diphtheria	13	22	27	19	21	11	11	18	23	6	...	4	175
Number true cases	8	13	11	4	5	...	3	7	10	1	...	2	64
Number ex. for tuberculosis ..	12	12	7	10	10	12	19	22	14	8	13	11	150
Tubercle bacilli found	8	8	2	7	6	4	10	9	2	2	9	8	75
Ex. by Widal's test	13	14	12	13	11	9	7	10	10	7	17	15	138
Reaction obtained	4	6	5	2	1	6	1	...	...	1	7	8	41

NEWINGTON—JOHN S. KIRKHAM, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There have been the past year six cases of scarlet fever; one death. One case of diphtheria, a girl of nine; her father peddles milk in New Britain, whence come many plagues.

Last winter and spring small pox prevailed in several towns around us, and in New Britain became epidemic. Fearing the disease would invade our borders through some of the many avenues of travel, and knowing that vaccination was the only known protection, I provided, through the school board, for a free vaccination. About sixty, mostly children, were vaccinated; many others were vaccinated by other physicians. The expense to the town for material was six dollars. There are many others, mostly children, yet unvaccinated by reason of prejudice, fear or carelessness in regard to consequences of neglect.

School houses and public buildings in fairly good condition.

Some milk producers are using lime wash for stables and milk rooms—others are inquiring the object of all this waste. Some require the milkers to be clean before entering the stalls—others start the dirt from their hands by milking into them over the milk pail (personal observation). The great majority are improving in practice.

NEW LONDON—DR. F. N. BRAMAN, *Health Officer*.

Since March of this year measles has been prevalent, becoming epidemic during the months of June and July. During those months 106 cases were reported—50 in June and 56 in July. No deaths occurred, notwithstanding there has been 138 cases during the year. The spread of this disease was due to the fact that a great many families did not employ physicians and consequently these cases were not reported.

Sixty-seven cases of scarlet fever have been reported; of this number three cases were fatal.

Thirty-one cases of diphtheria and membranous croup have been reported. Six cases of diphtheria and two cases of membranous croup were fatal.

It is a very significant fact that about 80 per cent. of the cases of diphtheria have occurred in houses that were not connected with the sewer system, but with vaults and cesspools.

I believe that a more rapid extension of, and connection with, the sewer system would tend to prevent the spread of this disease.

Whooping cough has been epidemic since May, although but ten cases were reported to me, owing to the fact that very few families called in a physician under the mistaken notion that it was a mild disease and required no great amount of attention, and yet there has been eleven deaths from whooping cough, the largest number from any contagious or infectious disease, with the exception of pulmonary consumption. I believe whooping cough to be the hardest of all the infectious or contagious diseases to control and suppress, because of the fact that a whole family, neighborhood, or school may have been infected before the nature of the disease is recognized by any one.

Twenty cases of typhoid fever have been reported. It is quite probable that all these cases were imported or contracted outside of the city. Indeed after careful investigation I have been unable to trace any one of these to a local cause.

Notwithstanding the exposed position of this city, it being quite an important railroad and steamboat center, as well as a station for the transfer of emigrants, there has been but one case of small pox, and that a mild one.

An early recognition of the disease, and immediate quarantine of the patient and premises, with subsequent vaccination of all exposed persons prevented its further spread. No order for general vaccination was issued, but the public was advised of its importance and a large number of adults and children were vaccinated.

There have been twenty-nine deaths from pulmonary consumption. In each and every case reported to me the premises were thoroughly fumigated.

Twenty nuisance complaints have been made, all of which have been investigated.

The schools of New London are in excellent sanitary condition, as are also most of the other public buildings.

The water supply from Lake Konomoc is very pure and could hardly be surpassed.

Most of our ice ponds are in good condition, the owners having thoroughly drained and cleansed the same.

No new sanitary work undertaken during the year other than

the regular sewer and water extensions, and continued work on the new reservoir to be connected with Lake Konomoc.

The parks have received careful and well directed attention, which has been highly appreciated by the public in general.

NEW MILFORD—DR. JAMES C. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

The infectious diseases during the year were as follows: Measles, four; scarlet fever, five; diphtheria, four; typhoid fever, three; and two deaths from consumption. The cause of all contagious diseases has been duly looked for and duly quarantined, and the houses fumigated.

I have had eighteen complaints, in the shape of ten foul privies, four drains, and four pig pens, all of which have been abated.

The sewage system is good. After the recent fire, which burned the entire business portion of the town, sewage pipes were laid on the public "Green" to accommodate the temporary buildings erected there. These pipes were connected with the main sewer.

All the school houses have been inspected and five ordered renovated. They are now in excellent sanitary condition, also the public buildings.

In every dairy visited I found commendable care of all utensils used.

NEWTOWN—DR. ALBERT L. SCHUYLER, *Health Officer*.

Cases of contagious diseases have been remarkably few. Of measles but one case; five cases of scarlet fever have occurred. Five cases of diphtheria in one house in Hottertown district, but was limited to that one place by careful management. One case of whooping cough and one of typhoid occurring, completes the list.

The sanitary condition of the schools and other public buildings is very fair, though some of the school houses need repairs.

NORFOLK—DR. IRVING L. HAMANT, *Health Officer*.

There were 29 births and 22 deaths. The latter figure gives us the lowest death-rate per thousand in over ten years.

None of the most serious contagious diseases have prevailed

to any extent. There were two cases of measles in separate families shortly after their arrival here. Quarantine probably stopped the spread of this contagion. There was one case of scarlet fever in December. Its origin could not be traced. Quite an epidemic of whooping cough prevailed during March and April; about 50 cases were reported during these two months. Cases were also reported in the autumn. The whole number amounted to 65. The cases were generally of a mild type and no rigid quarantine measures were ordered.

We report two cases of typhoid fever. Both of these were among our summer visitors, and the disease was contracted elsewhere. One came from the Hill School, Philadelphia, Pa., among the students of which a number of cases developed—the other from the southern part of this State.

Very few complaints of nuisances have been received. Only one was made in writing, and that unsigned. As a matter of duty the health officer investigated the cause and had the nuisance abated. Three other complaints were abated without orders.

To my knowledge, however, no new cesspools have been made within the sewer district and old ones are gradually being disused. Quite a number of connections have been made with the public sewer during the year, making the total now connected about 85. The system is working well, although the large amount of rain this season has required rather more care in the management of the disposal beds. A visit to the beds with the warden in the early part of the summer showed them to be in good order. The filtrate from the lowest bed was clear as spring water and entirely odorless.

The sanitary condition of the school houses and other public buildings is good. An inspection of the hotels and summer boarding houses was made in July by Mr. G. C. Ham, for the State Board of Health. Two hotels and six boarding houses were inspected and found in satisfactory condition. Only a few recommendations and of a minor importance were at all necessary.

The water supply remains the same except that the lake water is being more generally used. By the recent purchase and generous gift to the Norfolk Water Co. of the lodge property, the company now controls almost the entire watershed of the

lake—a most fortunate circumstance to the town in these days of camping out and building upon the shores of all our wooded lakes. Regarding the purity of the water, I need only quote from the State chemist's report of an analysis made July 18, 1902: "These results show that the water contains a small amount of mineral matter only, that it is soft and that it is of good organic purity. The figures for chlorine and nitrates indicate that the water is free from sewage and objectionable drainage, and in my opinion is an excellent one of its class and should give good satisfaction for drinking and other domestic uses."

Not much public work of a sanitary character has been done this year, except some extensions of the water supply.

Some excellent drainage and road-making is in construction at the north end of the "Green," and several good pieces of grading have been completed on roads leading out of the village. The Village Improvement Association have again contributed good work in grading and laying flag walks on Greenwood's road and Grant street.

The individual communion cup service was introduced into the Congregational Church by a vote at the annual meeting in January. This is a very decided sanitary advance and the communicants of this society may well be congratulated.

NORTH BRANFORD—DR. C. W. GAYLORD, *Health Officer*.

The report of your health officer for the year just closed will be necessarily brief.

There were five cases of measles reported during the year: two in one family and three in another. These cases were all contracted by children attending school in Branford, and should be counted as a part of the epidemic which occurred there. These cases were strictly quarantined and there was no spread of the disease outside of these two families. In November of last year my attention was called to the presence of scarlet fever in a school situated in the northeast district of Northford. I visited the school and found a child sick with scarlet fever, living in Wallingford, but attending school in Northford. This child and other children in the family had been in school and other public assemblies, and the conditions seemed extremely favorable for an outbreak of the disease in the village. I advised the

closing of the school—a step the school authorities had already decided upon. The school room was thoroughly disinfected, all school books belonging to the infected family ordered burned, and the school room and outbuildings thoroughly cleaned. Fortunately no secondary case occurred. No other case of infectious diseases of childhood has been reported.

Two cases of typhoid fever were reported in December of last year—one death. The disease in one case was undoubtedly contracted in New Haven, the origin of the other unknown.

No complaint of existence of nuisance has been received and none came under my observation.

Inspection shows school buildings and grounds to be in an improved sanitary condition as compared with conditions existing a few years ago.

Two ice ponds from which ice is cut for public use were inspected in the late fall, and found free from all probable sources of contamination, and the ice should be safe for family use.

During the year your health officer has attended all meetings of county health officers, three in number, and one meeting with the State Board of Health. At all these meetings sanitary matters of importance to the general public were fully discussed.

NORTH CANAAN—DR. CHARLES W. CAMP, *Health Officer*.

There has been only one case of scarlet fever. The sanitary condition of the public buildings is good. The school houses have been inspected and thoroughly cleaned. The water supply is unusually good.

NORTH HAVEN—DR. ROBERT B. GOODYEAR, *Health Officer*.

Of the contagious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid fever have been reported. With the exception of two fatal cases of typhoid fever, the diseases were exceptionally mild.

Two primary cases of measles were reported and the dwellings of each were placarded in accordance with the law. Other cases of a mild type were not reported. The total number of cases estimated, including those reported, were twelve.

Five cases of scarlet fever were reported during the year.

Whooping cough was quite prevalent, but no cases were reported. The number of cases estimated was 25, which is probably a low estimate.

There were nine typical cases of typhoid fever reported, and others of a mild character lacking in some of the symptoms of typhoid, making the diagnosis doubtful. All were quarantined and the dwellings disinfected. In only one of the seven families in which the disease occurred was there more than one case. In this exceptional family there was a previous history of typhoid fever; three members of the family, a nurse, and a domestic employed in the family, each had a definite course of typhoid fever. A bacteriological examination of the blood in the latter case showed the characteristic reaction to the Widal test.

An analysis of the water in the well on the premises furnishing the water supply, made by Prof. H. E. Smith, of the Yale Medical Laboratory, showed a possible cause of the outbreak. The well was declared unsanitary and measures taken to make a renovation of this source of infection.

Of the other houses infected, no local cause was ascertained. The number of dwellings quarantined and disinfected were as follows: for scarlet fever, three, for typhoid fever, six, for diphtheria, three, total twelve.

The school buildings, seven in number, were put in a sanitary condition previous to the opening of the schools. The result has been to lessen the liability to sickness among the children.

Small pox, more than any other of the infectious diseases, is within the control of preventive measures. The protective power of vaccination is a well established principle, and its economic value in the prevention of expensive epidemics, and its humane character in lessening the mortality rate, cannot be too highly estimated.

Nuisances—Six have been inspected on complaints and abated.

Three quarterly meetings of the New Haven Public Health Association, and two meetings of the State Board of Health, have been attended by the town health officer.

The people of the town are generally in favor of vaccination. Notices of compulsory vaccination of the school children have been posted, but not enforced. The people have accepted the warning and the teachers have been instructed not to exclude

any child from school not vaccinated, but to make a canvass and report the number not vaccinated. This report, not quite complete, shows that a very small number have not been vaccinated, and all are being treated as fast as they can be seen.

The health officer is of the opinion that compulsory vaccination should become a State law, but that if town health officers are not too obtrusive, nearly all will voluntarily adopt this means of protection.

NORTH STONINGTON—DR. E. H. KNOWLES, *Health Officer*.

There has been no case of contagious disease in the town during the past year, except two cases of diphtheria, from which no secondary cases were contracted. One of these cases, I think, was caused by the child sleeping in a room where the floor timbers* were very much decayed and no chance for ventilation under the floor. There was a bad odor in the room, and the parents said that whenever the children slept in that room they complained of sore throats. I could find no cause for the other case. The houses in both cases were thoroughly fumigated and the disease entirely stamped out.

The sanitary conditions of the school houses is fairly good.

CITY OF NORWALK—DR. WILLIAM J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

Infectious diseases reported were as follows: Measles, two cases; scarlet fever, seven; diphtheria, seven; typhoid fever, eleven, and tuberculosis, five cases.

Although diphtheria and scarlet fever prevailed throughout the year the number of cases was small—due to rigid precautions.

Typhoid fever prevailed as usual throughout the year, due to contaminated well water. As long as the public persists in the use of such water this disease will prevail.

The five cases of tuberculosis reported represented but a small percentage of the number that existed.

Vaccination—The school children of the town were vaccinated during the months of May and June under the supervision of the town health officer. About 80 per cent. of the school children have been vaccinated, the other 20 should be.

* How did the floor timbers get infected?—C. A. L.

TOWN OF NORWALK—DR. WILLIAM J. TRACEY, *Health Officer*.

Twenty-six cases of infectious diseases have occurred. Of this number one was a case of measles, two were scarlet fever, eleven were diphtheria, ten were typhoid fever, two were small pox, and two were tuberculosis.

Scarlet fever—The two cases of this disease reported were of a mild type.

Diphtheria—Although this disease was of a severe type, modern treatment of it caused the death-rate to be low. Of the eleven cases reported, six of the above cases occurred in the County Home among the children of that institution.

Typhoid fever—For the past few years this disease has been quite prevalent, due to contamination of our well water. In thickly settled communities wells are a menace to health, and as long as they are permitted to exist, typhoid fever will prevail.

Small pox—A mother and child residing in Stamford came to Norwalk to attend the funeral of a relative, and while here, was stricken with the loathsome disease. On inquiry it was discovered that they were anti-vaccinationists, and of course had never submitted to this operation. The family whom they were visiting on Bouton street consisted of seven persons. After vaccinating this family they were isolated in tents, and after expiration of two weeks they were permitted to resume their usual occupations.

A doctor and a nurse were procured for the patients and a strict quarantine was established and maintained for a period of eight weeks, with a watchman on duty night and day. At the expiration of this time the patients being fully convalescent, the house was thoroughly disinfected.

All persons living in that vicinity were vaccinated—a house to house inspection being made for that purpose. Some opposition was met as was expected; this, however, was not a time for argument or opposition, but for action. It was necessary for the protection of public health that they should be vaccinated, and they were vaccinated.

Some people profess to be much opposed to the practice of vaccination, and in support of their views allege: first, that vaccination neither prevents nor modifies small pox, and secondly, that it is a dangerous practice, as it often gives rise to other diseases.

In answer to the first allegation, I will state that no one open to conviction, who has studied statistics, can believe that vaccination does not prevent small pox. In reply to the second allegation, I will state that vaccination is a surgical operation. When properly performed, it is free from danger and never causes other diseases.

The truths concerning vaccination, enunciated in 1796, rest on an impregnable foundation and to-day remain unaltered and unshaken. Vaccination has stood the test of experience, it has proved to be effective. Its blessings have removed untold misery and suffering and saved thousands of lives. For all this humanity is indebted to one man—the immortal Jenner. We acknowledge him to be one of our greatest discoverers, and the public should recognize him as one of its greatest benefactors.

Tuberculosis—Although this disease is recognized as infectious, classified as such, and included among the diseases to be reported to the health officer, the majority of our physicians fail to do so. When we consider that it causes more deaths than all other infectious diseases combined, and at the present time we have over one hundred cases in our town, it should not be necessary for me to call the attention of the physicians to the necessity of reporting it.

Isolation hospital—Arrangements have been made with the selectmen to utilize the building formerly occupied as a children's home for the care of infectious diseases. The cases of small pox which occurred recently, demonstrated the necessity of having such a building.

The cities should make provisions for the proper collection and disposal of their garbage. At present it is allowed to accumulate until it becomes a nuisance and then is frequently dumped upon some vacant lot or unfrequented highway.

Poisonous drugs—Duty compels me to call the attention of the public to the indiscriminate sale and use of poisonous drugs. When properly given for definite symptoms such drugs are a blessing, but when injudiciously taken they frequently prove to be a curse. The drug habit is easily acquired, but difficult to overcome. It is better to suffer pain than to become addicted to the use of drugs for relief which produces worse symptoms than the disease for which they were given.

We have in our midst arsenic eaters, opium, acetanilids and

phenacetine habituates, who purchase these drugs at many of our drug stores as often as they wish. I am aware of the fact that druggists have a legal right to sell such drugs indiscriminately although by this use health and life may be sacrificed; but even though they have the right, there is a duty which they owe to the public as well as a moral obligation, which they should not ignore.

CITY OF NORWICH—DR. WITTER K. TINGLEY, *Health Officer*.

The city of Norwich has had, with exception of the small pox scare, a year of tranquility and peace but for the anti-vaccinationists. Measles has not been epidemic, but scattered cases have happened all the year. Scarlet fever was confined to five or six cases. The patients were strictly quarantined and no more cases developed. Diphtheria fortunately has been very little in evidence during the year; the same may be said of membranous croup. Whooping cough has been very prevalent but has been of a mild type and has had no complications. Typhoid fever has been confined to six cases and these were brought from abroad. In Norwich we point with pride to the fact that no citizen drinking the city water has ever had typhoid fever since the water works were started. Small pox was confined to one case, this a severe case of confluent small pox that resulted fatally in six days. The case was under observation within three hours after the onset; the diagnosis of small pox made by the health officer and attending physician; the house quarantined; the family, of whom there were three unvaccinated brothers and sisters, vaccinated, and although a number of people were exposed, prompt vaccination was efficacious and no case of even the mildest type of varioloid developed. Immediately after the case of small pox occurred I, contemplating a general vaccination of the people, ordered the school children, of whom there were 2,500 unvaccinated, and consequently unprotected, attending school, to be vaccinated before entering school in the fall. This law has been enforced in spite of the opposition of a number of anti-vaccinationists, so that to date there are only about 35 children attending school unvaccinated. These children are provided with certificates of ill health that are false on the face of it and signed by two homeopathic phy-

sicians who are publicly opposed to vaccination. No regular physician in the whole city has sent a certificate of exemption to the school teacher on the ground of sickness. A peculiar feature of the vaccination disturbance has been the spectacle of the mayor of the city, Chas. F. Thayer, also a member of the Board of Education of the Central district, advising and leading the anti-vaccinationist members of the board, elected by a packed meeting, in defying the health officer's order, and incidentally the law of the State of Connecticut. Pulmonary consumption in the city of Norwich is fortunately not frequent.

A large number of nuisances have been abated. Three hundred complaints have been made to health officer; two hundred and fifty have been abated, ten of these without complaint. Our garbage is dumped on vacant squares in the city limits. No improvement in this respect.

We need very much a hospital for contagious cases.

We are constantly building sewers and doing away with vaults and cesspools, although there are many more than we would like still existing in the city.

TOWN OF NORWICH—DR. E. H. LINNELL, *Health Officer*.

The most noteworthy event of the past year relating to the health of the town was the occurrence of three cases of small pox in Taftville in the month of June. The first case was in the person of a woman who arrived only a few days previously from Canada.

Owing to the prevalence of the disease in other portions of the State the possibility of its appearance in Norwich was considered, and precautionary measures were instituted as early as last February. Placards were posted in all schools, mills and other public places, calling attention to the protection which successful vaccination affords, and urging all persons to be vaccinated by their family physicians. The desirability of the measure was also urged in the public press. The advice was heeded by a large number of persons, so that when the disease appeared in a crowded tenement village, it found the inhabitants largely protected. To this fact, as well as to the immediate vaccination of all persons known to have been exposed, and to the strict quarantine which was maintained, may be attributed the fortunate circumstance that the disease was strictly limited to the immediate family of the person first affected.

Another good result of the general vaccination preceding the outbreak of the small pox was the saving to the town of a large expense. It was deemed wise to require all operatives in the mill, and all school children to be vaccinated at the public cost when necessary, but the previous measures adopted left but a small minority who would not, or could not, pay for the service. I think comparison with other towns where small pox has prevailed will demonstrate that Norwich has suffered, proportionately, much less pecuniarily by reason of this disease.

An important lesson from this experience is the imperative need of a suitable place where such cases can be cared for. If the pest house is the only place where they can be received, as seems to be the case, it should be kept in readiness for immediate use, and provision for suitable nursing and care of any unfortunate occupants should be made.

Another lesson which should be impressed upon the public is the efficacy of vaccination. It is not claimed that it affords complete protection. It is a fact, however, abundantly proven, that vaccination has modified very much the severity of the disease and lessened its prevalence, and that if a person who has previously been vaccinated does contract small pox, it runs a much milder course, and is very rarely, I might almost say never, fatal. Another fact which ought to be thoroughly understood and remembered is that serious results are almost invariably due to lack of care either in the selection of the virus in its introduction, or in the subsequent care, or lack of care, of the arms and are therefore avoidable. The methods employed by the health officer may perhaps be profitably mentioned as showing the extreme care exercised, and it may also be well to state that among the hundreds of individuals vaccinated by him during the past few months, he has yet to learn of a single instance of serious or permanent ill result. The virus was obtained from a source that insured its purity. In every instance the arm was carefully disinfected, and the scarifier was sterilized each time both before and after use, and the wound was protected by a shield, and careful instructions were given as to subsequent care.

With the exception of the three cases of small pox mentioned, there has been a remarkable absence of contagious diseases during the past year; altogether but twelve cases were brought to

my attention, viz: four of diphtheria, of which only one, I think, was fatal, four of typhoid fever, two of measles, and two of whooping cough. This is by far the best record during my eight years experience as town health officer.

The town has been kept in a more sanitary and cleanly condition, as evidenced by fewer complaints of nuisances demanding attention; all were abated, although legal measures were required in one instance.

The work of constructing sewers in Taftville is to be highly commended as a much needed sanitary measure, which will, I am sure, conduce much to the healthfulness of this locality.

OLD LYME—DR. J. L. BURNHAM, *Health Officer.*

There have been about twenty cases of measles in town during this summer. The primary case came on a visit from New York city and broke out four days after arriving here. There has been one case only of scarlet fever in town, occurring in a cottage at the shore. Patient was taken sick the day after coming from Hartford. Strict quarantine and adequate disinfection prevented any secondary cases. Whooping cough has been prevalent in a portion of the town. There have been no other contagious diseases.

There is very little consumption in town. The patients are instructed in the care and disposal of their sputa so as not to be a great menace to others.

OLD SAYBROOK—DR. J. H. GRANNISS, *Health Officer.*

Very little of interest to health officers has occurred in this town during the past year. Three cases of measles and three of scarlet fever, all followed by recovery; one case of diphtheria which proved fatal. Very few cases of tuberculosis have occurred in this town during the past thirty years. We have but one school house and that is as well ventilated as the average public building.

Beyond this the record of this is but a duplicate of the last few years.

ORANGE—DR. CHARLES A. BEVAN, *Health Officer.*

Contagious diseases—During the past year seven cases of measles have been reported. No one believes that these seven

were all of the cases which occurred. Parents think it is not incumbent upon them to report contagious diseases.

Nuisances—Almost the only nuisances are created by those who collect garbage to be fed to pigs.

School houses—With the exception of the Tyler City and the First District our school houses are in fairly good condition.

OXFORD—DR. LEWIS BARNES, *Health Officer*.

Our annual report shows that with a population slightly varying from a thousand for two decades, this year's mortality list is the smallest on record for any year of that time; also a marked decrease has existed in the number of invalids, and we have had abundant health as compared with former years; this is of course due in part to climatic conditions, but largely to the notably increased attention given to the hygienic condition of the home premises and to the growing dread of impure water.

It is enjoined upon us to treat in summary order various topics, uniformly assigned us year by year, including infectious diseases, with other retarding health factors, and therefore the reports may seem monotonous in their character to the fellow townsman who reads them, but they will always have an especial value to the statisticians of the State and county in determining the progressive results in eradicating communicative disease, or it may be in exceptional cases to ascertain and obviate if possible hidden and retarding factors opposed to health.

Scarlet fever by infection from Beacon Falls occurred in one family only. It is noteworthy that the first case had the characteristic fever, angina, etc., without any eruption, and on the fourth day of the attack he attended a large social gathering with no untoward result. The following week a sister had a fully developed attack, which fully cleared up before that of her brother, on whom the cuticle was peeling on the fifth week.

Diphtheria is credited with one very mild case in March. There was no local cause. It was probably by infection from Waterbury.

Whooping cough was limited to two families in July and August. One of these families, before I was aware, had tented apart on the Milford shore. It was a preventive act for us. How it operated in Milford I have not learned.

Typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis and small pox have not occurred.

Nothing is said or done publicly to restrict tuberculosis. There is no dread of incurring the disease from tuberculous milk. Our farmers hang bovine tuberculosis on the same peg with peach yellows. Both are viewed with regard it is true, but await scientific investigation. One or two cases of incipient tuberculosis exist as the result of imperfect cell growth in infancy—being a legacy from the parent stock; but as “air and exercise” cause us “to live and thrive and grow,” so these in their purity and freedom are great checks to this disease. Five complaints of nuisances were all abated at the owner’s expense, save one. The town in its liberality paid for killing a fox and also for its burial.

Garbage seldom becomes a nuisance in a farming community, except through the pig-sty with an over abundance. A moderate supply at frequent intervals and cleanliness are antidotal. It is not allowed to become a nuisance. Sewage is largely by open surface drains with no dead levels to check its flow. Some of our farmers utilize the waste by tanks mounted on wheels, thereby giving irrigation to nearby fields.

Provision for contagious diseases could be readily and quickly made at the almshouse with complete isolation. No special arrangement exists. All our public buildings are in good sanitary condition. The school houses and closets are cared for in a proper manner and likewise all our public buildings are cleaned and renovated sufficiently.

The water supply from wells and springs is of a far better quality than most of the towns in the State can boast of having.

No test has been made of the potability of the water in Eight Mile Brook since the reopening of the paper mill above us, but appearances indicate that for general purposes ice from that stream must be unhealthy and should not be gathered.

PLAINVILLE—DR. J. N. BULL, *Health Officer*.

The endemic of scarlet fever, probably about fifty cases, was mild in type. There were four cases of typhoid fever, all in one family. One case of small pox, medium severity, and probably two or three mild cases, seen too late for positive diagnosis. One case of tuberculosis, abdominal.

PLYMOUTH—DR. T. G. O'CONNELL, *Health Officer*.

There have been no epidemics, all contagious diseases having been stamped out to such an extent that the town has been practically free from such diseases.

Six cases of scarlet fever were reported to me. None of them were fatal.

At the time when small pox was reported to be in a neighboring town, rumor had it that there were two cases in our town, but a thorough investigation failed to discover them.

Notices have been posted in all public buildings in regard to the spitting nuisance. Two nuisances have been abated.

In August a case of diphtheria was reported; the disease was confined to one member of the family.

No efforts have been made to restrict the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis, except the posting of signs in regard to the spitting nuisance.

POMFRET—CHARLES O. THOMPSON, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The following cases of infectious diseases have been reported: Measles, five cases; the origin of four cases was traceable to another state, and transmitted here by a boy returning to a private school. The other case originated from an adjoining town.

Scarlet fever, three cases, all in one family; origin traceable to an adjoining town.

Typhoid fever, two cases; originated in Massachusetts.

PORTLAND—DR. FRANK E. POTTER, *Health Officer*.

There have been fewer cases of contagious diseases than for many years preceding. The only cases reported, tubercular disease excepted, have been two of scarlet fever and a few cases of whooping cough. No secondary cases occurred. A few cases of whooping cough were introduced during the summer months, but its spread was limited owing to the fact that it had been epidemic during the summer of 1899. Of all the contagious diseases tuberculosis is the most widespread and fatal.

There have been eight deaths from this disease in Portland during the year out of a total of fifty-seven, almost one in seven, bearing about the same ratio as the oft-repeated statement that one-seventh of the entire human family die from consumption.

Now that the contagious nature of the disease is known a world wide effort is being made to greatly decrease the death-rate from this source.

A consumptive patient treated in the ordinary family is a grave menace to other members of the household. Every care should be taken to dispose of the sputum before it dries and floats in the air as germ-laden dust for others to breathe; and all rooms occupied by the consumptive should be thoroughly disinfected before being used by others.

In Portland the practice in cases of consumption is to warn the patient and his family of the contagious nature of the disease and the necessity of care in disposing of the sputum before it dries. In cases of death from consumption the rooms which have been occupied by the patient are fumigated with formaldehyde. This is an efficient germicide and without the objectionable features of sulphur.

Malaria has been more prevalent than for many preceding years. It began very early in the spring and has continued through the summer. Its general prevalence and early appearance may be accounted for by the fact that the year previous was a wet one, so that in the fall there were many persons with chronic malaria to carry the disease through the winter. The mosquitoes becoming early infected by these persons, were then ready to carry the infection to others.

At the John Murphy tenement house on Waverly avenue a large cesspool has been put in this summer which it is supposed will quite effectually dispose of the nuisance of a too small cesspool overflowing onto the sidewalk and street.*

No public provision has been made for the care of contagious cases. It would be well for the town to own some isolated building where a contagious case, like small pox, breaking out in a thickly settled district could be sent and cared for.

The water supplied from a reservoir among the hills has been cool enough and palatable enough for drinking purposes during the entire summer. We have had sufficient rain to keep the reservoir full. But, as soon as we have a dry season to drain

*The small cesspool was the safer one. Not only on the rule "of two evils choose the least," but because so much of the contents as were overflowing was exposed to the air and nature's best method of disposal; while the confined contents were generating deleterious and poisonous gases.—C. A. L.

the water from the bottom of the upper end of the reservoir, the organic matter resting there will begin to ferment and decompose and be certain to give the water an unpleasant odor and taste. This organic matter will have to be removed before the reservoir can be said to be in a satisfactory condition.

PROSPECT—S. A. TALMADGE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Diseases—There has been no infectious diseases in town during the past year, the town is so situated, water pure; consequently it is a healthy place.

Nuisances—Two complaints, both abated.

Garbage not allowed to accumulate.

The sanitary condition of school houses and public buildings is good.

Water supply—From springs and wells of purest water.

Ice ponds—The ice is in individual ice houses, and from clean ponds.

PUTNAM—DR. OMER LARUE, *Health Officer*.

Have seen a few cases of German measles.

We have had almost every month reports of two or three light cases of scarlet fever without bad sequences.

Of membranous croup and diphtheria we have had a couple of cases.

But we must not forget that we have gone through a period of small pox. From the first of January we had north and south of us, in the neighboring villages, many cases of small pox. Thompson had seven or eight and Danielson as many. As a preventive the school board ordered a general vaccination of the school children. We are sorry to say that certain letters, published then in the newspapers of the city, have been the cause that many of the parents looked for excuses not to obey the order of the board. On February 17th we were sent to Messenger's block to see a suspicious case. We reserved our diagnosis, but the next day we had to admit that Mr. Tourville, the patient, had genuine small pox. The block contained six families, two families using the same stairs and entrance. Having no pest house, we immediately quarantined the two families using the same stairs and entrance where patient was confined and notified the others that they would do well in moving from

the premises. We engaged the services of a nurse and a physician. Guards were on duty night and day. We vaccinated every one in the block and kept using all the disinfectants employed in such cases. A brother of the patient giving symptoms of small pox was confined in the same room. In three weeks these patients had recovered. House was disinfected with formaldehyde and we burnt the feather beds, mattresses and pillows used by the patients.

On the 4th day of April we were called at night to see the body of a man who, having been sick for a week without calling a physician, had died unexpectedly one hour before at Vandal's house on Woodstock avenue. We sent the callers to our corner, Dr. J. B. Kent. This doctor visited the body the next morning and reported that the man had died of small pox. From that same house three persons had been working in the mills during the whole week and another had been peddling from 200 to 250 quarts of milk every morning. We quarantined the house and vaccinated the whole family except the father and mother, who had had small pox years before. The body was buried at night. The hall through which they passed with the body and the room where he died was fumigated thoroughly with a formaldehyde gas apparatus. The feather bed, mattresses and pillows were burned. In spite of all these precautions, three days after, one of the boys was taken sick, and after another three days the eruption was characteristic. After a period of four days another one was taken sick and so on until four of them were confined in bed with small pox of the worst type. To prevent the spreading of the disease we used there the same means which we had used in Messenger's block. We kept disinfectants constantly evaporating on an oil stove, sprinkled the floors with the same solution, buried all the dejections of the patients and the sweepings, and kept sheets dampened in a solution of carbolic acid on the doors, washing all the woodwork with one in one thousand solution of bichloride of mercury, etc., etc. Nobody could come near the house but the physician, guards being kept on duty night and day. Forty days after the first patient was taken sick the last one was over his trouble. Every patient was given an antiseptic bath, while their clothes were fumigated in a next room with formaldehyde gas. After having dressed they were sent out and the whole

house was fumigated with our formaldehyde gas apparatus. Six hours later the house was ventilated and the family allowed to go in.

How did these cases originate? In the beginning we had thought that young Tourville had caught small pox in Central Falls, R. I., where he had been visiting fifteen days before being taken sick, but we have heard since that the daughter of the man where Tourville boarded had come from Canada with what she called a skin disease but what the people thought was small pox, that they had called no physician for her or for her brother, who had the same trouble. If so, we may thank God not to have had more cases. As to the Woodstock avenue cases, the man who came there sick was the son-in-law of the proprietor of the house. He was a drunkard and a tramp and never came to see them only when in trouble of some kind. They always unwillingly had to give him shelter and let him get over his trouble or disease the best he could; only this time, to their misery and damage, it happened to be small pox.

The only precaution which we have taken against consumption is to forbid expectoration in public places, as theaters, churches, etc.

We have only one public sewer and it is understood and ordained that the sewer shall be used only to take care of surface water, but it is a known fact that it has been tapped during the night at several places to take care of all the sink drains of our main business blocks.

When we see the wealthiest people of the city breaking so openly and with such impunity the law and order for sanitary regulations, how can we act very severely against the poor people who, to save the expense of cleaning their cesspools and privy vaults at fifty cents to one dollar a load, empty them into the streets in the darkness of a rainy night?

One of our ice ponds is at the foot of a hill covered with private residences. All these houses have their cesspools and privy vaults. The natural drain of the land being towards that pond, it follows that it cannot be very good for public health to gather ice from such a pond; but as this state of things has been existing for over twenty years and as we have not seen any trouble which could directly be traced to the use of this ice, we have not taken any action.

REDDING—DR. ERNEST H. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

The town has been unusually free from infectious diseases.

Eight cases of diphtheria have been reported with one death. Most of these cases, however, have been extremely mild and in no case has the disease spread outside of the family. Three very mild cases of whooping cough have come to the notice of the health officer; doubtless there were others.

In one district at least the school has been at times during the past year overcrowded.

RIDGEFIELD—DR. R. W. LOWE, *Health Officer*.

Public health in my town is exceptionally good. We have had few infectious diseases, the total number of cases of measles being nine; with one case of typhoid, which properly belonged to the borough of Ridgefield, having moved here only a few days before his illness.

During the months of January, February and March we had several cases of lobar pneumonia with no deaths.

No complaints in the township of nuisances.

Garbage is disposed of by individuals, and in the more thickly populated center the Ridgefield Village Improvement Society have placed cans for the reception of garbage, etc.

Sanitary condition of schools only fair.

Water supply is derived from wells, spring, and Ridgefield Water Supply Co.

The different milk supplies in the town were examined thoroughly by Prof. Smith of Yale University last year and found in excellent condition. Nearly all dairymen use the immediate cooling process, much more attention being paid by our dairymen in regard to cleanliness of stables, food, and care of cattle.

ROCKY HILL—DR. F. L. BURR, *Health Officer*.

I have to report an epidemic of measles in January and February. The number of cases at this outbreak was twenty-eight. Houses were placarded where the disease existed, and extreme care reduced the spread of the contagion. Type severe; no deaths. One school was closed.

We have had four cases of scarlet fever, and the history of said cases throws no possible light on the source of contagion, except in one case it was thought the contagion was transmitted

by letter from a relative in the state of California. Vigorous measures prevented any secondary cases or further extension of the dread disease. One case was fatal. The houses were subsequently disinfected.

One case of typhoid fever reported in November. No secondary cases; cause could not be traced.

There has been but one death from tuberculosis, as it is rare in this town.

The death-rate for this year is the lowest for many years.

Every town should have a pest house.

The ice supply is procured from an excellent pond and could not be improved upon.

The milk produced in town is nearly all sent to Hartford market, and so far as I know the farmers take pains to have it delivered to customers in good condition and in clean utensils. I have personal knowledge of said particulars.

ROXBURY—DR. LOUIS J. PONS, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of malaria we have been unusually free from disease. Chills and fever, of the tertian variety, have been very prevalent the last three years, but more especially the past summer; probably 40 per cent. of the population residing in the Shepaug valley have been affected. How much mosquitoes are responsible for malaria is still a mooted question. That some mosquitoes are capable of conveying the germs from a malarial patient to the well, I have no doubt, but can hardly believe that this is the sole cause.

Of the contagious diseases only four cases were reported, two of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria.

I am not aware of the existence at present of a case of pulmonary consumption in this town.

Ninety per cent. of the school children have been vaccinated by order of the school board, and little trouble or opposition was experienced in enforcing the order.

The sanitary condition of our school houses has been greatly improved during the past year; one new building is being erected and six others have been thoroughly repaired and improved by better ventilation and light.

The condition of the town hall is also better than formerly.

The water supply is generally good, about 90 per cent. coming from wells and the remainder from springs.

SALEM—DR. C. F. CONGDON, *Health Officer*.

There was one case of membranous croup.

Last winter scarlet fever made its appearance in two families. The origin could not be traced. There were no secondary cases from either the scarlet fever or croup.

I would again warn the public against small pox that is prevalent throughout the country, and urge that every one whose age or health does not forbid it, be vaccinated. The best time is now; not next month, nor next year. The preponderance of evidence is in favor of vaccination. Since the use of lymph, direct from the bovine, and the abandonment of arm to arm vaccination, the old objection to the operation on account of the transmission of disease is obliterated.

SALISBURY—DR. WM. B. BISSELL, *Health Officer*.

Measles appeared in March, May and June, each group of cases originating from a different source.

There were four cases of scarlet fever; one case occurring in the Hotchkiss School, the others in private families.

October and April produced several cases of whooping cough.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported, and one case of diphtheria.

The sanitary condition of our school houses can be classed as good, bad and indifferent.

Our water supply is excellent most of the year, but it has its "off days when it goes a-fishing" for two or three weeks at a time.

Our dairy farms are kept in much better condition than formerly.

The filter for disposal of sewage at the State School for Imbeciles is in course of construction, and will be completed this fall.

SAYBROOK—DR. H. T. FRENCH, *Health Officer*.

The only infectious diseases which occurred were twelve cases of whooping cough.

Considerable improvement has been observed within the last two years in the care and distribution of milk; most of it now being delivered in bottles, securely sealed, after having been

freed from animal heat. The quality, with rare exceptions, is good. It is believed that our milkmen are making an effort to produce only a pure and wholesome product, and to see that it is delivered to their customers in good condition.

SCOTLAND—DR. AMOS AVERY, *Health Officer*.

There have been but four cases of infectious diseases in this town, viz., one each of diphtheria and scarlet fever, and two of typhoid fever. The two cases of typhoid fever were traced to no source of infection.

The case of diphtheria was that of a student attending high school in Willimantic, going and returning each day by train. He did not know of having been exposed to the above disease. The disease was confined to a single case. The attending physician administered full doses of antitoxin to the patient and immunizing doses of the same to exposed members of the family. There were four or five other members of the family in the house at the time.

In the case of scarlet fever, the only discoverable source of contagion was some bedding and clothing that had been used about a scarlet fever case twenty years before. The family were preparing to move to another house and they were shaking out, airing and packing their goods, which included the above named articles. The family had always lived in the house; the patient twenty years previous was sick in the same house. Strict quarantine was enforced, till desquamation was complete—thorough disinfection afterwards. No new cases were contracted from the above.

There has been more interest in sanitary matters the past year, as a number of families have asked the health officer to inspect their sink drains, vaults, etc., wells and springs and suggest improvements or changes.

SEYMOUR—WILLIAM S. COOPER, *Health Officer*.

The contagious diseases reported were: Measles two, scarlet fever twenty-five, diphtheria one, typhoid fever three, consumption three. The cases of measles were light. The cases of scarlet fever were scattered over the whole town. In no instance did the disease spread from one family to another.

In three families where there were small children secondary cases followed. The case of diphtheria was severe, but no secondary cases followed. The three cases of typhoid fever were light and the origin not known.

The school houses have all been cleaned and renovated during the summer vacation. The public library and buildings and town hall have been thoroughly renovated.

The milk supply is from dairymen, who live in this vicinity, and the milk is thoroughly cooled in spring and ice water. The stables are kept clean and well ventilated. The bottles and cans are sterilized with boiling water every time used. It is evident that our dairymen are taking more precaution than formerly to keep their milk pure.

Our cemeteries are kept scrupulously clean, and the drive-ways free from weeds; their neat appearance attracts many to visit them.

Our public park has been greatly improved during the past year. New roads have been built and some rough places have been made smooth. Six hundred dollars have been given during the year for this purpose and the improvements will continue.

Our one ice pond is far removed from all contamination and is pure.

SHARON—DR. ROBERT P. KNIGHT, *Health Officer*.

No contagious diseases have been reported to this office.

SHELTON—DR. GOULD A. SHELTON, *Health Officer*.

Of contagious diseases, we have to report nine of measles, thirteen of scarlet fever, three of diphtheria, fourteen of whooping cough, and nine of typhoid fever.

Measles gave us only a single visitation, and that, too, of very mild type.

Scarlet fever appeared numerically in greater force than last year, yet unattended with any mortality. It was present in several parts of the borough, in different seasons of the year, showing an absence of epidemic character, through the guarded quarantine employed.

In two families, the disease of a mild form appeared. These cases, not being cared for by a physician, were not reported to

the health officer, and the children on their return to school were found to present the secondary symptoms so much to be avoided in the contagiousness of the disease. These families were at once quarantined, the school building immediately disinfected, and the further progress of the disease prevented. After the exposure of so many pupils in the school, it was most fortunate that no serious epidemic followed this act of thoughtlessness on the part of the parents of these children, while passing through the disease. This shows the great necessity of an immediate report to the health officer of all cases of contagious diseases, whether attended by physicians or otherwise, in order that an epidemic may be prevented.

Whooping cough, so frequently present in thickly settled communities, disturbed many families, but that also was of the milder type, and attended with no serious complications.

Diphtheria came to us in only three cases.

Typhoid fever came in nine cases; for the most part attributable to influences outside of our borough.

It may be well to mention that one case of traumatic tetanus developed in the latter part of September, 1901, from an incised wound on the palmer end of the third finger of the right hand. The case was an especially severe one—which fortunately yielded after the fifth day to the treatment by anti-tetanic serum—from which the patient recovered in the early part of the third week.

A number of cases of tuberculosis have been reported, and instructions given as to the sanitary conditions surrounding the cases, which have been kindly received, and believed to have been judiciously carried out.

In the early part of the year 1902, upon the urgent advice of the board of health, the board of education of the town of Huntington passed the following resolution:

“Voted that any child attending or hereafter entering any of the public schools in the town of Huntington, be required to furnish a physician’s certificate of vaccination to the principal or teacher, on or before March 1st, 1902, or within two weeks from the time of entering school. No child will be permitted or allowed to continue in school without such certificate.”

The execution of this order was promptly carried out, and such pupils were vaccinated who could not show evidence of a successful vaccination within a reasonable period, or produce

a certificate of the same from some medical authority satisfactory to the principal of the school. Through this wise sanitary measure, not only the school has been protected, but largely the family as well. With us, this measure seemed most reasonably imperative, inasmuch as many of our factory operatives were constantly bringing their families to us from districts infected by small pox, thereby endangering our community to a serious extent. It has been most gratifying to know that this rule of the board of education has been very cheerfully complied with, only one family having opposed its enforcement. In this case, legal proceedings within the provision of the rulings of the board brought about the return of the pupil to school duties.

It is worthy of note to tell of the commendable act, on the part of the management of some of our factories, in protecting the interests of their industries, by requiring at their own expense the vaccination of their operatives, conditional upon their continuing in the service of the company. As a sanitary measure this became most important as many of the operatives were frequently coming from districts infected with small pox, thus endangering the present healthful conditions surrounding their mills.

The sanitary condition of the school and public buildings has been carefully guarded through frequent inspection and disinfection.

The usual attention to garbage and sewage disposal fills every need, and little or no cause for complaint or disease can arise from this source.

The borough has under construction a very considerable extension of the sewer system in the southern district known as "South End." It is being laid through portions of Myrtle, Park, Crescent streets, and Howe avenue, and when completed, about one mile of new sewers will have been laid, which will greatly relieve this growing part of the borough and furnish for this portion of the village a much needed sanitary improvement.

The water supply is abundant, the watershed thoroughly protected, and the ice supply obtained from the reservoirs of excellent quality. A recent examination of the city water by the State chemist gives a most satisfactory report of its healthfulness and safety for public use.

The character of the milk supply has undergone no change during the past year, so far as its protection from unsanitary conditions is required. The dairymen, while under no strict regulations from the board of health, are known to carefully guard everything connected with the supply of this necessity, showing a commendable desire to assist in the general protection of the public health.

SHERMAN—DR. JOHN N. WOODRUFF, *Health Officer*.

We have had one case of measles and two cases of typhoid fever, and both of these are supposed to have come from the city of Bridgeport.

SIMSBURY—DR. W. R. MUNSON, *Health Officer*.

We have had three cases of diphtheria and one of small pox. There was one death from diphtheria, and our case of small pox terminated fatally (the small pox patient had not been vaccinated); this case was of the confluent type. We have, however, the pleasure of knowing that every case of contagious disease has been confined to the point where started. It is but justice to say, however, that this was due in a large degree to the good sense the people of this town showed in observing the quarantine regulations.

SOUTHBURY—WM. H. WAKELY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The following contagious diseases were reported: Measles one, typhoid fever two, tuberculosis one, small pox one.

In the cases of typhoid fever one originated in Waterbury, the other seemed to be an initial case. No secondary cases occurred from them.

The one case of small pox came from Waterbury, although seven persons were exposed; no secondary case occurred. Strict quarantine was established at once and every one known to have come in contact with the patient was vaccinated at once by my orders. I at once consulted with the board of education, who issued an order that no child should attend school without having been vaccinated. I found several people had come here from their home in the quarantine district of Waterbury during

the epidemic of small pox there. I at once had them vaccinated and returned to their home.

The death-rate of our town has been unusually small; only twelve deaths occurred and several of these from accident.

I examined two ice ponds, finding one in proper condition, the other I condemned except where the ice was used for cold storage only.

I have personally inspected the majority of the large milk producing barns, finding the barns in sanitary condition and the milk cared for by up-to-date methods.

I procured enough "Sanitary Regulations" as approved by the Connecticut State Board of Health, and sent a copy into every household in the town and find it very helpful, as many were not familiar with these regulations; many who had not taken an interest before have since lent their hearty coöperation with me in my endeavors to improve the sanitary condition of the town and stop the spread of infectious diseases.

All orders from my office have been quickly and pleasantly complied with.

SOUTHINGTON—DR. W. G. STEADMAN, *Health Officer*.

All told, there were about twenty to twenty-five cases of measles. We have had one mild case of scarlet fever.

Diphtheria—Four cases; one of these was posted as membranous croup. No whooping cough reported, though I heard rumors of a case.

One malignant case of typhoid fever. Patient was a traveling man, thirty years of age, and presumably contracted the disease somewhere in Pennsylvania.

I have had one case of what seemed to be cerebro-spinal fever depending upon malarial poisoning. There was a continuous fever with grave head symptoms and convulsions persisting for a number of days. The microscope showed malarial germs in the blood.

One case of small pox, imported from Berlin. The diagnosis was made early in the disease while only a slight eruption on the forehead and wrists, and the patient removed to the pest house at once.

The inmates of the boarding house where the man was taken

sick were immediately vaccinated. The house was quarantined, put under guard night and day, and all precautions were subsequently taken with the premises. No more cases resulted.

Vaccination was not so generally practiced as it should have been. There must be a large number of people in the community who are unprotected. The knowledge of the general public as to the scope and uses of vaccination is superficial, particularly as to its limitations. They do not appreciate the importance of re-vaccination. The patients in our case had never been vaccinated.

No inspection or supervision of ice ponds. I know there is drainage into at least one pond where ice is cut.

No examination of milk. So far as I know milkmen follow the customs of the past in protecting milk. The article furnished is of all degrees of impurity, some apparently very good milk. Methods of milking same as ever. Some men are very careful, others fill the milk with dirt. Cooling is done in different ways: setting cans in cold water for an hour soon after milking; using aeration cans, etc.

There has been no public work of importance during the year.

I wish physicians could be impressed with the importance of filling out the cards furnished them for the purpose when reporting contagious and infectious diseases. They frequently report by telephone and forget the card.

SOUTH NORWALK—WM. J. TRACEY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

The following infectious diseases were reported: Scarlet fever four cases, diphtheria eleven, typhoid fever eight, and tuberculosis three cases.

The type of the scarlet fever was mild.

Diphtheria was rather of a severe type.

Most of the cases of typhoid fever gave a history of using well water, which on examination by the State chemist were found to be contaminated. In a city as densely populated as South Norwalk most wells are contaminated and therefore should be abandoned.

Tuberculosis—I regret very much that physicians fail to report their cases of this disease.

SOUTH WINDSOR—DR. H. A. DEANE, *Health Officer*.

The diseases were: Diphtheria nine, scarlet fever five, typhoid fever three, and cerebro-spinal fever one. Whooping cough and mumps have not been reported, although there have been many cases.

All school children not already protected were vaccinated by order of the school board, and I would recommend that a physician's certificate of successful vaccination be a requisite for admission to our public schools.

I have issued one license for bringing garbage from Hartford; do not know of any others in the business.

The school houses were all thoroughly fumigated by order of the State Board of Health, and each district committee notified to have everything in good sanitary condition.

SPRAGUE—DR. T. I. STANTON, *Health Officer*.

The town of Sprague has escaped any epidemics of contagious diseases this year.

We have had three cases of measles. Two cases of diphtheria very mild.

The collecting of garbage and cleaning of cesspools frequently is an improvement.

The disposal of sewage is not up to the standard.

The water supply is from wells and springs. A few of the wells in the village of Baltic are very bad.

The dairymen take all precautions to protect the purity of the milk.

STAFFORD—DR. F. L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Diphtheria has prevailed in the town and borough to an extent hitherto unknown, a remarkable feature of the epidemic being that of something over one hundred cases, all but eleven were confined to the borough; most prompt attention was given to quarantine, and fumigation was faithfully attended to in every case. The first case went through its course unrecognized by the attending physician, the other children of the family attending school and mingling freely with others, thus giving an excellent opportunity for spread of the contagion. The disease occurred principally in the months of December, Janu-

ary and February, gradually disappearing by April, but is now re-appearing in families wherein it occurred last winter; whether this is due to germs that were not destroyed by fumigation and that remained dormant up to the present time or to fresh infection, is a question difficult to answer.

In one case occurring in the town in July, being its second appearance in six months, it seemed possible to trace the source to a fresh infection, through a member of the family visiting in a locality where the disease was prevailing, and the case appearing after just about the regular period of incubation after his return home. It is unfortunate that in reporting this epidemic, the report cannot include both town and borough. Antitoxin was used in nearly every case and quarantine was not removed until cultures taken from the throat showed the absence of diphtheria bacilli, as determined by the microscope.

But two cases of typhoid fever have been reported.

There is no public provision made for the care of contagious diseases, although it would be a wise move if the town and borough would unite in making such provision.

The sanitary condition of the school houses is the same as heretofore, fairly good, but the privies pertaining to school houses are, in certain instances, almost invariably found in a bad condition.

STAFFORD SPRINGS—AMOS N. NICHOLS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

I was appointed to this office December, 1901.

There have been reported three cases of measles and two of scarlet fever.

December 1st we were entering upon an epidemic of diphtheria; eight cases were reported in the record book. This epidemic continued through the winter; 109 cases were reported to the health officer; all were quarantined by isolation and placarding. The churches, opera house and library were closed five weeks, and the schools closed seven weeks. No public gatherings were allowed during this time; antitoxin was used freely with good results. There were only fifteen deaths; all of these occurred before January 1st, with the exception of one in January.

At the time of convalescence a culture from the throat of the patient was sent away for examination; when the report came, "the culture shows no diphtheretic bacilli," the quarantine

was raised, and the house thoroughly disinfected with formaldehyde gas. The clothing was disinfected or destroyed.

Two cases of membranous croup, one death, and five cases of typhoid fever have been reported.

The sewerage system is good, and being extended.

The largest dairy in this vicinity is within the borough limits. Great care is taken in every department by the managers of this establishment to give the people wholesome milk.

CITY OF STAMFORD—DR. C. H. BORDEN, *Health Officer*.

The city of Stamford has had an unusual number of contagious diseases. We have had 193 cases of measles against two for last year; the cases have been of fairly mild type.

Nine cases of scarlet fever have been reported, of a rather severe type.

Fourteen cases of diphtheria; most of them have been severe and several have resulted in death.

One case of membranous croup, and that resulted fatally.

Sixty cases of whooping cough, and it is safe to say that many have not been reported.

Twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever have been reported, fifteen more than last year; it seems to be on the increase.

One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Four cases of small pox have been taken care of at the hospital. All of these cases were of the confluent or semi-confluent variety. I find that the first case came from Waterbury, Conn., and the last one from Brooklyn, N. Y.

Several cases of impetigo contagiosa have been reported, but there have been a large number of cases not reported. It has been very prevalent among the school children, and at the present time there are several cases.

Nuisances—716 complaints—652 abated. Total number of nuisances abated, 891.

Milk—In one instance extraordinary precautions are employed, and the milk sold at a much higher price.

I have made one prosecution for the selling of milk with preservative in, and have had many analyses made for the detection of chemicals.

Our sewerage system is being largely extended and considerable drainage work has been done.

Our small parks are kept in excellent condition.

Water supply is same as last year. Plans for filter are being considered.

TOWN OF STAMFORD—DR. F. J. ROGERS, *Health Officer*.

One case of scarlet fever, one of measles, and three of diphtheria—one of which was fatal and all the latter in the same family—is the extent of contagious diseases reported at this office.

Complaints of nuisances have been rare.

Garbage and sewage disposal may be made wholly unobjectionable and harmless, even with the primitive methods at hand, and this has generally been the rule observed.

All our schools have been overhauled, cleaned and painted, as is the custom pursued every year.

Milk, which comes to us from so many sources, needs to be carefully prepared, for in the care and preparation of this product lies the source of much good or evil. It lies with the dairy-maid and the dealer which it shall be.

Number of deaths under five years, four, which speaks volumes for the health of the town of Stamford. No other comment seems necessary.

STERLING—O. W. BATES, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Only one case of scarlet fever was reported.

Two deaths during the year from tuberculosis, but at present we know of no case in the town.

The health officer receives cordial support and coöperation in the performance of his duties.

STONINGTON—DR. O. M. BARBER, *Health Officer*.

There have been reported three cases of measles, two of scarlet fever, seven of typhoid fever, and a number of cases of whooping cough have occurred which have not been reported. The most of the cases of typhoid fever have occurred in houses depending on wells for their water supply, while houses dependent on the public water system have been almost, without exception, free from it, thus showing the purity of water furnished by this system.

Fifteen complaints of nuisances have received attention, and a number have been referred to the county health officer for legal action.

The general sanitary condition of the town we regard as improving.

BOROUGH OF STONINGTON—J. F. LEAHY, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There have been one case of measles, five of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria, and one of typhoid fever. All cases excepting one of measles were placed under strict quarantine, and no spread of the disease has been reported.

The water furnished the borough is by the Mystic Valley Water Co., and is of good quality. A few still have wells.

Garbage is removed as in past years.

The Village Improvement Society is very instrumental in keeping the streets in good appearance.

STRATFORD—DR. G. F. LEWIS, *Health Officer*.

One case of measles, seven cases of scarlet fever and three cases of diphtheria, with no fatal cases, is the report for the year. It is the smallest number of contagious diseases reported in the history of the office.

The fact that there were so few cases shows the effect of vigorous enforcement of the quarantine laws, and this was difficult in the cases of scarlet fever, as the type was, for the most part, very mild.

The general health of the town has been better than usual.

Nuisances—The want of a sewer system in the town is felt more and more, especially in the thickly settled portions, where the houses are supplied with water by the Hydraulic Company. Cesspools are inadequate to carry away the excess of water, and overflowing cesspools are common as a result.

Water supply—At three different times during the past year the complaints about the water furnished by the Hydraulic Company have been many and long. The water at those times was foul smelling and totally unfit for use. The Hydraulic Company did all in their power to remove the trouble and stated that in the future the water would be all right, as the trouble was caused by opening new reservoirs.

School and other public buildings—The sanitary condition of the school and other public buildings is good, with the exception of the Hollister Heights School. This school is so situated that for several months in the school year there is water in the cellar. That this condition has been the cause of sickness, I have no doubt.

SUFFIELD—DR. JARVIS K. MASON, *Health Officer*.

The greater frequency and violence of storms, with their accompanying changes in temperature and humidity, have doubtless done much to increase the prevalence of neuralgic, rheumatic and malarial diseases. But these are less fatal than the more contagious cases like diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and last, but not least, small pox. This latter disease broke out in a family in June last, and straightway caused great consternation in that section, which led to the construction of a pest house and the quarantining of the two patients, one in this and the other in his own house. Thus no spread of the disease occurred, and with numerous vaccinations we trusted that nothing more would come of it. But a month later, in July, another family was reported to be attacked, although having had no communication with the first, and living a mile distant. Upon investigation it was learned that the attack was supposed to be chicken pox at first, and so little attention was paid to it. In this way more persons had been exposed, and another scare occurred greater than the first. But in this family of thirteen members two had had the disease and all had been vaccinated, some in childhood and some later. The family was immediately quarantined and several of its members revaccinated.

Measles—Only three cases reported, all in one family.

Scarlet fever—Nine cases reported, one fatal; also one case of roseola.

Typhoid fever—Six cases reported. One was believed to have been contracted while the patient was attending school in New Jersey. Another was thought to have been occasioned by a filthy road gutter into which several sink drains emptied. This led to a somewhat spirited discussion in a school meeting in that district, some claiming that the owners of house lots on this street had no right to endanger the health of school

children by emptying their slops into the street gutter; especially as there was no proper and safe outlet. The State Board of Health will probably have to be consulted in this case, as they have been in others; they alone having authority to say what shall be done.

Diphtheria—Only one case reported, which was thought to have been contracted in New Hartford.

Whooping cough—Two cases have been reported the past year, but some districts have been visited and their school houses placarded, the teachers being told to dismiss all children having a suspicious cough. In this way the State Board has done much to protect the community against a disease which is very liable to terminate in consumption.

The school buildings have been put in good condition the past vacation, in accordance with the orders of the State Board and our efficient school superintendent.

THOMASTON—DR. THEO. ST. JOHN, *Health Officer*.

This report is from September 1st, 1901, to March 17th, 1902.

In the month of September there were two cases of typhoid fever in the south part of the town, caused by defective sewerage, and one case on the east side, arising from a visit to Springfield, Mass., the month before.

There were five cases of diphtheria, with one death, all in the lower village, also one case of scarlet fever.

Inspected one ice pond, and caused nuisance to be removed.

THOMASTON—DR. ROBERT G. HASSARD, *Health Officer*.

Since the 27th of March, 1902, there have been the following contagious diseases reported: one case of varioloid, two cases of scarlet fever—all of a mild type, four cases of mumps. There were other cases of mumps which were not reported, these are all the contagious diseases reported.

In some parts of the town there are sewers. Other portions are dependent on two brooks and cesspools. The brooks in some parts of their course, through the center of the town, are nothing more than open sewers, which are only flushed by the rain storms and are at times offensive, and at all times a source of danger.

The water supply is from springs, wells and a reservoir on Plymouth Hill.

THOMPSON—DR. G. W. H. WILLIAMS, *Health Officer*.

Eighty-nine cases of infectious diseases have been reported, which were as follows:

During April and May seventeen cases of measles were reported, of quite a severe type, with two deaths. No doubt there were many more cases that were not reported; many do not call a physician and physicians do not always report. Houses were placarded, disinfectants used freely. No secondary cases occurred to my knowledge.

Six cases of scarlet fever have been reported, all of a mild type with one exception.

Seventeen cases of whooping cough came under my observation during November and December; many cases were not reported.

One fatal case of cerebro-spinal fever occurred; its source could not be traced.

This town has suffered from three outbreaks of small pox during the past year, the first occurring in Mechanicsville in the month of January. The disease was imported from Woonsocket to a boarding house occupied by a family of three, with twenty-five boarders, all of whom had been exposed; the case having been mistaken for chicken pox was not reported until the eighth day, in the full pustular stage. Restriction by quarantining the house, isolation and disinfecting; one secondary case.

The second outbreak occurred during the same month, in North Grosvenordale. A family of six members visited a family in Southbridge, where the disease existed; the father and one child contracted the disease. There were four secondary cases, all confined in this one family.

The third outbreak occurred in the Grosvenordales in the month of July, when it was discovered that there were several cases, mostly in the pustular stage. It was soon ascertained that these cases were the result of several cases that had been successfully concealed. It was soon apparent that we had cases in all stages from incubation to fully developed cases. This was an alarming affair, much work was to be done, and as expeditiously as practical if we were to bring this epidemic to a favorable termination. Restriction by promptly investigating all suspected subjects and removing all those having the disease

to the pest house and placing all those that had been exposed under observation for two weeks. Three formaldehyde gas generators were put in active service, and all infected houses fumigated and quarantined. A most thorough general vaccination was ordered and faithfully carried out. In a comparatively short time new cases became rare and at the present writing our pest house has been thoroughly fumigated and the grounds adjacent thereto thoroughly sprayed with formaldehyde and a strong solution of carbolic acid and is no longer required. I wish to say that our success in wiping out so formidable an enemy after it had acquired so strong a foothold was due in a very great measure to the hearty coöperation of the board of selectmen and the management of the Grosvenordale Co. Twenty-three cases were treated at the pest house and five at their homes.

The milk supply is generally good. Some of the dairymen are taking unusual precautions with regard to ventilation and cleanliness of stables, cows and utensils used, while others are only using the ordinary means for supplying pure milk. The milk is usually supplied direct from the stable to the consumer.

TOLLAND—EDWIN S. AGARD, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Contagious diseases have been more than usually prevalent in different sections of the town during the past year.

The number of cases is as follows: Scarlet fever four cases, diphtheria six cases, typhoid fever four cases.

The school houses have been inspected and their sanitary condition is good.

TRUMBULL—E. S. FAIRCHILD, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

There have been sixteen cases of measles reported, of a mild form, none fatal.

Scarlet fever—One case originated out of town, restriction by quarantine and fumigation.

Typhoid fever—Two cases, origin unknown.

UNION—E. W. UPHAM, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

The general health has been good. Three cases of diphtheria were reported in one family. The house was disinfected and no more cases occurred.

Early in January small pox made its appearance in a young woman who had never been vaccinated, and the case proved fatal. She was cared for by her mother, who contracted the disease, but recovered. The house was quarantined to the inconvenience and distress of the victims, but to the welfare of the community. It was also disinfected under the direction of the physician.

The scholars of the public schools were ordered vaccinated and the school buildings were closed for a short period.

Dairymen do not take any precautions beyond the customary practice of the past to protect the purity of their milk.

VERNON—DR. A. R. GOODRICH, *Health Officer*.

No epidemic. Sporadic cases of measles of a mild character were reported following the great epidemic the previous year; no deaths. One fatal case of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever. We have been remarkably free from cholera infantum; two deaths only. The exemption from this summer disease of children I attribute to the cool weather during the summer, combined with an improvement in hygienic conditions. Twelve deaths from consumption far exceeds that for many years. Pneumonia claims four deaths. Whooping cough has prevailed to a limited extent. Typhoid fever less than usual.

The opening of the consumption hospital in Hartford is of too recent a date to show results whereby we can form any opinion as to its usefulness beyond isolation. Even from that alone good results must follow.

The town has thus far been exempt from small pox, although it has been all around us, and it is to be feared that the advent of cold weather will be the means of its introduction. What is to be done to prevent its introduction? I say vaccination! It will save the town thousands of dollars should it appear, and the taxpayers unnecessary expense for its termination.

The joint board of selectmen and board of education passed a resolution requiring all school children to be vaccinated, or to show a certificate from a physician that they had been successfully vaccinated before entering school. It was made compulsory only so far as school children were concerned.

School houses and outbuildings have been twice examined

during the year and placed in a sanitary condition for the coming winter.

I have inspected nearly all of our large milk dairy farms, where more than 300 cows are kept for the purpose of procuring milk and cream for the production of butter, and found most of them in a good sanitary condition, free from all odors and uncleanness. The udders of the cows are either washed or wiped with a dry cloth, the milkers hands washed before milking, the milk immediately put in cans and placed in water containing ice; ventilation of stables good, and cleanliness of utensils insisted upon.

All means are used to promote cleanliness of cows as well as all surroundings, thus preventing odors from filling the building.

The health of cows is strictly attended to, and all appeared to be in good condition. Good ventilation, exercise in the open air during the day, both summer and winter.

I am still of the opinion that the State should appoint a commission to look after the details connected with the production of milk and butter.

VOLUNTOWN—DR. W. R. DAVIS, *Health Officer*.

The health has been exceptionally good. There has been some few cases of whooping cough, but not reported.

Nuisances none. Garbage disposed of the easiest way.

The sanitary condition of the school houses are good.

The water supply of the town is mostly from wells and cisterns.

WALLINGFORD—DR. WILLIAM P. WILSON, *Health Officer*.

There were two outbreaks of measles during past year, the first occurring in the month of January. These cases were contracted in New York City, among friends where the disease was prevalent at the time. The outbreak was confined to this family, due to strict quarantine, and to the coöperation of the family. In April the second outbreak occurred, limited also to three cases. This time brought from New Haven.

The cases of scarlet fever numbered twenty-four. Most of the cases were in Yalesville, and necessitated the closing of the school there for a fortnight. The disease was brought from

Meriden by visit to friends, where the scarlet fever was prevalent. Since then a case was reported on Hanover street, Yalesville. The disease in this case was evidently contracted from a box containing infected clothing brought from New York.

Diphtheria has been prevalent during the past year, owing to the fact of light cases not being reported or not recognized. This was true in one instance where the child died in Meriden, and the body was brought to Yalesville for interment. Several persons contracted the disease at the funeral, and two persons died, as a result of this carelessness on the part of the doctor, or health officer, or some one responsible for the first case.

Eight cases of typhoid fever were reported, but I think other cases were concealed under the name of malarial fever.

There has been no progress made in improving the method of disposing of garbage. In most of the yards at this time of year you will find standing a pile of garbage, which, in most cases, will remain there till the following spring, and even then will not be removed till the nuisance is ordered abated by a legal order from the health officer.*

Sewage disposal is by sewers, but many new sewers are needed. Where sewers are laid connection with them should be compulsory.

The sanitary condition of the borough schools is good, but in the outlying districts the privies are poorly constructed, and for both sexes are joined, in nearly every instance; this is, I suppose, to save expense. It is, however, a great mistake from a moral point of view. A visit to those places will show that this is no imaginary evil, and that money spent to erect separate privies, as far removed from each other as circumstances will permit, would be money well spent; then, too, most of these privies are built on a poor plan, and new ones should be constructed.

The sanitary condition of the public buildings is good, with

*The report gives a graphic description of the cesspools and privy vaults, as being excessive in number and deplorably defective in construction, and the writer even boldly offers to inform the health committee how they can be improved. The only improvement known to sanitary science is to remove their contents and fill them up with clean soil.—C. A. L.

the exception of the lock-up, where the plumbing is in a very bad condition.

The water supply is of the very best, and the pressure in the water pipes so great that in case of fire an engine is seldom needed.

There is a custom among store-keepers of the borough of sweeping the dirt from their stores out into the street, where it may mix with the dirt and filth already there, and thus remain indefinitely. The attention of the warden has been called to the practice, but nothing has been done. Another matter needs attention, the collection of bones and tallow from the markets. The teams in use at present are not properly constructed, being simply open ones, with sometimes a canvass cover. Even this cover is not always used, so that the stench from them during their stay in the neighborhood is sickening. It is hoped the health committee will take some action to remedy some of the evils mentioned.

WASHINGTON—DR. ROBT. S. MARCY, *Health Officer*.

We have had a number of cases of measles and scarlet fever of mild type mainly.

In methods of garbage and sewage disposal there is a gradual improvement.

Dairymen are taking no precautions beyond the customary practice of the last year or two.

CITY OF WATERBURY—DR. C. W. S. FROST, *Health Officer*.

With the exception of the epidemic of small pox, the number of contagious diseases occurring in this city during the past eight months is comparatively low when we consider that the present city comprises all the territory formerly divided into city and town and having two distinct health departments.

There were reported fifty-three cases of measles, seventy-four of scarlet fever, fifty-six of diphtheria, seven of whooping cough, forty-seven of typhoid fever, three of cerebro-spinal fever and ninety-seven of small pox, making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven as compared to three hundred and forty-one last year and seven hundred and fifteen the year previous.

The epidemic of small pox, beginning February 25th and lasting until July 26th, was the occasion of the largest expense to the city and the greatest menace to the health of its inhabitants. The disease had two distinct beginnings in this city and in both instances the contagion was brought from outside places.

The first case reported was a tramp found on the street in the papular stage of the disease, having arrived a few days previously from New Jersey. Before his discovery he had stopped at a cheap lodging house with about forty inmates and the result was eight more cases within a very short time. About ten days after this case had been attended to, twelve well-marked cases were discovered in a tenement block, but two of them having been reported with a history of three cases fully recovered that had never been brought to the notice of the officials. As a result of his negligence, before we were entirely free from the disease ninety-seven cases had been attended. Every precaution was taken from the very beginning to stamp out the disease; patients were immediately isolated; all inmates of the houses were vaccinated; thorough fumigation (sulphur and formaldehyde) was carried out and a rigid quarantine preserved. The disease, however, continued to spread owing to the great amount of exposure and the fact that in several instances it was concealed by the families and misunderstood by some physicians. Vaccination was general; a very large percentage of the employees of factories complying with the request of the Health Board and about 90 per cent. of the school children obeying the order of the Board of Education.

Free vaccination is at present provided for school children. In proportion as the number vaccinated increased, the disease abated until the city was entirely free from contagion. The epidemic was a very mild one, in keeping with the conduct of the disease throughout the country: the mortality being about three per cent. A well-equipped isolation hospital with a temporary addition served for the occupation of most of the patients. Two visits to the city by members of the State Board of Health aided materially in strengthening the precautions taken against the spread of the disease, thereby helping to check the epidemic.

Since the abatement of the disease the work of renovating the isolation hospital has been going on and it will soon be in condition to serve the city in the event of another visitation.

The ordinance in regard to the reporting of all deaths from tuberculosis and a thorough fumigation of the house in which the death occurred is the only precaution, with the exception of an inadequate anti-spitting law, against the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The report of the sanitary inspector in the matter of nuisances is as follows: Inspection of water closets, 110; sink pipes, 86; surface drains, 35; surface closets, 331; cesspools, 34; stables, 41; yards, 558; garbage complaints, 48.

Ordered cleaned—Surface closets, 221; cesspools, 17; stables, 38; yards, 362.

Ordered abolished—Surface closets, 112; cesspools, 8.

Dead animals removed—Dogs, 19; cats, 14.

The collection of garbage and offal in suitable wagons and its disposal by cremation is still the custom and is productive of very few complaints.

There has been no actual work performed during the past year with a view to the betterment of the present system of sewage disposal.

The school houses of the city, with a single exception, are furnished with all modern sanitary improvements. Every school house in the city has been thoroughly fumigated during the recent summer vacation.

The milk inspector reports strict observance of the rules of cleanliness in methods of milking and cooling the milk. As a result of his watchfulness the stables are in good sanitary condition. Proper steps are taken for the disposal of unhealthy cows whenever discovered. Report of milk inspector:

Inspection of dairies—301.

Stores inspected—180.

Vehicles inspected—84.

Ordered cleaned—Barn yards, 8; stables, 2.

Number of samples examined—180.

Number standard—178.

Number below standard—2.

Number of cans inspected—1,298.

Number of cans ordered cleaned—21.

TOWN OF WATERBURY—DR. B. A. O'HARA, *Health Officer*.

The consolidation of the city and town governments of Waterbury disposed of the office of town health officer, which necessarily confines my report to the four months ending December 31, 1901.

During that period the town of Waterbury was in comparatively good health and at the final wind-up of the office of Waterbury town health officer there was not a case of contagious disease under my jurisdiction.

During the four months ending December 31, 1901, there were five cases of scarlet fever, eight of diphtheria, three of typhoid.

The dumping of litter mixed with garbage, such as decayed fruit, etc., which proved such a nuisance in past years, has at last been completely suppressed and during these four months no occurrences of that nature have been discovered, a gratifying result of years of vigilance.

Upon my appointment as town health officer, a few years ago, I found the sanitary condition of Waterbury town districts in a deplorable way. The town was infested with numerous filthy piggeries large and small, nauseating bone-fat boiling factories, ill smelling and illy kept slaughter houses. Many streets were reeking with surface drainage from drain pipes, cesspools and closets. To-day there are two small piggeries remote from neighbors and in as good condition as it is possible for such places to be. There is but one fat-boiling establishment conducted on the very latest scientific principles, and one slaughter house admirably conducted.

The surface drainage, which was such an obnoxious nuisance in many of the thickly settled parts of the town districts, has been completely abolished and I have the highly gratifying privilege of turning over to the board of health of Greater Waterbury a district as nearly free from sanitary transgressions as human vigilance can make it.

WATERTOWN—DR. WALTER S. MUNGER, *Health Officer*.

Of measles there has been but one case reported.

Of scarlet fever there have been twenty-two cases reported. These were distributed through the year, and in various parts

of the town, and we could not be sure of their source in any case. But one case proved fatal.

Of diphtheria but one case.

Of whooping cough eight cases reported, resulting in three deaths.

Of typhoid fever six cases; one of which was fatal. They were in different parts of the town, and did not seem to have any connection with each other.

Of malarial fever there has been less than in some previous years.

Of small pox we have restricted ourselves to two cases; one of which was pretty severe, and the other rendered quite mild, by vaccination, which took effect two days before the small pox developed. These two cases were in one family, and the young man had refused to be vaccinated, while the father and mother were vaccinated in childhood, and the three younger children had been vaccinated about three weeks when the small pox appeared in the family, and none of the five had any symptoms of the disease; each one can draw his own conclusion as to the protecting power of the vaccination.

The water supply is as heretofore, with the addition of a good supply brought from Bethlehem, which, is used very largely in the village, and, I think, with good satisfaction.

WEST HARTFORD—F. H. STADTMUELLER, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

Thirty-four cases of contagious diseases were reported for the year as follows:

Measles—Six cases; five of these were due to a mild epidemic which prevailed a year ago and one was contracted in Canada.

Scarlet fever—Seventeen cases; twelve of these were sporadic and five resulted from certain ones of these. The unusual prevalence of scarlet fever in Hartford during the past year, the objections entertained by the Hartford authorities to suitably placard places of its occurrence, and the close inter-communication of the residents of that city and this town probably accounts in a large measure for the marked increase of scarlet fever the past year.

Diphtheria—Five cases; all sporadic and no satisfactory source of infection could be established.

Typhoid fever—Two cases; this is the lowest record for years. Both cases were probably contracted without the town.

Small pox—Three cases; two of these were contracted in Canada and they in turn produced the contagion for the remaining case. These were discovered at a boarding house of about thirty-five men, employed in a brickyard, all of the men sleeping in two rooms. Prompt diagnosis by the attending physician, removal and isolation of the patients, disinfection, immediate vaccination of all employed at the yard and enforcement of rigid quarantine prevented further spread of the disease.

The above outbreak occurred April 15th. On January 15th the following notice was published at all the schools:

"Owing to the continued prevalence, and closer proximity, of small pox, it becomes imperative to resist an invasion of this dreadful disease. The proper course to be pursued rests in vaccination. In order that such action may be fully taken regarding all children of the town of West Hartford, the health officer has made arrangements with ¹Dr. R. W. E. Alcott, Dr. C. O. Purinton, and Dr. E. O. Elmer to vaccinate at their respective offices, free of charge, all children the guardians of which may be restrained from executing the above recommendations by the expense involved.

Every healthy, vigorous child should be vaccinated.

F. H. STADTMUELLER,

Town Health Officer."

Two hundred and thirty-four vaccinations were made under this provision. From data at hand it appears that about twenty per cent. of the school children have not been vaccinated. This may prove to be a serious neglect and every child unless exempted by competent medical advice should be vaccinated.

The most prolific source of nuisances in the past was the traffic in city garbage for hog and poultry feeding. This had been about suppressed by the adoption and enforcement of a rule prohibiting such practices and was coming within ready control. However, the statute regulating this traffic was modified by the last legislature in such a way as to instruct health officers to license those who desired to pursue this industry. The violation of the privileges thus conveyed materially enhances the difficulty of suppressing nuisances arising from this source. Seventeen licenses have been issued.

The sewer commissioners have arranged for the disposal of sewage from an area of several hundred acres lying north and south of Park street and west of Prospect avenue, and suitable sewers for collecting the sewage in this section may now be constructed, as occasion demands. One sewer is now in process of construction.

BOROUGH OF WEST HAVEN—DR. CHARLES D. PHELPS, *Health Officer*.

The number of cases of measles reported during the past year is 94. All but six of these cases occurred during the month of June and the first two weeks in July. The way in which the epidemic started has not been discovered, but its spread was doubtless increased by the presence at a large social gathering, where many children were present, of a child having the eruption still on the body, the disease in her case being so mild that the parents had not considered it necessary to keep her at home. The epidemic also received impetus by the presence on the "last day of school" of children who either on that day or the next showed the characteristic eruption and would have been kept at home by the parents had it not been for that special occasion.

Failure on the part of parents to realize that a disease contracted from a person having a mild attack may assume a severe or fatal form in the next case, is responsible for much of the difficulty in limiting a disease like measles. The deaths of three children during this epidemic ought to impress upon all the duty of coöperating in every effort to limit the spread of this disease, mild though it may appear in the average case.

Scattered through the year there have been eleven cases of scarlet fever, fourteen cases of diphtheria and nine of typhoid fever. For the restriction of consumption the practice has been begun of disinfecting the apartments vacated by death of the patient.

Garbage disposal is by feeding swine on farms outside the borough limits. During the height of the season at Savin Rock the garbage which accumulates is more abundant than is desired by the collectors and as a consequence there is considerable complaint from hotels and houses not centrally located, of negligence in removing garbage. Sewage disposal continues to be by cess-

I am satisfied from some observations that the milk producers are taking more interest in the matter of milk, and an effort is made to deliver to the consumer a purer article than in former years.

WILLIMANTIC—DR. J. A. GIROUARD, *Health Officer*.

My appointment to the office dates from the first of the present year.

The general health of the city has been remarkably good during the past nine months, and but for a limited number of small pox cases, we had no epidemic of any serious nature. The contagious diseases reported to me were as follows: Measles two; scarlet fever five; diphtheria one; typhoid fever two, and small pox nine.

The city of Willimantic is to be congratulated that not a greater number of cases of this dreaded disease was declared, for the exposure to it was very great, from the fact that four persons, inmates of the first infected house, were mill hands and in daily contact with hundreds of people, for a whole week before the case was declared one of small pox.

Measles and scarlet fever—The two cases of measles and the five cases of scarlet fever have been of a very mild type and no bad results followed.

Diphtheria—The only case of diphtheria reported was treated early in the disease with antitoxine, making a very rapid recovery.

Typhoid fever—Only two cases of typhoid fever have been reported, although I think a few other cases existed without being made known to me. Their origin is unknown, both persons occupying houses supplied with city water.

Small pox—The first case of small pox was reported in the month of January, and it is well to note that the patient had been a visitor in the city of Boston a few days previous to her illness. In the space of two weeks, four other members of the same family contracted the disease. Two persons of another family, living in the neighborhood, who had come in contact with the first case before the diagnosis was made, were also taken ill with the same disease. The eighth case was a physician, called in consultation for one of these patients and contracting varioloid from the exposure.

In May last, Hi Henry's minstrel troupe arrived in Willimantic, and was detained under quarantine for a few hours outside the city limits, owing to the illness of one of its members suffering from small pox, and who had been removed the previous day to the pest house in the city of Hartford. After an investigation, it was thought best by the city authorities to grant the removal of the cars to an unused siding past the city, where a suitable place had been found for maintaining the quarantine, and to be left to the supervision of the town health officer.

The last case reported to me was in August last; it was that of a married woman who contracted the disease in Monson, Mass.

Of the nine cases, eight were adults and one a child, who died.

Two had previously been vaccinated, and were sick of varioloid; the other seven had not been, but after their exposure to the disease had variola.

Quarantine—On each occasion there was strict quarantine maintained. Policemen guarded the places day and night to help to enforce the quarantine law.

In every instance a physician of good standing attended the cases and had no communication whatever with the community.

General vaccination—As soon as the first case of small pox was reported, general vaccination was ordered, and a vaccinating committee composed of six physicians went from mill to mill, through the public and parochial schools, and was met with courteous treatment by employers and employees. The public vaccination was done with strict care to cleanliness and antisepsis, as well as could be carried out in such places, on the part of the physicians and people; and it was in general very successful.

The operation was done as follows: The arm was washed with warm water and green soap, dried with sterilized gauze; a new asepticized needle was used for every individual; Mulford's dry points were employed, also celluloid shields which were removed after twenty-four hours.

Disinfection and fumigation—Regarding the patients under quarantine and their infected homes, the following precautions were taken: When the patients had completely recovered and

were through desquamating, there was disinfection and fumigation before the inmates were allowed to leave the quarantined houses. Useless and cheap linen, mattresses and pillows were burned; some articles were boiled; others put in antiseptic solutions the necessary length of time for complete disinfection. All furniture was washed with the same solutions, after which there was fumigation with formaldehyde gas of all the apartments and clothing. Every one was given an antiseptic bath before leaving.

In every instance the family removed to other houses, so that it gave ample opportunity for complete disinfection of the houses. The floors, windows and wood-work were washed with antiseptic solutions and all wall paper torn off and burned; the wall and ceilings then lime-washed.

No other cases of small pox have been reported in this city since, showing that the general vaccination and the thorough disinfection of the infected houses have been effectual.

Tuberculosis—Only two cases of pulmonary consumption have been reported, as a certain amount of negligence attends the reporting of this disease. I know of no case of tuberculosis contracted from the use of milk.

Nuisances—Twelve written complaints of nuisances have been received and were abated.

Other topics—A little more than half of the city has good sewer system; a slight improvement in this respect is noted during the past year. Garbage is removed as in the past. There is yet no public provision made for contagious diseases.

WILLINGTON—GEO. A. COSGROVE, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There were eleven deaths. Most of the deaths were from old age; one was 93, three over 80, three between 69 and 78. The above figures well illustrate the healthfulness of country life.

There were two cases of diphtheria in one family (postmaster) at East Willington. The family and premises were promptly quarantined, the mail matter fumigated and transferred to another building and ex-postmaster Holt sworn in as assistant postmaster.

The P. O. Department at Washington was then notified of the action taken and approved of it.

So far as I am aware there are no cases of consumption in town.

There have been no nuisances.

I notified the committee in three districts to have the buildings cleaned before school commenced.

WILTON—DR. A. B. GORHAM, *Health Officer*.

The infectious diseases reported were: Scarlet fever one case, diphtheria five cases in all, typhoid fever two cases.

Garbage is disposed of as usual; the quickest and easiest method is employed.

WINDHAM—DR. F. E. WILCOX, *Health Officer*.

Measles—Sixty-six cases of measles in twenty-five families, at South Windham, occurred during the months of January and February. Every house was placarded, such restrictions made as seemed practicable, and the school in that district closed. In my opinion, however, the result was the same in that locality as it would have been had no measures been taken to check the disease; though, undoubtedly, the precautions prevented it from spreading to surrounding communities.

My report last year contained a record of twenty-eight cases that were divided between South Windham and Windham Center, which were placarded and such restrictions made as seemed advisable. In this instance, it is very probable that there was a less number of cases than would have occurred had no restrictive measures been adopted.

Scarlet fever—The case of scarlet fever reported was a secondary case that occurred in a family of two children and was the last of a mild epidemic, particulars of which appeared in my report of last year.

Typhoid fever—Of the three cases of typhoid fever, one occurred in South Windham early in May. This was the only case in a family of seven and no source of infection could be found.

August 1st, there were reported two cases in a family living on a farm about one mile south of South Windham village. An examination of the premises revealed no probable source of infection. The sink drain discharged on the ground at a much

lower level than the well and at a considerable distance from it; the pigsties were in good condition and situated much lower than the well and several hundred feet from it; the contents of the privy was dry and frequently removed. Not only was nothing of a suspicious nature discovered, but the sanitary conditions in general were apparently better than the average, and it did not appear that there could be any drainage contamination affecting the well; but the presence of two cases of typhoid in the house, occurring in patients who had not recently been away from home, was much in evidence of contagion somewhere on the premises. Under these circumstances the well was turned to as the only possible source of contamination, and a sample of the water was procured and sent to Prof. Herbert E. Smith, Chemist State Board of Health, for analysis.

The analysis of this water showed that it contained 8.06 parts of chlorine; while a perfectly normal water of this vicinity should not exceed 2. parts per million. The fact that this sample contained 8.06 parts indicated that the water supplying the well had received some drainage, or sewage contamination, from which it had been largely purified by percolating through the soil.

The number of bacteria was large, among which were a few belonging to the colon group. Considering the past contamination and the presence of the colon bacilli, necessitated that the water should be regarded with suspicion as a possible source of infection, and under such conditions, the presence of two cases of typhoid in the house was considered sufficient to justify a discontinuance of the use of the water by others.

Small pox—On the morning of May 15th there arrived in Willimantic, from Hartford, two special cars containing thirty-six members of Hi Henry's minstrel troupe. One of these cars was an apartment car, the property of Mr. Henry, the other, an ordinary passenger coach, loaned by the railroad company for the occasion.

While at Hartford, the day previous, one of the members of the company, who had been ill for several days, was found to be suffering from small pox. He was removed to the pest house in that city and the car in which he had been sick was detained to be fumigated. Then, without inspection, the other members of the troupe were allowed to leave there the next morning.

On their arrival in Willimantic they were detained under quarantine for several hours; then, as there was no suitable place for maintaining quarantine within the city limits, an agreement was entered into between the mayor, the selectmen of the town of Windham and the county health officer, with the result that the cars were removed to an unused siding about one mile east of the city and I was notified to take charge of the company.

I immediately asked Mayor Barrows for, and was granted the services of six policemen to act as guards. It was arranged to have two on duty at a time, changing every eight hours, and this was kept up while the quarantine was maintained. As there was plenty of room, liberal space was allowed for exercise, and the limits marked by flags.

The following day I inspected the troupe and found one man who had only recently recovered from a light attack of small pox, and one who had not fully recovered.

My diagnosis of the first case was made from the history and the scars left by the eruption on the body. The second, from the history, scars and the scabs still remaining on the face and body; and my diagnosis of this case was verified by Dr. C. A. Lindsley, of New Haven, who also saw the patient.

At this time I found one man with a slight fever and complaining of sore throat and pain in the back and extremities, but did not diagnose his case as small pox until the next day. Then the passenger coach was placed at the extreme end of the siding and established as a pest car; the patient removed to it, and a nurse and medical attendance provided.

By permission of Mr. Henry, his second car, which had now been fumigated, was brought from Hartford and placed with his other car at the disposal of the company.

There now remained thirty-three persons who were subjects for vaccination. The arms to be scarified were thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water, then washed with alcohol and rubbed dry with septic gauze. The virus used was P. D. & Co.'s, glycerinized, in tubes. The wounds were covered with shields and instructions given that they be worn not longer than twenty-four hours. One week from the date of vaccination, an examination of these thirty-three patients, showed twenty-six well-developed vesicles; two imperfect ones, and

five cases in which no vesicle had formed. Out of the five in whom vaccination failed, two had been soldiers in the Spanish War and were successfully vaccinated at the time of their enlistment. This would practically leave but three persons in whom vaccination was unsuccessful; and one of these was already infected with small pox at the time of his vaccination, as the disease developed two days later.

With the foregoing, if we include one member of the company, who was not quarantined, but was successfully vaccinated, and the case of small pox detained at Hartford, we have a total of thirty-eight people, showing some interesting evidence in favor of vaccination.

Out of thirty-eight people, all of whom had been continually exposed to small pox, twenty-nine were successfully vaccinated and did not contract the disease, while out of the nine who had not recently been vaccinated, five had small pox.

Another point worthy of note, was that from the thirty-four successful vaccinations there were no sore arms; which tends to show that the sore arms following vaccination, in ordinary healthy subjects, is due to septic material introduced at the time of operation, or to carelessness, or accident on the part of the patient afterwards, productive of the same result.

On May 31st the two cars in which the company had been quarantined, together with all their clothing, etc., were fumigated with formaldehyde and closed for six hours, after which they were opened and aired.

Then the members of the company, after a thorough scrubbing with corrosive sublimate soap and water, were allowed to enter the car and dress in their clothing which had been fumigated, and all the clothing that was removed before taking the baths was burned. They were then allowed to depart, and the cars to be removed.

The two patients in the pest car remained quarantined until June 16th, when they were scrubbed with a solution of corrosive sublimate, followed by a thorough bath with corrosive sublimate soap and water. All of their clothing, bedding, blankets, etc., were burned. The pest car was fumigated in the following manner. The upholstery and floor were thoroughly sprinkled with formaldehyde solution and the car closed for twenty-four hours. It was then opened and all the wood,

glass and metal parts, washed with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, when it was then again sprinkled with formaldehyde and kept closed for three days, after which quarantine was removed and the car turned over to the railroad company.

So far as known, no cases of small pox have been attributed to infection from any of this troupe, or from any of the three cars, since released from quarantine; which is good evidence that the disinfection was thoroughly effectual.

During the month of January complaint was made of three families in which small pox was supposed to exist. I investigated these cases and found the first to be erythema, the result of vaccination; the second, chicken pox, and the third, measles.

Consumption—Only one case of consumption has been reported, and though this number seems small, I have no knowledge of the existence of other cases.

Including this disease in the list of infectious disease to be reported by attending physicians, is a move in the right direction; and besides instructing the family, where there is an afflicted member, concerning the nature of the disease, the precautions to be taken, etc.; there should be, if the patient removes from the house, or dies, the same thorough disinfection of the premises as after other infectious diseases.

In former years there were a great many complaints of nuisances: dead animals, drains, privies, pigsties, etc. Last year the number was reduced to nine, and this year there was not a single complaint that came within the jurisdiction of the health officer.

I mention this, particularly to illustrate that the people of this town thoroughly understand that nuisances, of any kind whatever, will not be tolerated.

Sewage disposal is in part by cesspools, but more generally by surface drainage.

WINDSOR—DR. NEWTON S. BELL, *Health Officer*.

Contagious diseases reported as follows: Measles, one case reported, no doubt there were others.

Scarlet fever, six cases, none fatal.

Of diphtheria there were twelve cases, also one of membranous croup.

Typhoid fever, three cases only reported, a smaller average than for many years previous.

Cerebro-spinal fever one case, fatal.

About the last of April, 1902, we had an outbreak of small pox which promised, at first, to be wide spread, as it was in three different sections of the town; the cases all being men, who had worked together in a tobacco stripping establishment. But by the prompt and efficient help and support of our selectmen the people in these different sections (Poquonock, Hayden Station and Cook Hill), numbering about one hundred and fifty, were promptly vaccinated and quarantined for eighteen days. We had in all eleven cases, without a single fatal ending. There was built a temporary pest house.

There was also held in July, a meeting of the school board and health officer, and it was unanimously voted that every scholar should show a certificate of successful vaccination signed by a physician, not later than November 1st, 1902; as only by these strict measures and the working in harmony of all those who have to do with the public welfare, can this dread disease be stamped out.

So far as I can learn by inquiry of the different dealers, the night's milk is put into cans and cooled by sinking the cans into a well, an ice house, or a spring house, where the cans are placed in water. The morning's milk is put directly into cans and delivered en route to the different customers.

WINDSOR LOCKS—DR. JOSEPH A. COOGAN, *Health Officer*.

Scarlet fever—Four.

Diphtheria—Four.

Typhoid fever—One.

Small pox—Fifteen.

Nine cases of small pox were directly traceable to people moving here from Canada.

The other six were all in one family and no doubt the source of contagion was received from cases existing in our neighboring hamlet of Hayden's Station.

Strange to relate, of the only two fathers of families objecting to vaccination in the public school, that one of them should be afflicted by having his six children down with the disease and

costing the town hundreds of dollars through his ignorance or criminal negligence.

The garbage disposal of the town is satisfactory, and the public as well as the officer realize that a great improvement has occurred since the purchase of the plot on the river bank a few years ago for garbage reception. The town has purchased land and erected a building during the past year for the reception of cases of contagious diseases.

We are fully alive as to its necessity and feel that the selectmen took a proper course when they decided that the town should own its hospital and not be compelled, as in years past, to have to buy at extravagant prices when a case of contagion sprang up in the community.

Young blood on the school board has made itself felt and to-day, at the opening of the fall term, the public school children realized that they had not been forgotten during their long vacation. The painter and carpenter had used up more than a thousand dollars in remedying defects which all intelligent observers knew to exist.

Instead of a sand lot, turfless and neglected, we have a neat fence, neat steps, neat walks and something that strikes the eye of the visitor or traveller as a public school with a committee of the strenuous kind.

Following in the wake the parochial school grounds are in process of repair and improvement, and a neat iron rail now announces that several hundred front feet of Grove street belong to the children of this school.

Windsor Locks had a large percentage of typhoid fever cases annually, until the introduction of the water supply; since then the cases are few and last year only one case reported and that due to an ascertained cause.

The supply of milk to the town we have reason to feel is handled according to the latest methods, as much more attention is paid to cleanliness of stock and utensils than in years gone by.

BOROUGH OF WINSTED—S. C. WHEELER, ESQ., *Health Officer.*

Measles—Only one case reported.

Scarlet fever—Thirteen cases, all of the cases were of mild type.

Diphtheria and croup—Five cases, the origin could not be found.

Whooping cough—Two cases.

Typhoid fever—Three cases reported, one of said cases was a young man who worked out of town and came home and typhoid fever developed; the origin of the other cases could not be learned.

Garbage—Collected in the thickly settled portions of the borough.

WOLCOTT—J. HENRY GARRIGUS, ESQ., *Health Officer*.

There were two cases of diphtheria reported, one mile apart. The source of contagion could not be established. No other cases occurring.

There is one person from our town who is sick with consumption in the hospital at Hartford.

The school houses were inspected and placed in proper sanitary condition. Some improvements have been made the past year.

WOODBIDGE—DR. J. W. BARKER, *Health Officer*.

There have been but two cases of infectious diseases reported during the year; one of diphtheria and one of membranous croup.

In reference to nuisance complaints, I think the issuing of garbage licenses by the health officer may be responsible for the better showing in this regard.

Four permits were issued for the bringing of garbage into the town, none of which have been criticised so far as I know.

I was especially pleased with the condition of the outbuildings at the schools, in most of which I found improvement and in two districts I found them so well kept, without mark or scratch, that I wish they might serve as object lessons for the other districts, not only as to their sanitary value, but also in their usefulness in teaching the children habits of order and neatness, which must have an influence on their future lives and conduct.

In regard to the milk industry in the town, I find improvement; notably in the more careful selection of healthy cows and their care and also in milking them and in methods of handling and caring for the milk.

WOODBURY—DR. E. L. SMITH, *Health Officer*.

Whooping cough was prevalent in some parts of the town during the spring months.

Two cases of typhoid fever occurred.

I note with gratification an increased public interest in sanitary matters, as manifested in the decrease of nuisance complaints received from year to year.

The district school houses are each year put in better condition than formerly, but there is still room for improvement.

WOODSTOCK—DR. JOSEPH SPALDING, *Health Officer*.

Scarlet fever occurred in two separate families, one had three, the other two children affected. No deaths or sequel.

Three cases of whooping cough and numerous cases of mumps, all of which have recovered without bad results.

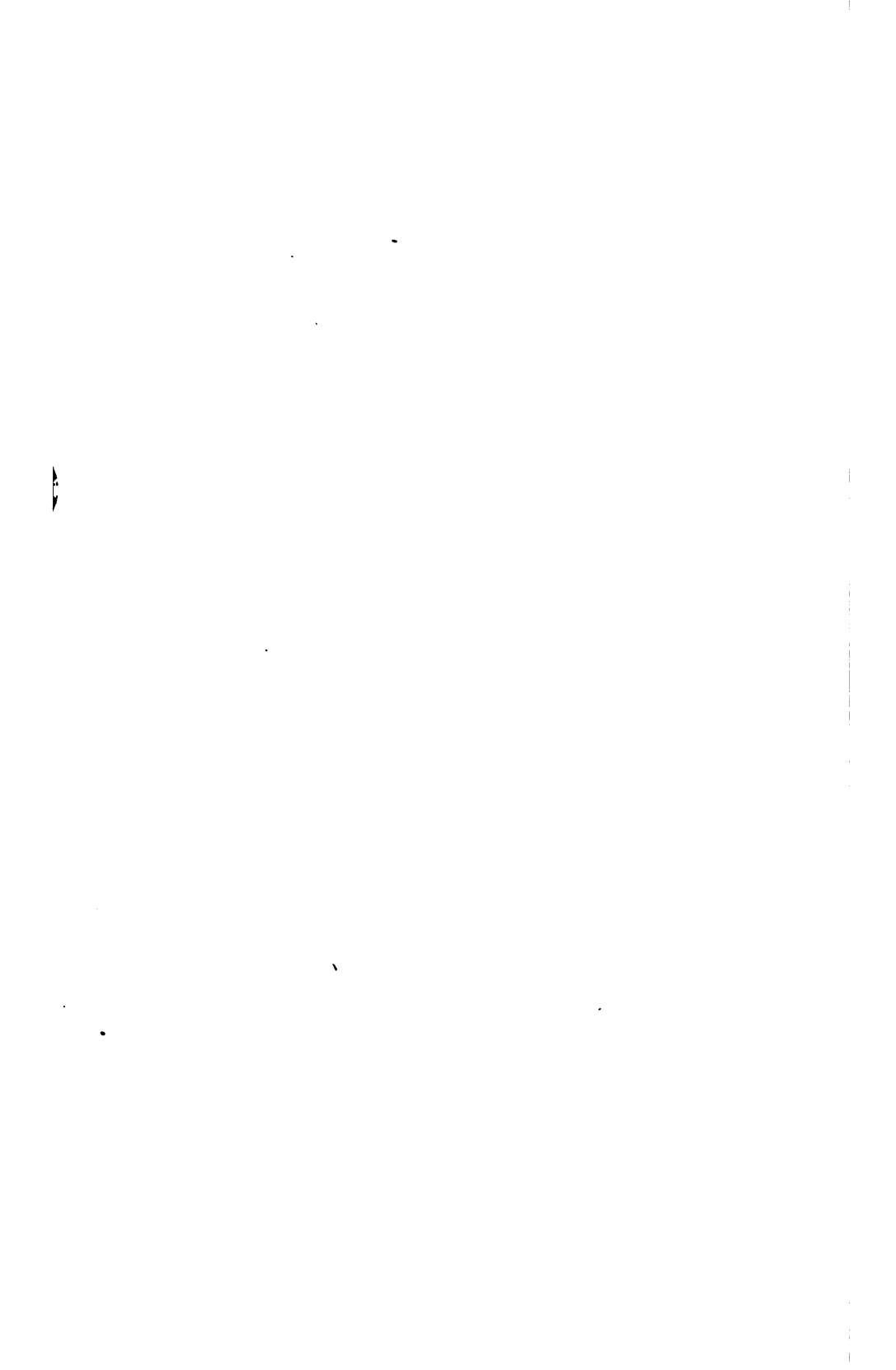
No cases of consumption reported, although there was one death from the disease.

A building has been erected as a tramp house, and if occasion requires can be used for contagious diseases.

School houses thoroughly cleansed before school terms began.

Ice ponds in good condition.

Milk supply reasonably well cared for.



MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.

The thirtieth annual meeting was held in New Orleans, December 9th to 12th, 1903.

President Henry D. Holton of Vermont opened the meeting at 10 o'clock on the 9th in Tulane Hall.

The routine business was rapidly transacted and the reading of papers and reports was begun.

Dr. W. C. Woodward of Washington, D. C., read a report of a committee on the "Disposal of Refuse Material." He said no great advance, in a scientific sense, had been made during the year. Reduction plants were in use in many of the largest cities in America for the extraction of the grease, with varying success. He spoke of the popular practice of feeding garbage to swine and intimated that in small rural towns under defined regulations it is the most practical and economical method of disposal. The conversion of garbage into compost heaps did not promise satisfactory results.

Dr. Heber Jones of Memphis advocated cremation, saying that it was the only process "approximating perfection" in the disposal of garbage.

On the invitation of Dr. Jones, a party of about two dozen, including the President, stopped at Memphis for a day to visit the cremation plant.

The works were in operation when we reached the spot. The condition was a surprise to many of us who had inspected other crematories. No offensive odor was observed, more than there is in a well kept kitchen garden. The secret is that there was no place for storage of garbage. We saw many cart loads brought. It was all fresh and dumped immediately from the carts directly into the furnaces.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL DISEASES AND ANIMAL FOOD.

In the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Salmon, the report was read by Dr. M. P. Ravenal of Philadelphia. He cited the experimental work of many distinguished scientists and com-

mented on the harmony of the results, which seemed to establish the following conclusions:

"1. The bacillus tuberculosis found in human tuberculosis differed greatly in its pathogenic powers as obtained from different cases.

"2. Two types of tubercle bacilli might be obtained from man, namely, one which was somewhat difficult to cultivate, which grew slowly, and the bacilli of which are short, stubby, and free from beading—the so-called bovine type; and the second, which was quite easily cultivated, grew rapidly, was longer, thinner, and inclined to show beading and curved forms—the so-called human type.

"3. Virulent cultures might be obtained from both of these types, which, when inoculated, according to the methods used by Koch, and on the species of animals specified by him, produced progressive and fatal tuberculosis.

"4. The contention that human tuberculosis could not be transmitted to asses, sheep, goats, and especially to cattle, had been completely disproved.

"5. Koch's failure to produce tuberculosis in the animals named with bacilli from human sources was probably due to the use of bacilli of low pathogenic powers."

The report then detailed at length the investigations relating to the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to man. The results showed:—

"1. While the bacilli of human tuberculosis were found in feeble virulence for cattle, there was a considerable proportion of cases in which these bacilli were virulent for cattle as well as other animals.

"2. Baccilli of both the bovine and human type had been obtained from cases of human tuberculosis.

"3. Bovine bacilli introduced into human tissues by accidental inoculation, if left, multiplied, and produced disease at the point of inoculation, and even recovered after a considerable time with their vitality and virulence unimpaired.

"4. Various statistical studies indicated that a considerable proportion of cases of human tuberculosis, and particularly with children, originated from the ingestion of the bacilli with contaminated food."

It was the opinion of the committee that Dr. Koch's

announcement that man was insusceptible to the action of bovine tuberculosis was not proven and that sanitarians should not put confidence in it. That tuberculous meat should be avoided, and especially tuberculous milk to children.

Dr. Liceaga, President of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico, read a paper in which he claimed that many tuberculous victims contracted the disease in dirty railroad cars. He urged the following measures upon railroad companies:

"1. To increase the number of cuspidors, and furnish them with disinfecting solutions capable of destroying the tubercle bacilli.

"2. Place in conspicuous places placards containing the following: 'Please spit exclusively in the spittoons, as otherwise the germs of infectious diseases, especially those of tuberculosis, will be carried into the air.'

"3. Until the paddings of the cars are changed for other and more convenient drapery, a wise plan would be to disinfect the car, every time it is unoccupied, with a solution of formaldehyde, which would not alter the condition of the cloth or its color.

"4. Disinfect all sheets and pillow cases before sending them to the laundry.

"5. Also disinfect the tapestries and couches.

"6. Keep the car as clean as possible, especially the closets and urinals."

Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, of Michigan, read a paper entitled, "Coöperation Essential to Progress in Vital Statistics." He excited much comment by the statement that he did not believe any city in the United States reached an annual death-rate of less than 17 per 1,000 of population. A member from Buffalo, N. Y., claimed that the death-rate of that city was only 14 per 1,000.

Dr. John S. Fulton, of Baltimore, submitted a paper entitled, "Vital Statistics: A Plea for Actuarial Administration and Control of the Great Resources for Preventive Medicine."

Dr. Fulton said the Federal census should:

"1. Be, at the approach of another census year, better than ever prepared to rapidly and accurately count the people, making notes of all the data needed for statistical purposes.

"2. It should make such *ad interim* studies of the births and

deaths occurring in non-registration areas as would serve for the better correction of the enumerators' returns for the census year.

"3. It should commit all vital returns to the hands of a trained medical statistician who understands the moods and tenses of vital mathematics."

Local registration should cover:

"(a) Records of deaths made and the time and place of their occurrence, by the most competent persons acquainted with the facts, including a medical certification of the cause of death, the making and filing of such a record being, in every instance, an indispensable preliminary to the disposal of the dead body.

"(b) Records of birth, secured by the payment of fees, by every appeal to private interest and public necessity, including, if possible, conditioning of certain privileges of citizenship on recorded evidence of attained age.

"(c) Records of marriage and divorce, with all such items of information as had statistical importance.

"(d) Records of sickness, including all cases of those infectious diseases which fell within the provisions of the notification laws, all cases of sickness which came under study in the public health laboratories, all sickness which was relieved at public cost, and all sickness falling under the observation of inspectors of schools, tenements and factories."

On the second day of the meeting, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Executive Committee, Cuba was incorporated into membership with the American Public Health Association, and the President of the republic was requested to appoint representatives to the next convention.

The President's address was the feature of the evening of the first day. He reviewed the status of sanitation and sketched briefly the wonderful progress that had been made since the organization of the Association.

He stated clearly the purposes, objects and hopes of the Association throughout its career of thirty years, and predicted a still more useful future.

EXPERIMENTS IN DISINFECTION WITH FORMALDEHYDE GAS

Was the subject of an exhaustive paper by Dr. M. P. Ravenal, in which he drew the following conclusions:

"1. Formaldehyde is justly entitled to the high position which has been given to it as a disinfectant.

"2. Special apparatus, while useful and convenient, is not absolutely necessary for the successful application of the gas.

"3. The germicidal power of formaldehyde gas is dependent on certain factors which, as yet, are imperfectly understood. Other things being equal, moisture and temperature are the most important of these factors.

"4. In practice every operation should be controlled by cultural experiment, and no room which has been exposed to infection should be considered as disinfected unless control cultures exposed in various parts of said room are shown to have been destroyed."

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS

Was read by Dr. H. W. Hill of Boston. He said that during the year no important discovery in practical disinfection had been made. Formaldehyde still holds the first place in room disinfection. In using it two things are requisite to success: A moist condition of the air space to be disinfected, and a rapid production of the gas. Defective disinfection was due chiefly to neglect of one or both of these points.

Another subject, the importance of which had been heretofore too much overlooked, was presented by Dr. Durgan, of Boston, in a paper entitled,

"DANGERS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH FROM ILLUMINATING AND FUEL GAS."

He stated that from direct tests made among the houses of Boston "a moderate increase of pressure in the fixtures above the normal produced leakage in 89 per cent. of all the houses examined." He further asserted that he had definite information "that the number of fatalities from illuminating gas was not only large, but was increasing from year to year."

ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATION ON THE REGISTRATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

By unanimous vote it reaffirmed the action taken at Ottawa in 1893, and adopted among others the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the American Public Health Association recommends that the Bertillon classification of causes of death be adopted by all the registrars of vital statistics in the United States, Canada and Mexico, as soon as the change from the systems now in use can be conveniently made;

Resolved, That a proposal be made for an international alliance between the registrars of the three countries included in this Association, and the registrars of France and other countries now using, or which shall hereafter adopt, the Bertillon system, and that definite plans for such an alliance shall be submitted for action to the next annual meeting of this Association;

Resolved, That the governments of the United States, Canada and Mexico be likewise requested to make this classification the basis of the mortality statistics of the censuses of 1900 and 1901; and

Resolved, That the American Public Health Association heartily congratulates the registration offices of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other states, including all of the registration states in the Union, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the Superior Board of Health and States of Mexico, and also the municipal registration offices, upon their adoption of the uniform classification thus recommended, which, since its revision at Paris in 1900, is known as the International Classification;

Resolved, That all registration offices in the countries included in this Association that have not already adopted the International Classification be urged to do so, on the ground that the advantages of general uniformity outweigh any local preference.

The above report presents but a very inadequate idea of the interest aroused and the instruction derived from attendance upon the meeting. All the papers and the discussions are published annually in a volume which is well worth the cost of membership.

REPORT OF PROF. BREWER ON THE RELATIONS
OF HOGPENS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

I was appointed a committee to express the opinion of the Board as to the effect upon the public health which a hogpen may have when located near a residence, and beg leave to report.

A *nuisance* (in law) is something belonging to a person or owner which annoys or injures another person or owner having no control over it.

The *public health* is the health of a community as distinct from the health of a particular individual in that community. The community may be as large as a nation or as small as a family.

Whatever renders unwholesome the air, the soil, the water or the food used by a family or community, is a nuisance to the public health.

Hogpens near a residence of others than their owners are nuisances, and so considered, popularly and legally, almost universally. They pollute the air and render it unwholesome unless greater care is used in keeping them clean than is either practicable or profitable, except it may be in very exceptional localities.

How serious the annoyance and injurious the odors depend upon the number of hogs kept, the relative size of the pens, the distance from the residence and other conditions.

It is an undisputed fact that hogpens are more liable to become offensive than other buildings for domestic animals, and no one has ever claimed that the air from a hogpen has special curative properties. On the other hand, it is known and proven to be often unwholesome.

These general facts are so well known that hogpens are excluded, practically, from all the denser populated portions of well kept cities; some excluding them entirely, many prescribing the least distance they will be allowed, others only tolerating them by license.

For a fuller discussion relating to this, I refer the Board to Chapin's *Municipal Sanitation in the United States*, p. 167.

Where not covered by special ordinances, the general laws pertaining to public health will authorize the health officer to

act as the cases occur, from the conditions found in the actual cases complained of.

(Signed) WM. H. BREWER, *Committee.*

The above report was unanimously approved and the Secretary was directed to send a copy to W. U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer of Middlesex County.

Attest. C. A. LINDSLEY, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE STATE CAMP AT NIAN TIC.

Your Committee visited the State Military Camp at Niantic, on August 14th last, and found the Camp Grounds in good sanitary condition.

We visited all the latrines, the cooking and garbage arrangements, and the water works. Every facility for the examination was cordially given us by the several officers, and by the attendants in charge.

Lime is used as a disinfectant; we found all the receptacles dry. The person in charge stated that they are emptied daily, and the contents buried outside the camp grounds, as is also the garbage. We think, however, that more quick lime might be used to advantage in the latrines.

We found less fouling of the ground by kitchen slops than on our visits in previous years. We think, however, that a sewer is needed in the north side of the kitchen tents to carry off such slops as are now thrown on the ground.

WM. H. BREWER,
T. H. MCKENZIE.

The County Health Officer of Windham County requested an examination of the risk of pollution of Alexander's Lake. The following is the report of committee on water supply of Williamsville:

NEW HAVEN, August 29th, 1902.

WM. A. KING, ESQ., *County Health Officer.*

SIR:—Complying with your request that I would visit and inspect the disposal of sewage in some small factory villages, in the town of Putnam, with reference to the possible contamination of Alexander's Lake, which is a water supply for another factory village called Williamsville, I have to report the following:

I have this day been to Putnam, had an interview with Mr. Atwood, one of the proprietors of the Williamsville factory, who gave me the following statement: The operatives and their families connected with his factory, numbering about 650

persons, are supplied with water from a common source, namely, Alexander's Lake. This lake is supplied chiefly by springs having no natural surface tributaries. An artificial tributary was provided many years ago, by opening a waterway from a point about a half mile distant, connecting it with Five Mile river. This was done to increase the amount of water in the lake, which is also used as a water power.

Up to a very recent period the water was considered of excellent quality and exempt from any dangerous contamination.

Within a short time he had learned that three small factory villages, located on Five Mile river and having an aggregate population of from one to two thousand, had constructed sewers connecting all their houses with the river, at a point above the intersection of the waterway communicating with the lake. My opinion was asked if the existing conditions threatened serious pollution of the lake as a water supply.

Mr. Atwood then accompanied me to two of the villages above mentioned to give me an idea of the population and to point out the location of the sewers. We also visited, under the pilotage of Mr. Tucker of the saw and grist mills, the point where the artificial watercourse is connected with the river. Here we found a dam across the stream sufficiently high to turn a current into the said watercourse. Next we visited the lake and found an active current from the river running into it.

At the southern extremity of the lake is the only natural outlet. Not far from this outlet is the intake of the water supply. The inlet from the river is on the east side of the lake and also near the southern end of it, and so located that if the inlet from the river is of sufficient force to form a current, it would naturally be towards the outlet and necessarily very near the intake of the water pipes.

All the observations which I was enabled to make seemed to verify and confirm the statements made by Mr. Atwood.

Such being the facts as I understand them, I have no hesitation in giving an opinion that the sewage of so many people thrown into a stream so closely connected with a lake no larger than this one would be a continuous menace to the health of the consumers of the water.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. LINDSLEY, *Committee.*

REPORT ON THE INSPECTION OF SUMMER RESORTS.

The regular and systematic examination of water from the reservoirs of the public water supplies in the State has been discontinued this year in order to make an examination of the water used at the various places of summer resort.

In addition to the information regarding the water supplies of these places, the Board considered that this work would also furnish an opportunity to coöperate with those local health officers who might wish it, and assist them in making a more thorough and useful inspection of such establishments than a mere examination of their water supplies would furnish. Moreover, it would tend to bring about a systematic and uniform inspection of the summer resorts of Connecticut. These are growing year by year into wider importance to the public of this and other states. Systematic uniformity of inspection would be difficult to attain by the local health officers alone, each working independently of the others as to plan and scope.

Mr. George C. Ham, a civil engineer of Naugatuck, well qualified for this work, was employed by the Board to visit the various places. His detailed reports of the establishments inspected are on file, and his general report is printed below.

REPORT OF MR. GEORGE C. HAM.

I submit the following report of the inspection of summer resorts, which is in part a summary of the reports already filed in your office.

There were inspected 109 houses. Of these 8 were restaurants only. The 101 hotels and boarding houses have a total capacity of 5,137 guests, with a daily average in the season of about 3,400.

The total number of employees was 1,179, or about one servant to three guests.

The inspections covered all the houses reported to your Secretary, and include nearly all the larger hotels and boarding houses entertaining summer guests only.

There are, however, a number of houses in the inland towns taking summer boarders, of which no reports were received.

In construction, 106 of the houses are principally of wood; the other three are of stone and brick. The roofs are shingle on 103 and tin on 6.

The plumbing in 72 houses was classed as good. This classification was made when there appeared no defect in plan, the fixtures and pipes were in good condition and proper traps and vents were provided. Many of this class are not modern, while a few could be called first class and up to date in all respects.

There were 33 houses classed as "medium plumbing." These were generally either single trapped on cesspools, without vents, or not properly vented.

The three houses reported as "bad plumbing" had broken fixtures, leaky pipes, or no traps. The owners in the last three cases agreed to repair immediately and recommendations were made for changes in most of the medium class.

Sixty-three houses have water closets. Of these 28 also use privies to some extent. Thirty-five houses have privies only. Of the privies 44 are shallow vaults and 19 are deep vaults. There are 11 houses using earth closets or the pail system.

Dry earth is used in privies only to a small extent. The daily use of dry earth or ashes was recommended for all privies; a few were recommended moved or abandoned, where sewer connections could be made.

The privy, although unsanitary and really a relic of a past age, can easily be kept in an unobjectionable condition by the regular and free use of dry earth. The earth costs nothing, and while its liberal use requires more frequent emptying of the vault, this from a sanitary point, is an advantage. With properly constructed boxes or better galvanized iron tubs, the emptying is so easily done that the total cost for a year need not greatly exceed the cost of the annual cleaning of the common cesspool.

The disposal of sewage is as follows: Into leaching cesspools from 54 houses; by surface irrigation (run onto waste land) from 19 houses; discharged into public sewers from 10 houses; discharged into Long Island Sound from 17 houses; discharged into streams from 8 houses.

The need of public sewer systems and proper disposal is very urgent in several of the larger shore settlements. Serious

conditions exist at some hotels (particularly in West Haven), where the soil has become saturated by the series of cesspools already built and there is no new ground available.

Tight cesspools, acting as septic tanks with siphon subsoil drains for the effluent, could be used in some cases, but in others the conditions are unfavorable.

A campaign of education is needed to convince the property owners that money spent for a proper system of sewers and disposal works if necessary, would be a paying investment.

The disposal of garbage is as follows: Removed from the premises daily, 56 houses; removed less frequently, 4 houses; fed to swine, 25 houses; fed to chickens, 5 houses; buried (daily in most cases), 11 houses; emptied into streams, 4 houses; emptied into Long Island Sound, 4 houses. Daily disposal was recommended in 4 cases.

Much improvement can be made in the receptacles for holding garbage. In many cases the barrels and buckets in use were without covers.

Galvanized iron cans with covers were advised as most sanitary. Attention was called to the fact, that by keeping the garbage well covered, the attraction for flies would be much reduced. Regular collection of the garbage by the authorities in the larger settlements would be an improvement, as the farmers who take it are irregular in their collections at some seasons.

Fire escapes—Most of the houses are two stories only, and usually have verandas, the veranda roof furnishing a means of escape in case of fire.

Of the houses higher than two stories, 12 are provided with ropes in the upper rooms, 14 have iron ladder fire escapes and 3 have outside stairs to the third story.

Ropes with large knots about 14 inches apart or rope ladders in each of the upper rooms were recommended in 6 cases and iron fire escapes in 3. Several of the larger hotels are equipped with stand pipes with attached hose on each floor, for fire service, and chemical extinguishers or hand grenades are frequent in the smaller houses.

Kitchens—The inspection of the kitchens was not a required part of the inspection, but most of them were seen and although, generally at the busiest times their condition as to cleanliness merits most favorable comment, perhaps their general condi-

tion is well indicated by a remark made by one of the health officers, after inspecting the kitchen of one of the smaller hotels just before noon. He said, "My appetite is twice as good as it was before we looked through that kitchen. I think we had best stop here for dinner."

Fly screens are generally used on both windows and doors, and with the exception of that time-honored custom of putting "black pots in a dark closet" under the sink, in some of the older houses, the sanitary conditions are good.

Water—Sixty-six houses are supplied by public water companies; of these 15 also use water from wells or springs, for drinking. Thirty-three houses are supplied by wells, 6 by springs, 3 by cisterns and one pumps from a lake. There are also some cisterns used as additional supplies. Bottled water is furnished for table use in a few cases. There are also a few filters of questionable value.

Of the spring, well and cistern waters, 33 samples were furnished Dr. Smith for analysis. The analyses indicated much contamination in two wells which were condemned. There was evidence of some contamination in 11 others. The remaining 20 were considered safe.

The extension of public water to many of the shore resorts within the last few years has greatly improved their condition. The proposed extensions the coming year to Short Beach and some other places will fortunately remove some of the questionable supplies.

Milk—The milk supply of twenty-four houses is furnished by their own dairies. The others buy from local dealers.

Mosquitoes—Malaria is prevalent in but few of the places visited. Most of the health officers are making some effort to clean up and drain the swamps near the settlements, but no extensive work of this kind has been undertaken. In many places a great improvement could be made at moderate expense if the owners and authorities would combine in a systematic destruction of mosquito-breeding places.

I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which the health officers have coöperated in the work.

The proprietors of the resorts, with very few exceptions, have been ready to give information and seem to appreciate that better sanitary conditions are to their interest.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE C. HAM, *Sanitary Inspector.*

THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHLORINE.

BY HERBERT E. SMITH AND FREDERICK S. HOLLIS.

In the report of the Connecticut State Board of Health for 1895, a chlorine map of the State was published, which was based on averages of chlorine determinations from thirty-eight sources. The origin of chlorine in natural waters and the value of an accurate knowledge of the normal chlorine of a district, any excess above which is an important factor in establishing the degree of contamination, were fully discussed.

During the seven years that have elapsed since the publication of the map, many of the sources used in the construction of the isochlorine lines have been re-examined and many new sources have been examined by making monthly or bi-monthly analyses during one or more years. Much information has been gained also from the large number of analyses of individual samples from different parts of the State, as in the systematic examination of spring waters. The averages of the chlorine determinations from those sources which appear to be free or practically free from contamination are used in the construction of the new map. The seventy-six sources are divided in the tables, according to the number of analyses, into the three following groups and entered alphabetically.

1. Sources from which twelve or more analyses have been made.

2. Sources from which six to twelve analyses have been made.

3. Sources from which three to six analyses have been made.

Individual analyses are given, as well as the averages, under each group, as it is believed that the value of the average depends largely upon the regularity of the individual determinations. The averages alone are also given under the three groups in a preceding table. Each average is entered on the map and isochlorine lines are drawn indicating center of the comparatively limited zones in which the chlorine agrees with that of the given chlorine line.

Considerable difficulty was found, as in the case of the earlier map, in locating the lines in the eastern part of the State, where there are very few public supplies and from which section but few determinations have been made. Samples were analyzed

monthly from April to September, 1902, from Wyassup Pond in North Stonington, Beachdale Pond in Voluntown, Moosup Pond in Plainfield, the drainage area of which extends into Killingly, the Danielson reservoirs in Killingly, and Crystal Pond between Eastford and Woodstock. These, with previously collected data, probably locate the lines with a fair degree of accuracy and have resulted in lowering the 3.0 and 2.5 lines considerably and in raising the 2.0 and 1.5 lines, as compared with the earlier map.

The exact location of the 1.5 line in the extreme western part of the State is not particularly definite on account of the comparatively wide zone in which chlorine determinations show a value of about 1.5.

The 1.0 line is introduced in the northwestern corner of the State, as samples from that section very frequently show the presence of 1.0 or less, although those that have been analyzed regularly for the period of a year are above 1.0.

The chlorine is expressed in parts per million. The determinations of chlorine were made by titrating 250 cc. of the decolorized water, after concentrating to a volume of 50 cc. with silver nitrate solution (1 cc. = 0.0005 grms. cl.), using potassium chromate as the indicator, according to the method recommended by Hazen.*

Frequent duplicate determinations made by titrating the same amount of water concentrated to a volume of 25 cc. to a very faint end-point without correction showed that the two methods yield comparable results.

The authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to the Massachusetts State Board of Health and the Mt. Prospect Laboratory, Brooklyn, not only for published data, but for information concerning the probable value of determinations made in adjoining states near the Connecticut line.

YALE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
New Haven, Conn.,
Feb. 12, 1903.

* On the Determination of Chlorine in Water. *Am. Chem. Jour.*, Vol. XI, p. 409.

AVERAGES OF CHLORINE DETERMINATIONS UPON WHICH THE MAP IS BASED.

SOURCES FROM WHICH TWELVE OR MORE DETERMINATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

1. Ansonia 2.8	18. Kent 1.6	33. Ridgefield 2.2
2. Berlin 1.9	19. Killingly 2.3	34. Seymour 2.3
3. Bethany 2.4	20. Killingworth ... 2.9	35. Southington ... 1.7
4. Bethel 1.9	21. Manchester 1.8	36. Southington ... 1.9
5. Branford 4.5	22. Meriden 1.9	37. South Manches- ter 1.8
6. Bridgeport 3.7	23. Middletown ... 2.5	38. Stamford 2.3
7. Bristol 1.5	24. Morris 1.6	39. Stonington 5.1
8. Chaplin 1.9	25. Naugatuck 2.0	40. Thomaston 1.6
9. Danbury 2.5	26. Naugatuck River 1.6	41. Watertown 1.7
10. Danbury 2.1	27. New Canaan ... 2.7	42. Waterford 3.3
11. Durham 2.7	28. New Milford .. 1.8	43. West Hartford.. 1.5
12. East Haven ... 4.1	29. North Canaan .. 1.2	44. West Haven ... 6.0
13. Easton 2.9	30. Norwich 2.6	45. Winchester 1.3
14. Farmington ... 1.8	31. Orange 2.3	46. Wolcott 1.9
15. Goshen 1.5	32. Rockville 1.6	47. Wolcott 2.0
16. Greenwich 3.0		
17. Hamden 2.4		

SOURCES FROM WHICH SIX DETERMINATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

48. Chester 3.0	52. Oxford 1.7	56. Union 1.4
49. Eastford 1.8	53. Oxford 2.2	57. Voluntown 2.7
50. Moosup 2.2	54. Stafford Springs. 1.6	58. West Cornwall . 1.1
51. North Stoning- ton 3.1	55. Thomaston 1.6	59. West Cornwall . 1.3

SOURCES FROM WHICH THREE DETERMINATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

60. East Granby ... 1.6	66. New Hartford.. 1.3	72. Southington ... 1.9
61. East Hartford .. 2.0	67. North Canaan .. 1.1	73. Simsbury 1.8
62. Farmington ... 1.9	68. Portland 2.4	74. Westbrook 6.7
63. Griswold 2.3	69. Plymouth 1.9	75. Windsor Locks. 1.5
64. Hebron 2.6	70. Salisbury 0.9	76. Woodbury 1.9
65. New Canaan ... 2.7	71. Shelton 3.1	

DATA ON WHICH THE CHLORINE MAP IS BASED.

SOURCES FROM WHICH TWELVE OR MORE DETERMINATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

1. Ansonia. Ansonia Water Company. The water is from storage reservoirs built along the course of Beaver Brook.

1897—January 3.40	1897—May 2.64	1897—September.. 2.30
February... 3.25	June 2.45	October... 2.65
March 2.80	July 3.20	November.. 3.00
April 2.75	August 2.30	December.. 2.90
Average	2.8	

2. Berlin. Kenmere Reservoir. Meriden Supply.

1899—January.... 1.70	1899—May..... 1.70	1899—September.. 2.00
February.... 2.40	June..... 1.60	October.... 1.60
March..... 1.90	July..... 1.90	November.. 2.40
April..... 1.30	August.... 1.70	December.. 2.30
Average..... 1.9		

3. Bethany. Dawson Reservoir System. New Haven Supply. Dawson Reservoir is located in Woodbridge on West River. It receives water from Chamberlain Reservoir on the Sargent River, and from Bethany Reservoir, four miles above Dawson Reservoir on the West River.

1894—January.... 2.95	1898—March..... 1.80	1901—February... 2.70
February.... 3.32	June..... 1.90	March..... 2.30
March..... 3.06	September.. 1.90	April..... 2.00
April..... 2.98	December.. 1.90	May..... 2.06
May..... 2.78	1899—March..... 1.60	June..... 1.80
June..... 2.34	June..... 1.80	July..... 1.80
July..... 2.24	September.. 1.80	August.... 1.46
August.... 2.36	December.. 2.90	September.. 2.02
September.. 2.76	1900—March..... 2.40	October.... 2.60
October.... 2.85	June..... 2.00	November.. 2.50
November.. 3.07	September.. 1.86	December.. 2.44
December.. 2.95	December.. 2.60	1902—January... 2.50
1897—September.. 2.40	1901—January.... 2.76	February... 2.60
December.. 3.10	Average..... 2.4	

4. Bethel. The water is from a storage reservoir.

1897—January.... 2.50	1897—May..... 1.80	1897—September.. 1.60
February... 2.40	June..... 1.80	October.... 1.80
March..... 1.90	July..... 1.90	November.. 2.25
April..... 1.80	August.... 1.70	December.. 2.35
Average..... 1.9		

5. Branford.

1900—January.... 4.60	1900—May..... 4.40	1900—September.. 4.10
February... 4.00	June..... 4.50	October.... 4.34
March..... 3.50	July..... 3.90	November.. 4.70
April..... 6.30	August.... 4.62	December.. 4.96
Average..... 4.5		

6. Bridgeport. Island Brook Supply.

1896—January.... 3.90	1896—May..... 3.50	1896—September.. 3.90
February... 3.50	June..... 3.15	October.... 3.50
March..... 3.70	July..... 3.20	November.. 4.20
April..... 3.70	August.... 3.70	December.. 4.70
Average..... 3.7		

7. Bristol. Storage Reservoir and Poland River.

1895—January.... 1.9	1895—September.. 1.3	1901—May..... 1.10
February... 1.9	October.... 1.6	June..... 1.06
March..... 1.8	November.. 1.7	July..... 1.14
April..... 1.2	December.. 1.4	August.... 1.34
May..... 1.4	1901—January.... 2.06	September.. 1.00
June..... 1.5	February... 1.60	October.... 1.50
July..... 1.3	March..... 1.76	November.. 1.60
August.... 1.4	April..... 1.50	December.. 1.70
Average..... 1.5		

8. Chaplin. Natchaug River. Willimantic Supply.

1889—August.... 1.8	1890—August.... 2.1	1899—February... 2.10
September... 2.3	September... 2.0	March 1.10
October.... 2.5	October.... 2.3	April 1.60
November... 2.3	November... 1.8	May 1.70
December.. 1.8	December.. 2.4	June..... 1.20
1890—January.... 1.8	1891—January.... 2.0	July 1.60
February... 2.1	February... 1.5	August 1.90
March 1.8	March 1.3	September.. 2.10
April 1.5	April 1.8	October.... 2.70
May 1.6	May 1.7	November.. 3.70
June..... 1.4	June..... 1.3	December.. 2.70
July 1.8	1899—January.... 1.6	
Average 1.9		

9. Danbury. Kohanza Supply.

1896—February... 2.20	1896—October.... 2.20	1900—May 1.80
April 3.20	December.. 2.20	July 2.30
June..... 2.25	1900—January.... 3.10	September.. 2.26
August.... 3.30	March 1.70	November.. 3.46
Average 2.5		

10. Danbury. East Lake and Padanaram Reservoir.

1896—February... 2.20	1896—October.... 1.90	1900—May 1.90
April 2.25	December.. 1.90	July 1.90
June..... 3.30	1900—January.... 2.60	September.. 1.38
August.... 2.50	March 1.90	November.. 2.06
Average 2.1		

11. Durham. Lake Pistapaug. Wallingford Public Supply.

1895—January.... 3.4	1895—May 2.5	1895—September.. 2.5
February... 2.7	June 2.5	October.... 2.8
March 2.9	July 2.5	November.. 2.6
April 2.7	August.... 2.4	December.. 2.5
Average 2.6		

12. East Haven. Lake Saltonstall. New Haven Supply.

1890—August 3.6	1895—June..... 4.0	1899—September.. 4.20
September.. 3.7	July 4.2	December.. 4.30
October.... 4.1	August 4.2	1900—March 3.90
November.. 3.9	September.. 4.3	June..... 4.20
December.. 3.7	1897—September.. 4.10	September.. 4.80
1891—January.... 3.6	December.. 4.10	December.. 4.70
February... 3.5	1898—March 4.40	1901—March 4.74
March 3.5	June..... 4.50	June..... 4.46
April 3.8	September.. 4.20	September.. 4.66
June..... 3.7	December.. 4.10	December.. 4.20
1895—April 3.8	1899—March 4.00	1902—January.... 4.30
May 4.0	June..... 4.30	February... 4.20
Average 4.1		

13. Easton. Mill River. Bridgeport Supply.

1896—January.... 3.05	1896—May 2.70	1896—September.. 3.00
February... 2.40	June..... 2.60	October.... 2.80
March 2.20	July 2.60	November.. 3.45
April 2.85	August 2.90	December.. 3.55
Average 2.9		

14. Farmington. Hartford Reservoir, No. 4.

1898—January....	1.84	1898—May.....	1.80	1898—September..	1.80
February....	1.60	June.....	1.80	October....	1.60
March.....	1.60	July.....	1.70	November..	1.90
April.....	1.90	August.....	1.70	December..	2.30
Average					1.8

15. Goshen. Torrington Supply.

1897—January....	1.60	1897—May.....	1.50	1897—September..	1.40
February....	1.70	June.....	1.30	October....	1.50
March.....	1.15	July.....	1.70	November..	2.10
April.....	1.40	August.....	1.10	December..	2.00
Average					1.5

16. Greenwich. Rockwood's Pond and Putnam Lake.

1896—January....	3.84	1898—January....	3.50	1901—January....	3.34
February....	3.42	February....	3.00	February....	3.70
March.....	3.20	March.....	2.60	March.....	3.50
April.....	3.30	April.....	2.60	April.....	2.94
May.....	3.60	May.....	2.90	May.....	2.60
June.....	3.75	June.....	2.30	June.....	2.26
July.....	3.40	July.....	2.70	July.....	2.58
August....	3.40	August....	2.20	August....	2.74
September..	3.80	September..	2.40	September..	2.30
October....	3.20	October....	2.80	October....	2.00
November..	3.40	November..	3.10	November..	2.72
December..	3.40	December..	3.00	December..	2.10
Average					3.0

17. Hamden. Lake Wintergreen. New Haven Supply.

1889—August....	2.0	1895—May.....	2.4	1899—September..	1.60
September..	2.0	June.....	2.4	December..	2.30
October....	2.8	July.....	2.6	1900—March.....	1.90
November..	3.3	August....	2.6	June.....	2.70
December..	2.6	September..	2.5	September..	2.80
1890—January....	3.0	1897—September..	2.45	December..	3.00
February....	3.0	December..	3.00	1901—March.....	3.18
March.....	3.3	1898—March.....	2.00	June.....	2.00
April.....	2.5	June.....	1.90	September..	2.20
May.....	2.5	September..	1.80	December..	2.20
June.....	2.8	December..	1.90	1902—January....	2.20
July.....	2.8	1899—March.....	1.70	February....	2.40
1895—April.....	2.2	June.....	1.90		
Average					2.4

18. Kent. Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1894—January....	1.7	1894—July.....	1.2	1900—January....	1.90
February... ..	1.4	August....	1.4	March.....	1.20
March.....	1.4	September..	2.2	May.....	1.50
April.....	1.5	November..	2.1	July.....	1.90
May.....	1.5	December..	1.9	September..	1.04
June.....	1.4			November..	1.86
Average				1.6	

19. Killingly. The chlorine determinations made in 1896 were of samples from the various reservoirs of the Danielson supply, which were collected by Mr. A. B. Prentice. Those made in 1902 were of samples collected from a tap in Danielson by Mr. George S. Brown.

1896—Feb. 26 2.00	1897—..... 2.70	1902—June..... 2.00
Feb. 26 1.80	 2.70	July 2.10
Feb. 26 2.20	1902—April 2.26	August..... 2.30
1897—..... 2.70	May 2.30	September.. 2.40
Average 2.3		

20. Killingworth. Clinton Supply.

1901—January.... 3.80	1901—May 2.74	1901—September.. 2.20
February... 3.70	June..... 2.14	October.... 3.40
March 3.44	July 2.56	November.. 2.94
April 2.30	August.... 3.10	December.. 3.00
Average 2.9		

21. Manchester. Storage Reservoir.

1900—January.... 1.80	1900—May 1.60	1900—September.. 1.18
March 1.30	July 1.80	November.. 1.46

Distributing Reservoir.

1900—January.... 1.70	1900—May 1.80	1900—September.. 1.90
March 1.70	July 2.10	November.. 1.74
Average 1.7		

22. Meriden. Merimere Reservoir.

1889—August 1.5	1890—August 1.8	1899—January.... 1.70
September.. 2.0	September.. 2.1	February... 1.70
October.... 2.0	October.... 1.9	March 1.40
November.. 1.8	November.. 1.8	April 1.50
December.. 2.0	December.. 2.0	May 1.40
1890—January.... 1.8	1891—January.... 2.1	June 1.10
February... 2.0	February... 2.1	July 1.30
March 2.4	March 1.9	August 1.60
April 1.9	April 1.5	September.. 1.70
May 2.3	May 2.4	October.... 1.80
June..... 1.8	June..... 2.1	November.. 1.80
July 2.0		December.. 1.80
Average 1.9		

23. Middletown. Laurel Brook Reservoir.

1889—August 2.0	1890—August 2.3	1899—January.... 2.40
September.. 2.3	September.. 2.3	February... 3.00
October.... 2.3	October.... 2.3	March 2.10
November.. 2.5	November.. 2.5	April 2.10
December.. 2.5	December.. 2.5	May 2.40
1890—January.... 2.3	1891—January.... 2.0	June 1.70
February... 2.8	February... 2.1	July 2.40
March 2.8	March 2.3	August 2.90
April 2.3	April 2.3	September.. 2.90
May 3.0	May 2.5	October.... 3.30
June..... 2.3	June..... 1.8	November.. 2.80
July 2.4		December.. 3.10
Average 2.5		

24. Morris. Branch of Naugatuck River. Waterbury Supply.

1901—January.... 1.78	1901—May 1.56	1901—September.. 1.90
February... 1.60	June..... 0.96	October.... 1.50
March . . . 1.50	July 1.46	November.. 1.90
April 1.70	August 1.58	December.. 1.42
Average 1.6		

25. Naugatuck. Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1895—January... 2.2	1895—September.. 2.0	1901—May 1.40
February... 2.2	October.... 2.3	June..... 1.30
March 2.0	November.. 2.7	July 1.86
April 1.5	December.. 2.2	August.... 1.66
May 2.1	1901—January.... 2.52	September.. 1.76
June..... 1.9	February... 3.10	October.... 2.10
July 1.7	March 1.60	November.. 2.00
August 1.8	April 1.66	December.. 2.14
Average 2.0		

26. Naugatuck River above Torrington.

1893—November.. 1.8	1895—April 1.6	1896—September.. 2.30
December.. 1.4	May 1.5	October.... 1.65
1894—January.... 1.4	June..... 1.6	November.. 1.50
February... 1.7	July 1.3	December.. 1.80
March 1.3	August.... 1.6	1897—January.... 1.30
April 1.2	September.. 1.7	February... 1.40
May 1.3	October.... 2.0	March 1.30
June..... 0.9	November.. 2.3	April 1.20
July 1.5	December.. 2.1	May 1.30
August.... 1.4	1896—January.... 1.80	June..... 1.20
September.. 2.0	February... 1.65	July 1.40
October.... 2.0	March 1.40	August 1.10
November.. 1.6	April 1.30	September.. 1.40
December.. 1.5	May 1.65	October.... 1.50
1895—January.... 1.7	June..... 1.55	November.. 2.00
February... 1.6	July 2.20	December.. 1.80
March 1.8	August 1.90	
Average 1.6		

27. New Canaan. Norwalk Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1894—January... 3.5	1897—January.... 3.45	1900—January.... 3.00
February... 3.0	February... 3.40	February... 2.20
March 2.6	March 2.90	March 2.70
April 2.6	April 3.00	April 2.40
May 2.4	May 2.70	May 2.20
June..... 1.8	June..... 2.80	June..... 1.90
July 2.2	July 3.00	July 2.00
August 2.2	August.... 2.50	August 2.50
September.. 2.4	September.. 2.50	September.. 2.46
October.... 2.9	October.... 2.60	October.... 2.74
November.. 3.3	November.. 2.90	December.. 3.06
December.. 3.3	December.. 2.70	
Average 2.7		

28. New Milford.

1897—January.... 2.00	1897—May 1.70	1897—September.. 1.80
February... 2.30	June..... 1.20	October.... 2.10
March 1.70	July 1.30	November.. *3.60
April 1.70	August 1.60	December.. 2.90
Average 1.8		

* Not included in average.

29. North Canaan. Public Supply.

1894—January.... 1.5	1894—July..... 1.0	1900—January.... 1.20
February... 0.9	August.... 1.1	March..... 1.00
March..... 1.2	September.. 1.3	May..... 1.60
April..... 1.0	October.... 1.3	July..... 1.30
May..... 1.4	November.. 1.4	September.. 1.00
June..... 1.2	December.. 1.6	November.. 1.40
Average..... 1.2		

30. Norwich. Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1889—August.... 2.3	1890—December.. 3.4	1894—October.... 2.5
September.. 2.0	1891—January.... 2.8	November.. 3.2
October.... 2.3	February... 2.6	December.. 3.6
November.. 1.5	March..... 2.3	1899—January.... 2.20
December.. 2.5	April..... 2.7	February... 2.50
1890—January.... 2.0	May..... 2.5	March..... 2.20
February... 2.5	June..... 2.6	April..... 2.30
March..... 2.5	1894—January.... 3.2	May..... 1.60
April..... 2.8	February... 2.4	June..... 2.00
May..... 2.1	March..... 3.3	July..... 2.20
June..... 2.3	April..... 2.9	August.... 2.60
July..... 3.1	May..... 3.2	September.. 2.10
August.... 2.4	June..... 2.9	October.... 2.10
September.. 2.5	July..... 3.1	November.. 3.20
October.... 2.7	August.... 3.3	December.. 2.40
November.. 2.9	September.. 3.5	
Average..... 2.6		

31. Orange. Maltby Lake. New Haven Supply.

1897—September.. 2.50	1899—June..... 1.50	1901—March..... 1.78
December.. 2.90	September.. 1.60	June..... 2.44
1898—March..... 1.90	December.. 1.90	September.. 2.30
June..... 2.30	1900—March..... 2.10	December.. 2.56
September.. 2.00	June..... 2.70	1902—January.... 2.58
December.. 2.50	September.. 3.00	February... 2.66
1899—March..... 1.30	December.. 3.06	
Average..... 2.3		

32. Rockville. Public Supply (Schenipsit Lake).

1890—August.... 1.7	1891—April..... 1.8	1900—June..... 1.30
September.. 1.5	May..... 1.5	July..... 1.50
October.... 1.5	June..... 1.8	August.... 1.40
November.. 1.8	1900—January.... 1.20	September.. 1.50
December.. 2.6	February... 1.70	October.... 1.30
1891—January.... 1.8	March..... 1.30	November.. 1.60
February... 1.1	April..... 1.50	December.. 1.46
March..... 1.3	May..... 1.30	
Average..... 1.6		

33. Ridgefield. Public Supply.

1901—January.... 2.74	1901—May..... 2.50	1901—September.. 2.00
February... 2.70	June..... 1.50	October.... 2.14
March..... 2.20	July..... 1.80	November.. 2.26
April..... 2.10	August.... 2.30	December.. 2.64
Average..... 2.24		

34. Seymour. Fountain Water Company. Ansonia Supply.

1898—January.... 2.70	1898—May..... 2.20	1898—September.. 2.30
February... 2.60	June..... 2.10	October.... 2.60
March..... 2.20	July..... 2.20	November.. 1.80
April..... 2.30	August.... 2.40	December.. 2.20
Average 2.3		

35. Southington. Roaring Brook. New Britain Supply.

1899—January.... 1.50	1899—May..... 1.60	1899—September.. 1.70
February... 1.40	June..... 1.80	October.... 2.00
March..... 0.70	July..... 2.00	November.. 2.10
April..... 1.60	August.... 2.20	December.. 2.20
Average 1.7		

36. Southington Shuttle Meadow Lake. New Britain Supply.

1889—August.... 1.3	1890—December.. 1.8	1894—November.. 2.1
September.. 1.8	1891—January.... 1.7	December.. 1.8
October.... 2.0	February... 1.9	1899—January.... 1.50
November.. 1.5	March..... 1.6	February... 1.20
December.. 1.8	April..... 2.0	March..... 1.40
1890—January.... 2.3	May..... 2.0	April..... 1.50
February... 2.5	June..... 1.6	May..... 1.90
March..... 2.3	1894—January.... 1.9	June..... 2.70
April..... 2.5	March..... 1.9	July..... 2.30
May..... 2.3	April..... 2.0	August.... 1.70
June..... 2.0	May..... 2.1	September.. 1.90
July..... 2.0	June..... 2.0	October.... 2.00
August.... 1.8	July..... 2.0	November.. 2.10
September.. 2.2	August.... 2.0	December.. 2.10
October.... 1.8	September.. 2.9	
November.. 1.8	October.... 2.3	
Average 1.9		

37. South Manchester. Public Supply. (Taylor Storage Reservoir.)

1894—January.... 2.1	1894—July..... 2.0	1900—January.... 1.70
February... 1.5	August.... 2.2	March..... 1.50
March..... 1.3	September.. 1.9	May..... 1.50
April..... 1.7	October.... 2.5	July..... 1.70
May..... 1.6	November.. 2.3	September.. 1.58
June..... 1.6	December.. 2.1	November.. 2.10

South Manchester Public Supply. (Porter Reservoir.)

1900—January.... 1.40	1900—May..... 1.90	1900—September.. 1.90
March..... 1.50	July..... 1.80	November.. 2.30
Average Taylor and Porter Reservoirs 1.8.		

38. Stamford. Public Supply (Trinity Lake in New York State).

1889—August.... 1.8	1890—April..... 2.3	1899—May..... 1.90
October 4... 2.8	May..... 2.3	June..... 1.60
October 19. 2.3	June..... 1.8	July..... 2.00
November.. 2.6	July..... 2.0	August.... 2.70
December.. 1.8	1899—January.... 2.10	September.. 2.70
1890—January.... 2.5	February... 1.50	October.... 3.20
February... 2.4	March..... 1.50	November.. 4.00
March..... 2.3	April..... 1.60	December.. 3.10
Average 2.3		

39. Stonington. Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1894—February 2. 5.8	1894—November.. 7.0	1900—July..... 4.30
February 15 6.0	December.. 6.7	August.... 3.10
March..... 4.4	1900—January.... 5.00	September.. 4.86
April..... 3.1	February... 4.50	October.... 5.00
May..... 5.4	March..... 4.30	November.. 5.30
July..... 5.2	April..... 4.30	December.. 5.60
August.... 5.5	May..... 4.50	
October.... 5.7	June..... 3.60	
Average..... 5.1		

40. Thomaston. Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1889—August.... 1.0	1890—August.... 1.7	1894—January.... 2.0
September.. 2.0	September.. 1.7	February... 2.0
October.... 1.8	October.... 1.5	March..... 2.1
November.. 1.8	November.. 1.5	April..... 1.7
December.. 1.3	December.. 1.8	May..... 1.7
1890—January... 1.8	1891—January.... 1.6	June..... 1.4
February... 1.8	February... 1.3	July..... 1.6
March..... 1.4	March..... 1.2	August.... 1.6
April..... 1.9	April..... 1.6	September.. 1.9
May..... 1.3	May..... 1.4	October.... 1.8
June..... 1.1	June..... 1.3	November.. 2.0
July..... 1.5		December.. 2.6
Average..... 1.6		

41. Watertown. Fenn Brook. Waterbury Supply.

1898—February... 1.60	1899—January.... 1.20	1900—January.... 1.90
March..... 1.20	February... 1.70	February... 1.90
April..... 1.20	March..... 1.30	March..... 2.30
May..... 1.60	April..... 1.20	April..... 1.80
June..... 1.50	May..... 1.40	May..... 1.30
July..... 1.90	June..... .90	June..... 1.10
August.... 1.10	July..... 1.60	July..... 1.90
September.. 1.60	August.... 1.70	August.... 1.80
October.... 2.70	September.. 1.90	September.. 1.64
November.. 1.40	October.... 2.10	October.... 2.00
December.. 1.40	November.. 3.10	November.. 2.90
	December.. 2.50	December.. 1.60
Average..... 1.7		

42. Waterford. New London Public Supply (Lake Konomoc).

1894—January.... 3.8	1894—September.. 2.7	1899—May..... 3.20
February... 3.3	October.... 3.7	June..... 3.00
March..... 3.3	November.. 3.6	July..... 3.30
April..... 3.5	December.. 3.8	August.... 2.70
May..... 3.5	1899—January.... 3.10	September.. 2.90
June..... 3.3	February... 3.10	October.... 3.10
July..... 3.5	March..... 3.10	November.. 3.10
August.... 3.4	April..... 2.90	December.. 3.20
Average..... 3.3		

43. West Hartford. Hartford Supply.

Reservoir No. 1.

1898—January....	1.70	1898—May.....	1.60	1898—October....	1.20
February....	1.64	June.....	1.50	November..	1.80
March.....	1.20	July.....	1.90	December..	1.70
April.....	1.70	August....	1.40		

Reservoir No. 2.

1898—January....	1.50	1898—May.....	1.60	1898—September..	1.20
February....	1.50	June.....	1.50	October....	1.10
March.....	1.30	July.....	1.60	November..	1.50
April.....	1.70	August....	1.10	December..	1.40

Reservoir No. 3.

1898—January....	1.80	1898—May.....	1.80	1898—September..	1.50
February....	1.50	June.....	1.80	October....	1.40
March.....	1.40	July.....	2.00	November..	1.50
April.....	1.70	August....	1.50	December..	1.50

Reservoir No. 5.

1898—January....	1.60	1898—May.....	1.60	1898—September..	1.40
February....	1.70	June.....	1.50	October....	1.50
March.....	1.40	July.....	1.90	December..	1.50
April.....	1.70	August....	1.30		

Reservoir No. 6.

1898—January....	1.24	1898—May.....	1.50	1898—September..	1.40
February....	1.30	June.....	1.50	October....	1.20
March.....	0.90	July.....	1.60	November..	1.50
April.....	1.50	August....	1.20	December..	1.40

Averages of Reservoirs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6.... 1.6

44. West Haven. Storage Reservoir.

1895—January....	6.6	1895—May.....	5.8	1895—September..	4.7
February....	6.7	June.....	5.8	October....	6.5
March.....	6.3	July.....	4.8	November..	6.1
April.....	5.4	August....	6.0	December..	6.8
Average					6.0

45. Winchester. Winsted Public Supply. Highland Lake and Mad River.

1895—January....	1.9	1895—September..	1.4	1901—May.....	1.24
February....	1.9	October....	1.5	June.....	1.10
March.....	1.9	November..	1.3	July.....	1.12
April.....	1.4	December..	1.4	August....	.90
May.....	1.4	1901—January....	1.56	September..	.94
June.....	1.5	February....	1.30	October....	.94
July.....	1.4	March.....	1.36	November..	.90
August....	1.4	April.....	1.22	December..	1.16
Average					1.3

46. Wolcott. Southington Public Supply (Storage Reservoir).

1894—January....	2.5	1894—May.....	1.8	1894—September..	1.7
February....	2.1	June.....	1.5	October....	2.0
March.....	2.0	July.....	1.4	November..	2.4
April.....	2.0	August....	1.6	December..	2.3
Average					1.9

47. Wolcott. Waterbury Public Supply (East Mountain Storage Reservoir).

1889—August 1.9	1890—April 2.8	1890—December . . 1.9
September 1.8	May 2.3	1891—January . . . 1.8
October 2.0	June 2.1	February 1.5
November 1.9	July 2.6	March 1.8
December 2.0	August 2.3	April 2.2
1890—January 2.3	September 2.0	May 1.6
February 1.5	October 1.9	June 1.8
March 1.9	November 2.0	
Average 2.0		

SOURCES FROM WHICH SIX DETERMINATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE.

48. Chester (Watrous Pond). Situated partly in Woodstock. The samples were taken from the source, which is a small natural lake, by Dr. F. S. Smith.

1895—April 2.9	1895—June 2.9	1895—August 3.1
May 2.8	July 2.8	October 3.7
Average 3.0		

49. Eastford (Crystal Pond). The samples were collected by Dr. H. H. Converse of Eastford.

1902—April 1.94	1902—June 1.74	1902—August 1.80
May 1.84	July 1.60	October 1.66
Average 1.8		

50. Moosup (Moosup Lake). Drainage area partly in Killingly. The samples were collected by W. W. Adams, M.D., of Moosup.

1902—May 2.50	1902—September . . 2.10	1902—October 2.10
July 2.16		
Average 2.2		

51. North Stonington. Wyassup Pond. The samples were collected by Mr. E. H. Knowles, of North Stonington.

1902—April 3.24	1902—June 3.40	1902—August 3.40
May 2.74	July 2.70	September 3.20
Average 3.1		

52. Oxford (Hatter's Spring). The samples were furnished by Dr. Lewis Barnes. The source is a natural spring located on the west side of Little River Valley, in Oxford.

1895—April 1.8	1895—June 1.5	1895—August 1.7
May 1.8	July 1.7	September 1.9
Average 1.7		

53. Oxford (Towantic Spring). The samples were furnished by Dr. Lewis Barnes. They were taken from a natural spring, located about half a mile east of Hatter's Spring.

1895—April 2.2	1895—June 2.0	1895—August 2.0
May 2.5	July 2.1	
Average 2.2		

54. Stafford Springs (Roaring Brook). Part of drainage area in Union.

1900—January....	1.60	1900—May.....	1.50	1900—September..	0.94
March.....	1.40	July.....	1.50	November..	2.50
Average				1.6	

55. Thomaston Spring. The samples were taken from a natural spring located in the western part of Thomaston. They were furnished by Dr. R. S. Goodwin.

1894—January....	1.3	1894—May.....	1.5	1894—September..	1.9
February....	1.3	June.....	1.2	October....	1.9
March.....	1.5	July.....	1.5	November..	2.0
April.....	1.4	August....	1.6	December..	2.0
Average			1.6		

56. Union. The samples were taken from a small natural lake, located in the western part of Union, and used as a private water supply. They were furnished by Dr. F. L. Smith, of Stafford Springs.

1895—April	1.4	1895—June	1.3	1895—August	1.5
May	1.2	July	1.4	September.	1.8
Average			1.4		

57. Voluntown (Beachdale Pond). The samples were collected by Rev. E. Dewhurst, of Voluntown.

1902—April.....	2.36	1902—June.....	2.18	1902—August....	2.90
May.....	2.54	July.....	2.62	September..	2.80
1896—February, Great Meadow Brook, 3.0; Beach Pond, 3.3; Mt. Misery Stream, 2.7.					
Average					2.7

58. West Cornwall (Lake). The samples were collected from a small natural lake by Mr. T. S. Gold.

1895—April	0.9	1895—June	1.2	1895—August	1.1
May	1.1	July	1.1	September..	1.4
Average			1.1		

59. West Cornwall (Spring). The samples were furnished by Mr. T. S. Gold, and were from a natural spring which is used as a private supply.

1895—April	1.0	1895—June.....	1.3	1895—August	1.3
May	1.2	July	1.2	September..	1.8
Average			1.3		

SOURCES FROM WHICH THREE ANALYSES HAVE BEEN MADE.

60. East Granby (Lake). The samples were taken from a small private reservoir or lake in East Granby by Dr. C. M. Wooster, of Tariffville.

1898—May.....	1.6	July.....	1.4	Sept. 30....	1.7
June.....	1.6	Sept. 2....	1.5		
Average				1.6	

61. East Hartford.

1897—February...	1.90	July.....	2.00	November..	2.20
Average		2.0			

62. Farmington.

1897—February...	2.70	July.....	1.60	October....	1.25
Average		1.9			

63. Griswold. Jewett City Public Supply.

1898—January....	3.30	June.....	2.50	October....	2.10
Average		2.6			

64. Hebron Spring. The samples were taken from a natural spring in the eastern part of Hebron and were furnished by Dr. Cyrus H. Pendleton.

1895—May.....	2.6	July.....	2.2	September..	2.2
June.....	2.2	August....	2.3		
Average			2.3		

65. New Canaan.

1897—February... 3.40	July..... 2.00	October.... 2.70
Average		2.7

66. New Hartford. South Reservoir.

1898—February... 1.20	June..... 1.10	October.... 1.70
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Stone Brook Reservoir.

1898—February... 1.50	June..... 1.30	October.... 1.00
Average		1.3

67. North Canaan. Norfolk Supply.

1897—February... 1.10	July..... 1.10	October.... 1.05
Average		1.1

68. Portland.

1897—February... 2.30	July..... 2.30	October.... 2.50
Average		2.4

69. Plymouth (Terryville Supply).

1897—March..... 2.30	July..... 1.60	November.. 1.70
Average		1.9

70. Salisbury (Lakeville Supply).

1898—February... 0.80	June..... 0.70	October.... 1.30
Average		0.9

71. Shelton.

1897—February ... 2.90	July 3.30	November.. 3.00
Average		3.1

72. Plainville.

1897—February ... 2.20	July 1.90	October.... 1.70
Average		1.9

73. Simsbury.

1898—March 1.30	June. 2.00	October.... 2.10
Average		1.8

74. Westbrook. The samples were furnished from Dies' Pond by Dr. T. B. Bloomfield.

1895—May 4.7	July 7.1	September.. 7.3
June 6.8	August 7.4	
Average		6.7

75. Windsor Locks.

1897—February ... 1.65	July 1.50	October.... 1.45
Average		1.5

76. Woodbury.

January 1.60	July 1.80	November.. 2.40
Average		1.9

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13

1.4 •
WOOD UNION
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WOODSTOCK THOMPSON

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Term expires.

Prof. WILLIAM H. BREWER, Ph.D., New Haven, President.... July 1, 1903
 RALPH S. GOODWIN, M.D., Thomaston July 1, 1903
 THEODORE H. MCKENZIE, C.E., Southington..... July 1, 1907
 HENRY G. NEWTON, Attorney, New Haven..... July 1, 1905
 EDWARD K. ROOT, M.D., Hartford..... July 1, 1905
 JOSEPH H. TOWNSEND, M.D., New Haven..... July 1, 1907
 Prof. C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., Secretary and member (*ex-officio*), New Haven.
 Appointed by the Board.

Office of the Secretary, 15 Elm Street, New Haven.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS AND HEALTH OFFICIALS
OF THE CITIES AND BOROUGHES OF CONNECTICUT.

(Arranged in Alphabetical order by counties.)

Names and P. O. address of the County Health Officers and of the Town Health Officers
 arranged in alphabetical order by counties.

Also the Health Officers and Health Committees of the Cities and Boroughs, elected
 annually in accordance with their respective charters.

Place.	Name.	P. O. Address.
HARTFORD COUNTY	Daniel A. Markham.....	Hartford.
NEW HAVEN COUNTY....	Carleton E. Hoadley	New Haven.
NEW LONDON COUNTY...	Edwin W. Higgins	Norwich.
FAIRFIELD COUNTY.....	George E. Hill.....	Bridgeport.
WINDHAM COUNTY	George E. Hinman.....	Willimantic.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY....	Frank W. Etheridge.....	Thomaston.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.....	Wesley U. Pearne.....	Middletown.
TOLLAND COUNTY	Edward M. Yeomans.....	Andover.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Daniel A. Markham, Esq., County Health Officer, Hartford.

AVON	John L. North, M.D.....	Avon.
BERLIN	R. E. Ensign, M.D.....	Berlin.
BLOOMFIELD	O. K. Isham, M.D.	Bloomfield.
BRISTOL	H. D. Brennan, M.D.	Bristol.
BURLINGTON	John D. Luby	Bristol, R. F. D. No. 3.
CANTON	W. H. Crowley, M.D.....	Collinsville.
EAST GRANBY.....	Frank H. Dibble.....	East Granby.
EAST HARTFORD	F. H. Mayberry, M.D.	Burnside.
EAST WINDSOR.....	H. O. Allen, M.D.....	Broad Brook.
ENFIELD	G. T. Finch, M.D.	Thompsonville.
FARMINGTON	J. B. Newton, M.D.....	Unionville.
GLASTONBURY	C. G. Rankin, M.D.....	Glastonbury.
GRANBY	R. B. Chatfield, M.D.	Granby.
HARTLAND	Edward A. Gaylord	Hartland.
MANCHESTER	M. S. Bradley, M.D.....	South Manchester.
MARLBOROUGH	Willis W. Hall.....	Marlborough.
NEW BRITAIN	W. P. Bunnell, M.D.	New Britain.
NEWINGTON	John S. Kirkham.....	Newington.
PLAINVILLE.....	J. N. Bull, M.D.....	Plainville.
ROCKY HILL.....	F. L. Burr, M.D.....	Rocky Hill.
SIMSBURY	W. R. Munson, M.D.	Tariffville.
SOUTHINGTON	W. G. Steadman, M.D.....	Southington.
SOUTH WINDSOR	H. A. Deane, M.D.....	East Windsor Hill.
SUFFIELD	J. K. Mason, M.D.....	Suffield.
WEST HARTFORD.....	F. H. Stadtmueller.....	Elmwood.
WETHERSFIELD.....	E. G. Fox, M.D.....	Wethersfield.
WINDSOR	N. S. Bell, M.D.....	Windsor.
WINDSOR LOCKS.....	J. A. Coogan, M.D.....	Windsor Locks.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

HARTFORD.....	<i>President</i>	Edward Mahl.
	<i>Clerk</i>	J. H. Naylor, M.D.
NEW BRITAIN.....	<i>Health Officer</i>	W. P. Bunnell, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRISTOL	H. D. Brennan, M.D.
SOUTHINGTON	W. G. Steadman, M.D.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Carleton E. Hoadley, Esq., County Health Officer, New Haven.

NEW HAVEN	F. W. Wright, M.D.	New Haven.
BEACON FALLS	W. P. Smith	Naugatuck.
BETHANY	S. G. Davidson	Bethany.
BRANFORD	C. W. Gaylord, M.D.	Branford.
CHESHIRE	G. E. Myers, M.D.	Cheshire.
EAST HAVEN	C. W. Holbrook, M.D.	East Haven.
GUILFORD	R. B. West, M.D.	Guilford.
HAMDEN	H. H. Smith, M.D.	New Haven.
MADISON	G. M. Burroughs, M.D.	Madison.
MERIDEN	E. A. Wilson, M.D.	Meriden.
MIDDLEBURY	G. B. Bristol, M.D.	Middlebury.
MILFORD	E. B. Heady, M.D.	Milford.
NAUGATUCK	W. P. Smith	Naugatuck.
NORTH BRANFORD	C. W. Gaylord, M.D.	Branford.
NORTH HAVEN	R. B. Goodyear, M.D.	North Haven.
ORANGE	C. A. Bevan, M.D.	West Haven.
OXFORD	L. Barnes, M.D.	Oxford.
PROSPECT	S. A. Talmadge	Prospect.
SEYMOUR	Wm. S. Cooper	Seymour.
SOUTHBURY	Wm. H. Wakelee	South Britain.
WALLINGFORD	W. P. Wilson, M.D.	Wallingford.
WOLCOTT	J. H. Garrigus	Waterbury, R. F. D. No. 1.
WOODBURGE	J. W. Barker, M.D.	Westville.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

ANSONIA	R. J. Barry, M.D.
DERBY	P. B. Kennedy, M.D.
MERIDEN	H. A. Meeks, M.D.
NEW HAVEN	F. W. Wright, M.D.
WATERBURY	T. J. Kilmartin, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRANFORD	C. W. Gaylord, M.D.
GUILFORD	R. B. West, M.D.
WEST HAVEN	C. D. Phelps, M.D.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Edwin W. Higgins, Esq., County Health Officer, Norwich.

BOZRAH	N. Johnson, M.D.	Fitchville.
COLCHESTER	R. R. Gandy, M.D.	Colchester.
EAST LYME	F. H. Dart, M.D.	Niantic.
FRANKLIN	J. Henry King	Yantic, R. F. D. No. 2.
GRISWOLD	G. H. Jennings, M.D.	Jewett City.
GROTON	A. M. Purdy, M.D.	Mystic.
LEBANON	E. L. Danielson, M.D.	Lebanon.
LEDYARD	J. A. Stoddard	Ledyard.
LISBON	F. E. Olds	Jewett City.
LYME	J. G. Ely, M.D.	Hamburgh.
MONTVILLE	M. E. Fox, M.D.	Uncasville.
NORTH STONINGTON .	E. H. Knowles, M.D.	North Stonington.
NORWICH	E. H. Linnell, M.D.	Norwich.
OLD LYME	J. L. Burnham, M.D.	Lyme.
PRESTON	N. P. Smith, M.D.	Norwich.
SALEM	C. F. Congdon, M.D. .	Colchester, R. F. D. No. 3.
SPRAGUE	Wm. J. Riley	Versailles.
STONINGTON	O. M. Barber, M.D.	Mystic.
VOLUNTOWN	W. R. Davis, M.D.	Voluntown.
WATERFORD	G. M. Minor, M.D.	Waterford.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

NEW LONDON	<i>Chairman Health Com.</i>	F. N. Braman, M.D.
NORWICH		W. K. Tingley, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

COLCHESTER	R. R. Gandy, M.D.
STONINGTON	J. L. May, M.D.
JEWETT CITY	G. H. Jennings, M.D.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

George E. Hill, Esq., County Health Officer, Bridgeport.

DANBURY	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.....	Danbury.
BETHEL	A. E. Barber, M.D.	Bethel.
BROOKFIELD	J. F. Smith, M.D.....	Brookfield.
DARIEN.....	G. H. Noxon, M.D.....	Darien.
EASTON.....	B. W. White, M.D.	Bridgeport.
FAIRFIELD	W. H. Donaldson, M.D.	Fairfield.
GREENWICH	L. P. Jones, M.D.	Greenwich.
HUNTINGTON.....	W. S. Randall, M.D.....	Shelton.
MONROE	S. B. Hayes.....	Stepney Depot.
NEW CANAAN	C. B. Keeler, M.D.	New Canaan.
NEW FAIRFIELD	W. S. Watson, M.D.	Danbury.
NEWTOWN	A. L. Schuyler, M.D.	Newtown.
NORWALK	W. J. Tracey, M.D.	Norwalk.
REDDING	E. H. Smith, M.D.....	Redding.
RIDGEFIELD	R. W. Lowe, M.D.....	Ridgefield.
SHERMAN	J. N. Woodruff, M.D.....	Sherman.
STAMFORD	F. J. Rogers, M.D.....	Stamford.
STRATFORD	G. F. Lewis, M.D.....	Stratford.
TRUMBULL	E. S. Fairchild.....	Nichols.
WESTON	F. Gorham, M.D.....	Lyon's Plain.
WESTPORT	L. T. Day, M.D.....	Westport.
WILTON	A. B. Gorham, M.D.....	Wilton.

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

BRIDGEPORT	E. A. McLellan, M.D.
DANBURY	G. E. Lemmer, M.D.
NORWALK	W. J. Tracey, M.D.
SOUTH NORWALK.....	H. C. Sherer, M.D.
STAMFORD	C. H. Borden, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

BETHEL	A. E. Barber, M.D.
GREENWICH.....	L. P. Jones, M.D.
NEW CANAAN...	C. B. Keeler, M.D.
RIDGEFIELD.....	R. W. Lowe, M.D.
SHELTON	G. A. Shelton, M.D.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

George E. Hinman, Esq., County Health Officer, Willimantic.

BROOKLYN	Benj. L. Bailey	Wauregan.
ASHFORD	F. B. Converse, M.D.....	Westford.
CANTERBURY	J. O. Smith, M.D.....	South Canterbury.
CHAPLIN.....	F. C. Lummis	Chaplin.
EASTFORD	H. H. Converse, M.D.	Eastford.
HAMPTON	L. W. Spencer, M.D.	Hampton.
KILLINGLY	W. H. Judson, M.D.....	Danielson.
PLAINFIELD	Arthur A. Chase, M.D.....	Plainfield.
POMFRET	C. O. Thompson.....	Pomfret.
PUTNAM	Omer LaRue, M.D.	Putnam.
SCOTLAND	Amos Avery, M.D.	Hampton.
STERLING	O. W. Bates	Oneco.
THOMPSON	G. W. H. Williams, M.D. ...	N. Grosvenordale.
WINDHAM	F. E. Wilcox, M.D.....	Willimantic.
WOODSTOCK	Joseph Spalding, M.D.....	Woodstock.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

WILLIMANTIC.....J. A. Girouard, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

DANIELSOND. H. Johnson.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Frank W. Etheridge, Esq., County Health Officer, Thomaston.

LITCHFIELD	C. I. Page, M.D.....	Litchfield.
BARKHAMSTED	H. B. Case	Barkhamsted.
BETHLEHEM.....	E. Irving Stone	Bethlehem.
BRIDGEWATER.....	G. H. Wright, M.D.....	New Milford.
CANAAN	F. S. Skiff, M.D.....	Falls Village.
COLEBROOK	H. L. Culver	Winsted, Station A
CORNWALL.....	J. W. Ives, M.D.	West Cornwall.
GOSHEN	J. H. North, M.D.	Goshen.
HARWINTON	W. J. Barber.....	Torrington.
KENT	E. W. Bull	Kent.
MORRIS.....	L. W. Whittlesey.....	Morris.
NEW HARTFORD	J. Swett, M.D.....	New Hartford.
NEW MILFORD.....	J. C. Barker, M.D.....	New Milford.
NORFOLK	I. L. Hamant, M.D.....	Norfolk.
NORTH CANAAN.....	C. W. Camp, M.D.	Canaan.
PLYMOUTH.....	T. G. O'Connell, M.D.	Thomaston.
ROXBURY	L. J. Pons, M.D.	Roxbury.
SALISBURY	W. B. Bissell, M.D.....	Lakeville.
SHARON	R. P. Knight, M.D.	Sharon.
THOMASTON.....	R. G. Hassard, M.D.....	Thomaston.
TORRINGTON	E. Pratt, M.D.....	Torrington.
WARREN	Wm. Forestelle	Warren.
WASHINGTON	R. Marcy, M.D.	New Preston.
WATERTOWN	W. S. Munger, M.D.	Watertown.
WINCHESTER.....	S. G. Howd, M.D.	Winsted.
WOODBURY	E. L. Smith, M.D.	Hotchkissville.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICERS.

LITCHFIELD	C. I. Page, M.D.
TORRINGTON	E. Pratt, M.D.
WINSTED	S. C. Wheeler.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Wesley U. Pearne, Esq., County Health Officer, Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN	J. H. McDougall, M.D.	Middletown.
CHATHAM	G. N. Lawson, M.D.	Middle Haddam.
CHESTER	S. W. Turner, M.D.	Chester.
CLINTON.....	H. S. Reynolds, M.D.	Clinton.
CROMWELL	C. E. Bush, M.D.	Cromwell.
DURHAM.....	E. A. Markham, M.D.	Durham.
EAST HADDAM.....	M. W. Plumstead, M.D.	Moodus.
ESSEX	Alonzo Shaffer, M.D.	Essex.
HADDAM	Leroy A. Smith, M.D.	Higganum.
KILLINGWORTH	E. P. Nichols, M.D.	Killingworth.
MIDDLEFIELD	J. E. Bailey, M.D.	Middletown.
OLD SAYBROOK	J. H. Granniss, M.D.	Saybrook.
PORTLAND	F. E. Potter, M.D.	Portland.
SAYBROOK	H. T. French, M.D.	Deep River.
WESTBROOK.....	T. B. Bloomfield, M.D.	Westbrook.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

MIDDLETOWN

J. H. McDougall, M.D.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Edward M. Yeomans, Esq., County Health Officer, Andover.

TOLLAND	E. S. Agard	Tolland.
ANDOVER	S. L. French.....	Andover.
BOLTON	C. F. Sumner, M.D.	Bolton.
COLUMBIA	W. H. Yeomans	Columbia.
COVENTRY	L. I. Mason, M.D.	South Coventry.
ELLINGTON	E. T. Davis, M.D.	Ellington.
HEBRON	C. H. Pendleton, M.D.	Hebron.
MANSFIELD	E. G. Sumner, M.D.	Mansfield Center.
SOMERS	A. L. Hurd, M.D.	Somers.
STAFFORD	F. L. Smith, M.D.	Stafford Springs.
UNION	E. W. Upham	Union.
VERNON	A. R. Goodrich, M.D.	Vernon.
WILLINGTON	G. A. Cosgrove	Willington.

CITY HEALTH OFFICER.

ROCKVILLE

T. F. O'Loughlin, M.D.

BOROUGH HEALTH OFFICER.

STAFFORD SPRINGS

Amos N. Nichols.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES OF THE STATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. W. L. BARBER.....	Waterbury	Jan. 1904
Dr. J. F. CALEF	Middletown	" 1905
Dr. S. M. GARLICK	Bridgeport	" 1906
Dr. H. S. FULLER.....	Hartford	" 1907
Dr. C. A. TUTTLE	New Haven	" 1908

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. E. C. M. HALL	New Haven	Jan. 1904
Dr. E. H. LINNELL	Norwich	" 1905
Dr. HARLAN P. COLE.....	Hartford	" 1906
Dr. CARL A. WILLIAMS.....	New London	" 1907
Dr. EDW. B. HOOKER.....	Hartford	" 1908

COMMITTEE OF THE CONNECTICUT ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
Dr. LEONARD BAILEY	Middletown	Jan. 1904
Dr. THOS. MULLIGAN	New Britain.....	" 1905
Dr. GEO. A. FABER	Waterbury	" 1906
Dr. HENRY BICKFORD.....	Hartford	" 1907
Dr. THOS. S. HODGE	Torrington	" 1908

ALPHABETICAL LIST

(Continued from last Report)

OF THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN CONNECTICUT WHO HAVE COMPLIED
WITH THE LAW PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1893,
RELATING TO REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS,
SURGEONS AND MIDWIVES.

The following is a full list of all who have registered between the 1st day of October, 1901, and October 1st, 1902.

When no post office address is given, it is understood to be the place where registered.

Name.	Where Registered.	P. O. Address.
Avery, John W.....	Darien	Noroton.
Bangs, Dean C.....	Enfield	Brattleboro, Vt.
Boardman, Albertus K.	New Haven.	
Bolna, Mary J.	Bridgeport.	
Brackett, William M.....	New Britain.	
Brainard, Clifford B.	Hartford.	
Brainard, Irving E.....	Bristol.	
Bray, Henry T.	Hartford.	
Burnham, Melvin P.	Hartford.	
Chase, Arthur A.	Plainfield.	
Cole, Lewis G.	Greenwich	New York.
Conklin, James H.....	Hartford.	
Cooney, William J.	New Haven.	
Cox, Ralph B.....	Canton	Collinsville.
Cronin, Michael L.....	Torrington.	
Cronin, William D.	Greenwich	New York City.
Dowd, Michael J.....	Enfield	Thompsonville.
Emmett, Francis A.....	Norwich.	
Fox, David A., Jr.	Clinton.	
French, Algy D.	Shelton.	
Goodrich, William A.	Waterbury.	
Grammatier, Philomena	New Haven.	
Hartshorn, Willis E.	New Haven.	
Haut, Maria	New Haven.	
Heacox, Frank L.....	Farmington	Unionville.
Henze, Carle W.....	New Haven.	
Higgins, Gould S.....	Wethersfield.	
Hogan, William J.	Torrington.	
Hubbell, George M.....	Greenwich	Perkasie, Pa.
Ives, Sarah E.	Middletown.	

Jamey, Amelie F.	Bridgeport.	
Judd, Aspinwall	Greenwich	New York City.
Kovacs, Julia.	Bridgeport.	
Kowalewski, Victor A.	Bridgeport.	
Large, Alfred.	North Canaan ...	Great Barrington, Mass.
McClintock, Thomas H.	Hartford.	
Merrill, Benj. E.	Naugatuck.	
Moser, Oran A.	Wethersfield.	
Obruchay, Kristina.	Bridgeport.	
O'Flaherty, Ellen P.	Hartford.	
Outerson, Richard A.	Windsor Locks.	
Patterson, Jacob D.	Stamford.	
Raslavski, Mary	Derby.	
Robinson, Joseph, Jr.	North Canaan.	Sheffield, Mass.
Rodrick, Albert F.	New Haven.	
Rowell, Edward E.	Stamford.	
Rundlett, David P.	New Haven.	
Scranton, William B.	East Hartford.	
Shannon, Elmer E.	Essex	Ivoryton.
Sheedy, George F.	Bridgeport.	
Sloat, Harrison G.	Greenwich	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Steele, Harry M.	New Haven.	
Stevens, Frank W.	Bridgeport.	
Stoughton, Arthur V.	Plymouth.	
Sullivan, James L.	Colchester.	
Tarbell, Harold A.	Greenwich	Irvington, N. J.
Thompson, Thomas L.	Torrington.	
Thorne, Victor C.	Greenwich	New York.
Vail, George F.	Hartford.	
Walsh, Thomas	Middletown.	
Ward, Brownlee R.	New Haven.	
Wason, David B.	Greenwich	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Wells, Ernest A.	Hartford.	
Wersebe, Frederic W.	Washington.	
Whittemore, Edward L.	Greenwich	New York City.
Williams, Allen H.	Hartford.	
Williams, Marian W.	Hartford.	
Wolfe, Robert M.	Norwalk.	South Norwalk.
Wrensel, Alexander E.	Greenwich	Montclair, N. J.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1901, TO OCTOBER 1, 1902.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller on account of the State Board of Health, and of expenditure from September 30, 1901, to October 1, 1902.

RECEIPTS.

1901.	
Oct.	By cash from Comptroller\$ 875.00
1902.	
Feb.	By cash from Comptroller 875.00
May	By cash from Comptroller 875.00
Aug.	By cash from Comptroller 875.00
	By transfer from Water Investigation Account 300.00
	Salary of Secretary 2,000.00
	\$5,800.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For travelling and other necessary expenses of mem-	
bers of Board when on duty	\$ 179.17
Books and subscriptions to sanitary literature	110.99
Printing, binding and stationery	1,303.80
Library bureau, copy cards for Vital Statistics	178.13
Office expenses	62.52
Clerical assistance in Secretary's office	1,111.50
Postage	106.35
Insurance	4.50
Fuel	24.50
Express charges and messengers	8.89
Repairing and storing stoves	6.00
Telephone rent and long distance tolls	68.35
Services of scientific experts	96.30
Assessment to Nat. Con. State Bds. of Health ..	10.00
Gas for year ending October 1st (estimated)	25.00
Meteorological summary (monthly)	24.00
Rent of office	480.00
Salary of Secretary	2,000.00
	\$5,800.00

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

THE ACCOUNT RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION OF WATER.

The Treasurer begs leave to report the following statement of moneys received from the Comptroller, and of expenditures on account of the investigation of the natural waters of the State, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1902.

[Verified by vouchers on file in Comptroller's office.]

RECEIPTS.

1901.	
Nov. 4.	By cash from Comptroller \$625.00
1902.	
Jan.	By cash from Comptroller 625.00
May	By cash from Comptroller 625.00
Aug.	By cash from Comptroller 625.00
	\$2,500.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Prof. H. E. Smith and assistants as per contract..	\$1,378.77
Prof. H. E. Smith, laboratory supplies and other expenses	39.36
H. A. Doty for expert services	60.00
Adams Express Co.	79.00
Yale University, chem. supplies, gas, water, ice ...	60.64
George C. Ham, C.E., inspection summer resorts	255.04
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, printing	27.25
Transferred to account of State Board of Health.....	300.00
	\$2,200.06
Cash on hand to balance	299.94
	\$2,500.00

Attest: C. A. LINDSLEY, *Treasurer.*

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Books and Pamphlets.

- Alabama, Transactions of the Medical Association of the State of, 1902.
American Revolution, A National Register of the Society of the Sons of the.
A Treatise on the Acute, Infectious Exanthemata, by William Thomas Corlett, M.D.
Baltimore, Md., Annual Report of the Department of Public Safety of the City of, 1901.
Boston, Mass., 30th Annual Report of the Health Department of the City of, 1901.
Bulletin No. 7 of the Hygienic Laboratory—Ring Test for Indol and Collodium Sacs, by S. B. Grubbs and Edward Francis. Microphotography with Simple Apparatus, by H. B. Parker.
Bulletin No. 9 of the Hygienic Laboratory—Presence of Tetanus in Commercial Gelatin, by John F. Anderson.
Census, Twelfth, of the United States, 1900, Vol. III. Vital Statistics. Part I, Analysis and Ratio Tables.
Census, Twelfth, of the United States, 1900, Vol. IV. Vital Statistics. Part II, Statistics of Deaths.
Charities and Correction, National Bulletin of, May, 1902.
Civil Service Commission, 17th Report of, 1900.
Civil Service Commission, 18th Report of the, 1900-1901.
Cleveland, Ohio, Annual Report of the Public Health Division of the City of, 1901.
Concord, Mass., Annual Reports of the Town Officers of, 1901.
Conference of State and Provincial Boards of Health of North America, Proceedings of the 16th Annual Meeting of, 1901.
Connecticut Medical Society, Proceedings of the, 1902.
Department of Labor, Bulletin of, No. 38, Jan., 1902.
Department of Labor, Bulletin of, No. 39, March, 1902.
Department of Labor, Bulletin of, No. 40, May, 1902.
Department of Labor, Bulletin of, No. 41, July, 1902.
Department of Labor, Bulletins of the, Nos. 42-43, September and November.
Disinfection and Disinfectants, by M. J. Rosenau, M.D.
District of Columbia, Report of the Health Officer of, 1901.
Education, Report of the Commissioner of, 1899-1900, Vol. 2.
Erie, Penn., Annual Report of the Department of Health of the City of, 1901.
Fairfield County Temporary Home, 17th Annual Report of, 1902.
Florida, 13th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1901.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of, 1901-1902.

- Havana, Report of Vital Statistics of the City of, 1901.
- Hawaii, Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health of the Territory of.
- Hygienic Laboratory, Bulletin No. 8, August, 1902. Laboratory Course in Pathology and Bacteriology.
- Illinois, Official List of Legally Qualified Physicians in the State of, 1902.
- Indiana, 19th Annual Report of the State Board of Health of, 1900.
- John Crerar Library, 7th Annual Report of the, 1901.
- Kentucky, Biennial Report of the State Board of Health of, 1900-1901.
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OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, }
STATE HOUSE, HARTFORD, NOV. 30, 1902. }

To his Excellency GEORGE P. McLEAN, *Governor of the State
of Connecticut:*

SIR :—In accordance with the laws of this State, I have the honor to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, that were registered in Connecticut in the year 1901, together with a few suggestions and inferences on the main features of the Vital Statistics of that year.

I have the honor to be

Your very obedient servant,

C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D.,

Superintendent of Registration of Vital Statistics.

REGISTRATION REPORT, 1901.

To his Excellency, GEORGE P. McLEAN, Governor of Connecticut :

SIR :—I have the honor to present the Twenty-fourth Annual Report by the State Board of Health of the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, registered in Connecticut in the year 1901.

PURPOSES AND USES OF VITAL STATISTICS.

It is not possible in these days that any one with ordinary knowledge of affairs can doubt the value of vital statistics, or, having assembled them, can question the importance of publishing them.

Vital statistics is the statement in numbers, which can be counted, of the phenomena attending the three great events in a human life, viz., the birth, marriage, and death.

The collection and enumeration of the facts connected with these events bear relation to the sanitary administration in the state, such as the journal and ledger do to the business of the merchant, the manufacturer, or the banker.

In fact, vital statistics have a broader and more permanent value than mere account books. They concern only the parties mentioned in them, while vital statistics concern the social welfare of all the community from which they are gathered and in establishing legal rights.

The value of business accounts ceases when business relations are broken, but statistics are the basis of investigation of principles which are guides of action. They are essential helps to the discovery of truths and of the operation of natural laws. A chief purpose in the study of statistics is to direct the purposes of public administration and to guide legislation.

By means of statistics the hidden relations of cause and effect are often revealed, that otherwise would have escaped detection. They are therefore not merely of temporary value, to be neglected or thrown aside when they have served their present purpose.

They have an enduring and continuous use. They are to be arranged and tabulated in classes and orders, and analyzed by

experts. They are to be compared with other statistics, by means of which just deductions and inferences can be drawn from them to be the basis and guide for future conduct.

There is a consensus of opinion among all sanitarians that modern sanitary science owes its present advancement to the registration of deaths, and the causes of deaths, and the conditions and localities in which they have occurred. They must necessarily furnish the basis of all sanitary reforms, and especially direct the course of sanitary legislation.

The late Dr. Parkes, the eminent author on public hygiene, wrote as follows: "The attention now being paid to public health is in a large degree owing to the careful collection of the statistics of births and deaths, and of the causes of death, made in England during the last forty years. It may be truly said, indeed, that not only all Europe, but gradually the entire world, has been influenced by the work of the Registrar-General of England."

Dr. Farr, another English authority of equal distinction, says of vital statistics: "They may be regarded as storehouses of facts, arranged on methods approved as useful and convenient, to which both now and in future years students of vital statistics may resort for the elucidation of questions bearing on the social condition of the people, on national progress, on life, health, and disease."

Surely no modern state legislature possessing any claim to intelligent statesmanship could patiently discuss a proposition to abolish the registration of vital statistics, or deliberate upon saving the cost of their publication.

The value of vital statistics and their preservation seems so self-evident that there can be but one opinion about the matter among well-informed people.

The following pages present in tabular form a numerical statement of the most prominent items of interest, relating to the Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, registered during the year 1901, occurring among the people of Connecticut:

It will be observed that a different classification from that in previous reports is used. In concert with many other States and European countries, the Bertillon system of classification is adopted. The value of a uniform classification of the causes of death for purposes of comparison, with the reports, from other communities, is too obvious to need defence.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS AS REGISTERED IN 1901.

BIRTHS.

SEX.		PARENTAGE.	
Males.....	10,611	American	7,836
Females.....	9,650	One or both Foreign	12,111
Not stated.....	33	Not stated.....	347
Total	20,294	Total	20,294
Whole number of Births.....		20,294	
Birth-rate per 1,000.....		22.3	

MARRIAGES.

Both parties American	3,806
Both parties Foreign	2,150
Husband American, wife Foreign	597
Husband Foreign, wife American	558
Not stated	1
Total Marriages	7,112
Total number of persons married	14,224

DEATHS.

SEX.		NATIVITY.	
Males.....	7,818	American	10,601
Females.....	7,032	Foreign	3,933
Not stated.....	6	Not stated.....	322
Total	14,856	Total	14,856
Whole number of Deaths.....		14,856	
Death-rate per 1,000.....		16.2	
There was one birth to every.....		44.7 persons.	
There was one marriage to every		127.7 "	
There was one person married to every		63.8 "	
There was one death to every		61.1 "	

The total number of births registered in Connecticut during the year 1901 was 20,294 ; of deaths, 14,856 ; so that the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 5,438.

TOWNS IN WHICH THE DEATHS EXCEEDED THE BIRTHS.

The registration of the Vital Statistics of the State is always conducted townwise. Although cities and boroughs are often included within town limits, their population for death-rates, birth-rates, etc., are counted as part of the population in which they are respectively located.

In 55 towns the deaths exceeded the births. The total excess of deaths over births in these towns, or the natural loss of population, was 331. The loss in this way was 197 less than in the previous year.

In 26 towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants the loss was.....	108
In 18 towns of between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants the loss was..	128
In 5 towns of between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants the loss was..	57
In 2 towns of between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants the loss was..	25
In 3 towns of between 4,000 and 5,000 inhabitants the loss was..	11
In 1 town of between 7,000 and 8,000 inhabitants the loss was..	2
Total.....	331

In 5 towns the births and deaths were equal, to wit: Bridge-water, Canterbury, Killingworth, Salem, Union.

In 108 towns the births exceeded the deaths.

The towns in which registration shows an excess of deaths over births are the following, arranged by counties:

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Hartland	592	6	5	1
Marlborough	322	3	2	1
	914	9	7	2

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Bethany	517	12	5	7
Cheahire	1,989	27	19	8
Madison	1,518	27	13	14
Milford	3,783	69	63	6
North Branford	814	8	6	2
Prospect	562	12	6	6
Southbury	1,238	22	18	4
Wolcott	581	10	6	4
	11,002	187	136	51

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Colchester	1,991	43	35	8
East Lyme	1,836	35	21	14
Franklin	546	16	4	12
Lebanon	1,521	25	11	14
Ledyard	1,236	24	21	3
Lisbon	697	17	15	2
Lyme	750	15	12	3
Preston	2,807	33	28	5
	11,384	208	147	61

REGISTRATION REPORT.

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FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Brookfield.....	1,046	17	13	4
Easton.....	960	12	10	2
Fairfield.....	4,489	76	74	2
Monroe.....	1,043	13	11	2
New Canaan.....	2,968	41	32	9
New Fairfield.....	584	13	7	6
Newtown.....	3,276	57	38	19
Sherman.....	658	13	6	7
Trumbull.....	1,587	33	19	14
Weston.....	840	14	9	5
Westport.....	4,017	70	64	6
Wilton.....	1,598	26	22	4
	23,066	385	305	80

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Ashford.....	757	25	16	9
Chaplin.....	529	8	6	2
Eastford.....	523	12	10	2
Scotland.....	471	10	7	3
Woodstock.....	2,095	44	24	20
	4,375	99	63	36

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Barkhamsted.....	864	18	14	4
Bethlehem.....	576	7	6	1
Canaan.....	820	11	8	3
Colebrook.....	684	10	3	7
Goshen.....	835	15	13	2
Kent.....	1,220	23	20	3
Warren.....	432	10	8	2
Winchester.....	7,763	125	123	2
Woodbury.....	1,988	45	37	8
	15,182	264	232	32

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Chester.....	1,328	21	20	1
Clinton.....	1,429	20	13	7
East Haddam.....	2,485	42	22	20
Essex.....	2,530	40	37	3
Old Saybrook.....	1,431	26	24	2
Westbrook.....	884	18	14	4
	10,087	167	130	37

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Towns.	Population.	Deaths.	Births.	Loss.
Bolton.....	457	7	5	2
Coventry.....	1,632	34	26	8
Stafford.....	4,297	71	68	3
Tolland.....	1,036	26	16	10
Willington.....	885	16	7	9
	8,307	154	122	32

The following table gives a summary of the Vital Statistics of the State from 1848, the date of the first Registration Report, up to the present time. Previous to the year 1900 still births are enumerated with the living births—but in that year only the living births are counted in the total of births. In the year 1852 no Report of Vital Statistics was published.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FROM 1848 TO 1901.

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Divorces.	No. Marriages to each Divorce.
1848	6,850	20	2,816	4,379	12.4	2,471	----	-----
1849	7,238	20	2,920	5,049	14	2,189	----	-----
1850	7,578	20.4	2,884	5,170	14	2,408	----	-----
1851	8,362	22	2,995	4,767	13	3,595	----	-----
1853	8,302	21.4	3,136	5,596	14.4	2,706	----	-----
1854	8,439	21.3	3,202	5,646	14.2	2,793	----	-----
1855	10,012	24	4,286	6,094	14.6	3,918	----	-----
1856	11,139	25	4,089	6,324	14.9	4,815	----	-----
1857	11,355	26	3,647	6,585	16	4,770	----	-----
1858	11,299	25	3,737	6,618	15.6	4,681	----	-----
1859	11,269	25	3,778	6,533	15	4,726	----	-----
1860	11,873	26	4,036	7,602	16.3	4,271	310	13
1861	11,934	25	3,757	7,735	16.5	4,199	275	13.9
1862	10,803	23	3,701	8,541	18	2,262	257	14
1863	9,885	21	3,467	8,442	18	1,443	291	12
1864	9,734	20	4,107	9,109	19	625	426	9.6
1865	10,202	20.8	4,460	7,950	16	2,252	404	11
1866	10,623	23	4,978	7,520	15	4,103	488	10
1867	12,029	23.2	4,779	7,343	14.3	4,686	459	10.4
1868	12,469	23.4	4,734	7,549	15	4,920	478	9.9
1869	12,481	23.5	4,754	8,417	15.6	4,064	491	9.6
1870	13,136	24.2	4,871	8,895	15	4,241	408	11.9
1871	13,114	24	4,882	8,166	14.2	4,948	409	11.9
1872	13,805	25.3	5,023	9,970	18	3,835	464	10.8
1873	14,087	25.6	4,841	9,822	17.4	4,265	457	10.6
1874	14,450	26.2	4,694	9,939	17.2	5,511	492	9.5
1875	14,328	26	4,535	9,883	17	4,495	476	9.4
1876	13,800	25	4,320	10,187	17.5	3,613	396	10.9
1877	14,072	26	4,319	9,696	16	4,376	427	10.1
1878	13,499	24	4,315	9,352	15	4,147	401	10.7
1879	14,051	22.4	4,373	9,394	15	4,657	316	13.7
1880	13,829	22.2	4,745	10,408	16.7	3,421	332	14.2
1881	14,616	22.4	4,850	10,907	17.4	3,709	404	12
1882	14,938	23.9	5,329	11,622	18.7	2,316	292	13.5
1883	15,856	25.4	5,440	11,943	19.1	3,913	433	12.6
1884	15,758	23	5,394	11,351	16.6	4,407	360	14.7
1885	15,496	22.7	5,091	12,033	17.6	3,463	383	13.3
1886	15,934	22.2	5,497	11,616	16.2	4,318	387	14.2
1887	16,583	22.8	5,788	12,385	17	4,198	387	14.9
1888	16,878	22.2	5,969	12,980	17.1	3,898	430	13.8
1889	17,176	23.4	5,744	12,529	17	4,647	536	10.7
1890	17,394	23.3	6,284	13,665	18.3	3,729	477	13.1
1891	18,557	24.8	6,486	14,385	19.2	4,172	475	13.6
1892	19,750	24.7	6,596	15,170	19	4,580	501	13.1
1893	20,296	25.4	6,459	14,901	18.6	5,395	390	16.5
1894	20,345	24.9	5,830	13,699	16.8	6,646	367	15.8
1895	19,931	24.4	6,623	14,546	17.8	5,385	417	15.8
1896	21,324	24.9	6,716	15,025	17.5	6,299	462	14.5
1897	20,580	23.3	6,461	13,915	15.7	6,665	403	16.0
1898	21,023	23.5	6,565	14,170	15.8	6,853	429	15.3
1899	20,855	22.6	6,843	14,381	15.7	6,474	431	15.8
1900	20,560	22.6	6,991	16,368	18.0	4,192	452	15.4
1901	20,294	22.3	7,112	14,856	16.2	5,438	511	13.9

**TABLE II.—HARTFORD COUNTY.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.**

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.										
	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1000.		PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.		SEX.		NATIVITY.												
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Father.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	For. Mother.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife American.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife Foreign.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1000.						
Hartford	79,850	884	833	8	1725	22.2	571	821	122	129	66	16	Not stated.	333	238	72	62	755	94	107	738	625	1	1364	910	418	36	15.9			
Avon	1,302	18	11	—	29	22.1	13	10	3	8	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	—	—	—	16	13	3	—	12.2		
Berlin	3,448	37	36	—	73	21.1	29	21	8	8	6	1	—	6	3	2	—	11	4	2	20	23	—	—	43	26	14	3	12.4		
Bloomfield	1,513	19	15	—	34	22.4	19	10	1	2	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	7	1	1	14	12	—	—	26	20	5	1	17.1		
Bristol	9,643	118	90	—	208	20.5	75	101	11	15	6	—	—	34	31	6	2	73	10	9	59	62	—	—	121	86	32	3	12.5		
Burlington	1,218	19	21	—	40	32.8	7	27	4	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	2	2	16	8	—	—	24	17	6	2	19.7		
Canton	2,678	36	22	—	58	22.0	25	29	—	3	1	1	—	16	12	2	1	31	3	11	21	15	—	—	36	27	9	—	13.4		
East Granby	684	9	4	—	13	19.0	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	2	3	5	—	—	8	7	1	—	11.6		
East Hartford	6,406	79	68	—	147	22.9	77	32	19	9	7	3	—	36	5	3	5	49	7	15	54	61	—	—	115	91	23	1	17.9		
East Windsor	3,158	32	24	—	56	17.7	19	21	5	8	1	2	—	6	3	2	—	10	—	1	24	20	—	—	44	29	15	—	13.9		
Enfield	6,699	68	96	—	164	24.4	78	35	19	21	7	4	—	58	14	11	8	91	18	42	70	72	—	—	142	83	55	4	21.3		
Farmington	3,331	36	23	—	59	17.7	26	17	6	7	3	—	—	10	1	1	—	13	5	2	25	27	—	—	62	33	17	2	15.6		
Glastonbury	4,260	53	44	—	97	22.7	37	41	9	8	2	—	—	11	—	1	1	13	2	1	31	19	—	—	50	41	9	—	11.7		
Granby	1,299	11	10	—	21	16.1	16	3	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	10	7	—	—	17	16	1	—	13.0		
Hartland	592	3	2	—	5	8.3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	6	—	1	2	4	—	—	6	4	—	—	—		
Manchester	10,601	103	110	—	213	20.0	49	112	23	18	10	1	—	42	25	6	9	82	11	5	72	65	—	—	137	79	57	1	12.9		
Marlborough	322	2	—	—	2	6.2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	9.3		
New Britain	28,202	388	340	—	728	25.8	225	335	65	55	22	26	—	94	147	17	18	276	26	37	226	184	—	—	410	285	123	2	14.4		
Newington	1,041	12	8	—	20	19.2	8	5	3	2	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	4	13	—	—	17	14	3	—	—	16.3		
Plainville	2,189	20	18	—	38	17.3	27	7	3	1	—	—	—	9	3	—	1	13	4	3	12	11	—	—	23	21	2	—	10.5		
Rocky Hill	1,026	11	7	—	18	17.5	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	7	6	1	6	5	—	—	11	8	3	—	10.7		
Simsbury	2,094	24	11	—	35	16.7	21	5	1	7	1	—	—	11	1	1	1	14	4	3	22	9	—	—	31	22	7	2	15.2		
Southampton	5,890	66	68	—	134	22.7	55	49	8	14	6	2	—	19	5	2	3	29	9	4	48	42	—	—	90	68	30	2	15.2		
South Windsor	2,014	15	17	—	32	15.8	17	9	4	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	12	12	—	—	24	20	4	—	11.9		
Suffield	3,521	43	21	—	64	18.1	30	18	5	5	5	1	—	14	—	—	—	16	6	4	32	31	—	—	63	52	9	2	17.8		
West Hartford	3,186	36	28	—	64	20.0	28	19	6	9	2	—	—	10	1	—	—	13	4	4	18	28	—	—	46	27	16	4	14.4		
Wethersfield	2,637	24	14	—	38	14.4	24	6	2	4	1	—	—	16	1	3	—	20	9	4	23	20	—	—	43	31	7	5	13.6		
Windsor	3,614	42	24	—	66	18.2	41	9	2	10	3	1	—	10	4	3	1	18	5	5	31	32	—	—	63	50	9	4	17.4		
Windsor Locks	2,997	45	40	—	85	28.3	30	37	8	7	1	2	—	23	9	4	—	36	10	19	26	31	—	—	57	37	20	—	19.0		
Total	195,415	2553	2005	8	4266	22.0	1576	1783	340	348	159	60	—	838	507	140	119	1604	243	286	1629	1452	1	—	3082	2109	898	75	15.7		
See Note†	19	29	—	—	48	—	—	21	18	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1631	1454	1	3086	2112	899	75

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Hartford, 98; New Britain, 3; Wethersfield, 7; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

† Delayed certificates, due to errors in Hartford office discovered too late for tabulation.

TABLE II.—NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.														
	Census Population.	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.			SEX.		NATIVITY.													
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.							
New Haven	108,027	1442	1349	2 2793	25.8	965	1350	174	196	91	16	522	338	89	73	1022	134	88	1056	921	1976	1333	617	26	17.7		
Ansonia	12,681	184	174	358	28.2	93	190	36	20	16	3	32	64	5	8	109	14	34	87	97	184	120	60	4	14.5		
Beacon Falls	623	12	8	20	32.1	10	6	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	6	10	9	2	18	9	7	2	28.8				
Bethany	517	1	4	5	9.6	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	1	6	12	9	2	12	9	12	9	2	1	23.2		
Brantford	5,706	86	83	169	29.6	43	94	12	10	9	1	11	24	4	2	41	4	8	40	31	71	48	23	12	12.4		
Cheshire	1,389	12	7	19	9.5	16	1	2	2	2	2	7	4	4	2	7	4	4	14	13	27	19	7	1	13.5		
Derby	7,930	117	96	213	26.8	74	94	15	19	7	4	26	23	9	10	68	21	14	72	54	126	83	42	1	15.8		
East Haven	1,167	15	10	25	21.4	14	5	2	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	10	7	17	11	6	6	14.5		
Guilford	2,785	27	19	46	16.5	29	10	1	6	1	1	19	2	1	1	19	5	1	25	17	42	37	4	1	15.0		
Hamden	4,626	44	37	81	17.2	33	27	8	6	6	1	10	2	2	1	15	3	4	26	41	67	49	18	14	14.4		
Madison	1,518	7	6	13	8.5	8	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	15	12	27	18	8	1	17.7		
Meriden	28,695	361	311	672	23.4	207	306	71	56	32	32	116	77	22	25	240	37	18	229	185	*414	276	132	6	14.2		
Middlebury	736	10	7	17	23.0	9	3	5	5	2	2	5	2	1	1	6	2	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9.5	
Milford	3,783	29	34	63	16.6	37	14	5	4	2	1	16	1	2	2	21	9	3	33	36	69	57	11	1	18.2		
Naugatuck	10,541	160	137	1	298	28.2	90	143	21	22	15	7	28	22	5	9	64	13	8	81	55	136	107	27	2	12.9	
North Branford	814	4	1	6	7.3	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	8	8	8	8	8	9.8	
North Haven	2,164	22	21	43	19.8	13	21	4	2	2	1	4	4	4	2	4	4	2	12	6	18	16	2	2	8.3		
Orange	6,995	78	59	1	138	19.7	79	31	17	8	2	28	3	2	4	37	6	3	52	48	101	75	21	5	14.4		
Oxford	952	12	18	30	31.5	13	7	3	1	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	15	12	3	1	15.7		
Prospect	562	3	3	6	10.6	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	12	10	1	1	21.3		
Seymour	3,541	47	37	84	23.7	28	38	5	6	5	2	7	3	2	4	16	4	5	27	28	55	39	16	16	15.5		
Southbury	1,238	8	10	18	14.5	15	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2	6	2	1	11	11	22	18	3	1	17.7		
Wallingford	9,001	108	108	216	23.9	78	81	21	22	6	8	35	21	5	6	67	11	8	59	57	116	83	33	12	12.8		
Waterbury	51,139	759	689	1448	28.3	487	676	139	94	42	10	186	178	35	39	438	42	28	468	426	*895	612	279	4	17.4		
Wolcott	581	4	2	6	10.3	4	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	6	1	1	5	5	10	10	10	10	17.2		
Woodbridge	858	4	9	13	15.1	6	6	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	8	4	12	10	2	2	18.9		
Total	269,163	3556	3239	5	6800	25.2	2360	3115	540	484	240	61	1079	768	183	186	2205	320	228	2360	2095	2	4457	3076	1324	57	16.5

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Meriden, 4; New Haven, 60; Waterbury, 5; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.					MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.										
	Census Population.	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.					SEX.		NATIVITY.		Death-rate per 1,000.							
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	American.	Foreign.	
New London	17,548	227	182	409	23.3	202	137	24	34	9	3	93	45	12	10	160	27	27	172	167	12	329	249	66	14	18.5
Bozrah	799	6	9	15	18.7	9	4	1	2	1	1	4	5	1	1	5	3	1	7	5	12	9	2	1	15.0	
Colchester	1,991	17	18	35	17.5	24	8	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	10	3	1	17	26	43	29	14	4	21.5	
East Lyme	1,836	10	10	21	11.4	13	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	1	7	2	1	18	17	35	27	4	4	19.0	
Franklin	546	1	3	4	7.3	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	18	8	3	16	14	1	29.3	
Griswold	3,490	62	41	105	30.0	39	27	18	18	3	9	36	3	4	2	28	6	2	22	29	51	39	12	1	14.6	
Groton	5,962	56	62	118	19.7	61	28	7	7	6	9	8	1	1	5	45	13	6	44	33	77	67	7	3	12.9	
Lebanon	1,621	4	7	11	7.2	10	1	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	1	9	3	3	16	9	25	20	4	1	16.4	
Ledyard	1,236	11	10	21	16.9	12	1	4	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	14	10	24	22	2	2	19.4	
Lisbon	697	7	8	15	21.5	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	7	2	3	9	8	17	14	3	1	24.3	
Lyme	750	5	7	12	16.0	12	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	7	8	15	14	1	1	20.0	
Montville	2,395	29	25	54	22.6	21	24	3	4	2	2	16	3	1	3	23	7	2	19	18	37	29	6	2	15.4	
Norwich	24,637	278	237	515	20.9	188	187	65	52	23	1	121	80	18	19	238	42	22	242	231	473	337	128	8	18.6	
No. Stonington	1,240	9	13	22	17.7	19	15	1	2	1	1	12	4	1	1	12	4	2	4	10	14	14	1	1	11.2	
Old Lyme	1,180	11	10	21	17.7	15	1	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	8	13	11	2	1	11.0	
Preston	2,807	13	15	28	9.9	16	8	1	2	1	1	6	1	1	1	8	1	1	16	17	33	26	7	1	11.7	
Salem	468	7	2	9	19.2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	9	9	1	1	19.2	
Sprague	1,339	30	17	47	35.1	22	22	5	6	1	1	8	4	1	1	13	4	2	18	9	27	12	11	4	20.1	
Stonington	8,540	96	84	180	21.0	78	62	18	17	4	1	39	12	7	3	61	13	6	70	66	136	102	32	2	15.9	
Voluntown	872	9	10	19	21.7	12	2	2	2	1	1	10	2	1	1	10	2	1	5	7	12	12	1	1	13.7	
Waterford	2,904	18	19	37	12.7	23	9	2	2	1	1	9	2	1	1	12	1	2	17	18	35	30	5	1	12.0	
Total	82,758	906	791	1,698	20.5	779	531	159	154	51	24	403	169	48	48	668	138	84	738	695	1,433	1,086	307	40	17.3	

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: New London, 4; Norwich, 13; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.										
	SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.									
	Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother. For. Father.	Amer. Father. For. Mother.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Wife American. Husb. Foreign.	Wife Foreign. Husb. American.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.						
Danbury	19,474	187	174	361	18.5	160	126	30	20	17	8	79	109	21	7	172	127	*299	229	67	3	14.9	
Bridgeport	70,996	996	920	3,191	27.0	580	941	149	135	89	25	288	709	93	62	668	562	*1,230	845	364	21	17.0	
Bethel	3,327	24	22	47	14.1	27	7	6	5	2	1	10	24	9	4	18	20	38	33	4	1	11.4	
Brookfield	1,046	6	7	13	12.4	8	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4	8	9	17	15	2	1	16.2	
Darien	3,116	11	15	26	8.3	10	7	4	4	1	1	4	7	1	2	46	21	*67	52	14	1	10.9	
Easton	960	3	7	10	10.4	6	1	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	9	3	12	10	2	1	12.5	
Fairfield	4,489	38	36	74	16.4	31	28	2	9	4	4	11	17	4	2	39	37	76	69	15	2	16.9	
Greenwich	12,172	111	89	200	16.4	95	59	14	16	14	2	42	73	11	19	104	66	2	172	129	37	6	14.1
Huntington	5,572	73	73	146	26.2	76	32	19	10	5	4	18	24	12	1	88	30	68	52	16	1	12.2	
Monroe	1,043	4	7	11	10.5	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	13	10	13	9	4	1	12.4	
New Canaan	2,968	17	15	32	10.7	22	5	3	1	1	1	12	14	5	3	17	24	41	30	8	3	13.8	
New Fairfield	584	2	5	7	11.9	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	8	5	13	11	1	1	22.2	
Newtown	3,276	23	16	38	11.5	26	6	2	2	4	4	13	18	9	4	23	34	57	40	13	4	17.3	
Norwalk	19,932	183	178	361	18.1	194	96	30	35	6	2	87	139	24	17	169	124	*293	226	65	2	14.5	
Redding	1,426	11	17	28	19.6	15	7	1	3	2	1	10	10	2	2	14	12	26	21	5	1	18.2	
Ridgefield	2,626	22	26	48	18.2	35	3	3	5	2	2	14	17	4	7	21	10	31	28	2	1	11.8	
Sherman	658	4	2	6	9.1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	8	13	10	1	2	19.7	
Stamford	18,839	250	242	6	408	26.4	181	137	33	31	17	99	91	26	43	180	185	*365	273	84	8	19.0	
Stratford	3,657	29	34	63	17.2	39	13	4	7	1	1	19	27	9	6	24	29	14.4	44	9	1	14.4	
Trumbull	1,587	11	8	19	11.9	11	4	2	1	1	1	5	6	1	1	18	15	33	27	3	3	20.7	
Weston	840	7	2	9	10.7	7	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	4	14	12	2	2	16.8	
Westport	4,017	37	27	64	15.9	31	22	2	7	2	1	17	24	8	1	44	26	70	64	15	1	17.4	
Wilton	1,598	10	12	22	13.7	12	7	1	1	1	1	7	11	5	1	13	13	26	21	4	1	16.2	
Total	184,203	2058	1938	11,400	21.7	1583	1506	306	294	165	148	744	1384	242	181	1651	1374	2	3027	2330	737	60	16.4

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Bridgeport, 20; Danbury, 8; Darien, 33; Norwalk, 3; Stamford, 7; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—WINDHAM COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.				Death-rate per 1,000.											
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.														
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Rather.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.		Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.
Brooklyn	2,358	19	29	48	20.3	14	19	4	10	1	6	3	2	11	5	2	18	10	28	21	7	11.8							
Ashford	757	7	9	16	21.1	15	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	6	2	1	12	13	25	19	2	4	32.8						
Canterbury	876	9	4	13	14.8	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	13	11	2	14.8							
Chapin	529	4	2	6	11.3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4	8	7	1	15.1							
Eastford	523	3	7	10	19.1	9	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	5	1	2	4	8	12	10	2	22.9							
Hampton	629	6	11	16	25.4	11	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	7	8	15	16	13	2	23.8							
Killingly	6,335	72	59	131	19.1	43	48	19	16	1	34	10	7	10	61	8	58	67	125	99	23	3	18.2						
Plandfield	4,821	45	56	101	20.9	42	27	13	16	3	19	6	3	4	32	4	50	38	68	51	15	2	14.1						
Pomfret	1,831	30	18	48	26.2	23	16	2	5	2	6	1	2	1	9	4	13	6	18	16	2	3	9.8						
Putnam	7,348	77	77	154	20.9	58	45	27	20	1	37	12	4	9	62	9	65	56	121	93	25	3	15.7						
Scotland	471	4	3	7	14.8	6	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	8	10	9	1	1	21.2						
Sterling	1,209	12	12	24	19.8	15	6	2	2	1	11	1	1	1	13	1	4	3	7	7	0	1	5.7						
Thompson	6,442	100	77	177	27.4	25	123	7	12	4	16	21	6	6	49	6	26	44	70	50	19	1	10.8						
Windham	10,137	120	97	218	21.5	85	76	22	28	2	54	15	8	17	94	28	86	82	168	117	47	4	16.5						
Woodstock	2,095	14	10	24	11.4	14	1	3	6	1	11	1	1	1	12	4	25	19	44	36	7	1	21.0						
Total	46,861	521	471	1 993	21.1	375	365	101	117	15	212	67	33	52	364	73	361	371	732	559	155	18	15.6						

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Putnam, 5; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.	BIRTHS.				MARRIAGES.						DEATHS.												
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE.				NATIVITY.			SEX.		NATIVITY.										
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American	Both Foreign.	Amer. Father.	Amer. Mother.	Both American.			Male.	Female.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.						
										Hub. American.	Wife Foreign.	Hub. Foreign.							Wife American.	Not stated.	Hub. non-resident.	Both non-resident.		
Litchfield.....	3,214	32	25	57	17.0	32	10	6	5	4	12	2	1	15	3	4	22	16	38	27	10	1	11.8	
Barkhamsted.....	864	5	9	14	16.2	12	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	7	4	1	7	11	18	16	2	2	20.8	
Bethlehem.....	576	3	3	6	10.4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	7	5	2	2	12.1	
Bridgewater.....	649	8	2	10	15.4	5	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	10	7	2	1	15.4	
Canaan.....	820	6	2	8	9.7	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	7	4	11	7	2	2	13.4	
Colebrook.....	684	1	2	3	4.3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	6	4	10	8	2	2	14.6	
Cornwall.....	1,175	11	6	17	14.4	11	3	2	1	1	8	1	1	8	2	1	8	8	16	13	3	3	13.6	
Goshen.....	835	5	8	13	15.5	9	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	7	8	15	15	1	1	17.9	
Harwinton.....	1,213	15	16	31	25.5	8	15	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	14	23	20	1	2	18.1	
Kent.....	1,220	13	7	20	16.3	15	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	1	2	16	7	23	25	1	3	18.8	
Morris.....	535	6	8	14	26.1	8	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	10	9	1	1	18.6	
New Hartford.....	3,424	39	49	88	25.7	15	60	3	6	4	7	28	5	1	11	1	20	27	47	36	11	3	13.7	
New Milford.....	4,804	45	57	102	21.2	55	33	4	6	3	11	2	5	4	2	1	37	38	75	61	11	3	15.6	
Norfolk.....	1,614	8	17	25	15.4	19	2	2	2	2	9	1	1	10	4	1	10	13	23	19	4	4	14.2	
North Canaan.....	1,803	17	18	35	19.4	18	7	2	5	3	6	1	1	16	3	3	16	12	28	26	2	2	15.5	
Plymouth.....	2,828	31	44	75	26.5	19	43	5	1	3	4	13	4	1	7	1	33	26	59	43	14	2	20.8	
Roxbury.....	1,087	9	9	18	16.5	8	6	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	3	11	10	1	1	10.1	
Salisbury.....	3,489	33	16	49	10.4	33	6	6	6	6	10	1	1	11	7	1	39	34	*73	50	10	13	19.7	
Sharon.....	1,982	25	18	43	21.6	32	6	1	1	1	12	1	1	12	6	3	11	17	28	21	5	2	14.1	
Thomaston.....	3,300	40	20	60	18.1	28	22	3	5	2	20	9	3	1	33	6	23	26	49	30	18	1	14.8	
Torrington.....	12,453	171	165	338	27.1	101	176	23	19	14	5	57	51	8	7	123	15	88	84	172	135	47	1	13.8
Warren.....	433	4	4	8	18.5	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	6	10	7	3	2	23.1	
Washington.....	1,820	14	16	30	16.8	12	14	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	7	1	13	15	28	22	4	2	15.3	
Watertown.....	3,100	25	25	50	16.1	25	14	4	3	4	15	10	6	3	34	7	18	26	44	34	10	1	14.1	
Winchester.....	7,763	57	66	123	15.8	61	29	11	18	4	53	10	4	2	69	19	64	61	135	95	29	1	16.1	
Woodbury.....	1,988	20	17	37	18.6	24	5	7	1	1	7	1	1	8	1	2	23	22	45	35	7	3	22.6	
Total.....	63,672	643	629	1,274	20.0	571	462	91	87	46	17	269	117	39	22	1	503	494	997	766	208	33	15	16

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Salisbury, 4; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	BIRTHS.										MARRIAGES.										DEATHS.											
	SEX.					PARENTAGE.					NATIVITY.					SEX.					NATIVITY.											
	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Wife American.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.			
Middletown	17,486	178	142	322	18.3	143	119	20	19	20	19	2	60	32	16	4	112	22	18	169	201	35	28	3	370	220	135	15	13.0			
Haddam	2,015	19	17	36	17.8	11	20	2	1	1	1	1	10	2	1	3	16	5	3	14	21	35	28	3	4	36	28	3	4	17.3		
Chatham	2,271	24	16	40	17.6	31	6	1	2	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	19	4	7	19	14	33	30	3	21	16	5	14.5				
Chester	1,328	11	9	20	15.0	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	1	1	11	3	2	12	9	21	16	5	21	16	5	15.8				
Clinton	1,429	5	8	13	9.0	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	1	1	9	3	2	10	10	20	16	3	1	13.9	20	16	3	1	13.9	
Cromwell	2,031	20	26	46	22.6	16	21	5	2	1	1	1	6	3	1	3	12	5	1	13	16	29	17	12	14.2	29	17	12	14.2	14.2		
Durham	884	9	8	17	19.2	9	6	6	2	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	7	1	3	6	4	10	8	2	11.3	42	33	7	2	11.3		
East Haddam	2,485	14	8	22	8.8	10	12	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	1	1	13	3	2	20	22	42	33	7	2	16.9	40	37	3	16.8	16.8	
Essex	2,530	18	19	37	14.6	25	10	1	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1	15	6	4	24	16	40	37	3	15.8	40	37	3	15.8	15.8		
Killingworth	651	3	6	9	13.8	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	5	4	9	7	2	13.8	9	7	2	13.8	13.8		
Middlefield	845	11	9	20	23.6	10	7	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	5	2	1	6	4	10	8	1	11.8	10	8	1	11.8	11.8		
Old Saybrook	1,431	14	10	24	16.7	16	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	1	18	8	26	21	4	1	18.1	26	21	4	18.1	18.1	
Portland	3,856	43	43	87	22.5	25	49	6	5	2	1	2	7	13	1	4	25	4	1	35	30	65	39	23	3	65	39	23	3	16.8	16.8	
Saybrook	1,634	18	12	30	18.3	16	10	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	8	4	2	11	13	24	20	3	1	24	20	3	1	14.6	14.6	
Westbrook	884	7	7	14	15.8	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	2	11	7	18	18	1	20.3	18	18	1	20.3	20.3		
Total	41,760	394	340	737	17.6	350	274	41	36	41	36	30	6	151	61	21	19	252	64	46	373	379	752	618	206	28	752	618	206	28	18.0	18.0

* Deaths of non-residents in public institutions: Middletown, 141; deducted from total in estimating death-rate.

TABLE II.—TOLLAND COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.	BIRTHS.						MARRIAGES.								DEATHS.													
		SEX.			PARENTAGE.			NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.		SEX.			NATIVITY.										
		Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Amer. Mother.	For. Father.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Both American.	Husb. American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb. Foreign.	Wife American.	Not stated.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Tolland	1,036	9	7	—	16	15.4	11	3	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	5	3	—	—	15	11	—	26	21	5	25.0	
Andover	385	7	4	—	11	28.5	8	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	6	2	—	8	7	1	20.7	
Bolton	457	5	—	—	5	10.9	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	2	—	7	6	1	15.3	
Columbia	655	5	3	—	8	12.2	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	1	4.5	
Coventry	1,632	18	8	—	26	15.9	20	2	2	—	—	6	—	3	1	—	—	10	2	—	—	4	17	17	34	24	10	20.8	
Ellington	1,829	22	18	—	40	21.8	18	16	3	3	—	5	—	5	1	1	—	12	4	3	—	3	16	15	31	20	10	16.9	
Hebron	1,016	15	10	—	25	24.6	17	7	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	9	7	16	14	1	15.7	
Mansfield	1,827	22	22	1	45	24.6	32	4	4	3	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	13	2	4	—	4	15	9	24	22	2	13.1	
Somers	1,593	25	19	—	44	27.6	21	16	4	1	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	13	4	4	—	14	13	—	27	25	2	16.9	
Stafford	4,297	35	33	—	68	15.8	31	18	11	7	1	19	7	5	3	—	—	34	4	2	—	7	39	32	71	58	10	16.5	
Union	428	4	3	—	7	16.3	4	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	5	3	4	7	5	—	21.6	
Vernon	8,483	89	84	1	174	20.5	47	78	18	12	10	9	43	24	5	12	—	84	36	5	—	50	51	1	102	48	52	212.0	
Willington	885	5	2	—	7	7.9	4	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	11	5	—	16	12	2	18.0	
Total	24,523	261	213	2	476	19.4	221	148	48	34	14	11	110	42	16	19	—	187	61	30	—	201	170	1	372	264	97	115.1	

TABLE III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Census Population.	BIRTHS					MARRIAGES.							DEATHS.													
		SEX.		Birth-rate per 1,000.	PARENTAGE			NATIVITY.				SEX.		NATIVITY.													
		Male.	Female.		Total.	Both American.	Amer. Mother.	Amer. Father.	Both Foreign of diff. Nations.	Not stated.	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Husb American.	Wife Foreign.	Husb Foreign.	Wife American.	Total.	Husband non-resident.	Both non-resident.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	American.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Death-rate per 1,000.
*Hartford	195,415	2253	2005	8	4266	22.0	1576	1783	340	348	159	60	838	507	140	119	1604	243	286	1639	1452	1	3082	2109	898	75	15.7
New Haven	269,163	3556	3239	5	6800	25.2	2360	3115	540	484	240	61	1079	758	183	185	2205	320	228	2360	2095	2	4457	3076	1324	57	16.5
New London	82,758	906	791	1	1698	20.5	779	531	159	154	51	24	403	169	48	48	668	138	84	738	696	--	1433	1086	307	40	17.3
Fairfield	184,203	2058	1933	11	4002	21.7	1583	1506	206	294	165	148	744	429	117	94	1394	242	181	1651	1374	2	3027	2230	737	60	16.4
Windham	46,861	521	471	1	993	21.1	375	365	101	117	15	20	212	67	33	52	364	73	65	361	371	--	732	569	155	18	15.6
Litchfield	63,672	613	629	2	1274	20.0	571	462	91	87	46	17	269	117	39	22	1448	103	43	503	494	--	997	756	208	33	15.6
Middlesex	41,760	394	340	3	737	17.6	350	274	41	36	30	6	151	61	21	19	252	61	46	373	379	--	752	518	206	28	18.0
Tolland	24,523	261	213	2	476	19.4	221	148	48	34	14	11	110	42	16	19	187	61	30	201	170	1	372	264	97	11	15.1
See Note*	808,355	10592	9621	33	20246	22.3	7815	8184	1626	1554	720	347	3806	2150	597	558	17112	1244	963	7816	7030	6	14853	10598	3932	332	16.2
		19	29	--	48		21	18	4	2	3	--								2	2	--	4	3	1	--	
Total	10611	9550	9550	33	20294		7836	8202	1630	1556	723	347								7818	7032	6	14856	10601	3933	332	

* Delayed Hartford certificates due to errors in Hartford office discovered too late for tabulation.

TABLE IV.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford	Males.....	188	160	188	158	212	173	214	185	204	200	188	183	..	2,253
	Females.....	186	169	178	166	152	147	180	165	163	165	149	185	..	2,005
	Not stated..	1	1	....	....	1	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	..	8
New Haven		375	330	366	324	365	320	396	352	367	365	338	368	..	4,266
	Males.....	268	291	352	283	304	277	302	311	324	278	281	285	..	3,556
	Females.....	259	246	268	262	289	259	308	260	286	259	259	284	..	3,239
New London	Not stated..	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	..	5
		527	537	620	546	593	536	611	572	610	539	540	569	..	6,800
	Males.....	60	78	78	74	73	82	85	63	97	79	67	68	2	906
Fairfield	Females.....	69	50	72	63	49	73	74	57	76	57	73	78	..	791
	Not stated..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1
		130	128	150	137	122	155	159	120	173	136	140	146	2	1,698
Windham	Males.....	154	158	171	144	174	175	203	191	192	172	157	167	..	2,058
	Females.....	166	131	164	161	139	155	171	183	173	153	176	161	..	1,933
	Not stated..	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	1	2	....	2	2	..	11
Litchfield		320	290	335	306	313	330	376	375	367	325	335	330	..	4,002
	Males.....	29	44	68	43	38	42	44	56	43	39	33	42	..	521
	Females.....	34	35	48	45	36	40	41	36	48	40	33	35	..	471
Middlesex	Not stated..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1
		63	79	116	88	74	82	85	92	91	79	66	78	..	993
	Males.....	48	42	47	60	59	54	55	74	50	53	54	47	..	643
Tolland	Females.....	49	48	66	43	47	52	50	66	61	57	45	46	..	629
	Not stated..	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2
		97	91	113	103	107	106	105	140	111	110	99	92	..	1,274
Hartford	Males.....	40	36	25	23	20	20	33	44	48	38	33	34	..	394
	Females.....	29	29	26	39	22	28	27	24	34	25	25	32	..	340
	Not stated..	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	3
Hartford		70	65	51	63	43	48	60	68	82	63	58	66	..	737
	Males.....	29	22	23	15	27	18	19	28	24	21	15	20	..	261
	Females.....	14	20	18	13	14	10	16	17	21	16	25	29	..	213
Hartford	Not stated..	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	2
		43	42	41	29	41	28	35	45	45	38	40	49	..	476
Totals	Males.....	816	831	952	800	907	841	955	952	982	880	828	846	2	10,592
	Females.....	806	728	840	792	748	764	867	808	862	772	785	849	..	9,621
	Not stated..	3	3	..	4	3	..	5	4	2	3	3	3	..	33
Grand Total		1625	1562	1792	1596	1658	1605	1827	1764	1846	1655	1616	1698	2	*20,46

* The totals in this table should be increased by 19 more males and 29 more females in Hartford County, due to errors in registration in the city of Hartford not discovered until too late for tabulation.

TABLE V.

EXHIBITING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEXES IN THE COUNTIES FOR EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1901.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not sta.	Total.
Hartford	Males	149	138	154	143	130	144	136	136	119	121	113	144	2	1,629
	Females...	157	139	182	114	112	80	141	113	101	97	118	98	..	1,452
	Not stated..		1											..	1
New Haven ..		306	278	336	257	242	224	277	249	220	218	231	242	2	3,082
	Males	216	219	210	199	178	155	253	230	201	159	158	181	1	2,360
	Females...	209	190	176	201	149	155	200	181	170	149	164	151	..	2,096
New London..	Not stated..						1				1			..	2
		425	409	386	400	327	311	453	411	371	309	322	332	1	4,457
	Males	64	74	59	50	54	54	59	80	66	68	50	57	3	738
Fairfield	Females...	68	74	76	48	47	45	50	63	55	56	64	49	..	695
	Not stated..													..	
		132	148	135	98	101	99	109	143	121	124	114	106	3	1,433
Windham	Males	168	132	156	138	126	110	138	157	161	106	128	128	3	1,651
	Females...	142	121	130	121	83	88	119	138	109	102	111	110	..	1,374
	Not stated..		1	1										..	2
Litchfield....		310	254	287	259	209	198	257	295	270	208	239	238	3	3,027
	Males	40	28	51	31	26	23	24	30	35	23	20	30	..	361
	Females...	29	47	31	36	18	27	28	34	31	28	39	23	..	371
Middlesex	Not stated..													..	
		69	75	82	67	44	50	52	64	66	51	59	53	..	732
	Males	56	49	47	41	25	42	41	45	48	44	29	35	1	503
Tolland	Females...	51	57	60	52	34	35	26	25	50	33	34	37	..	494
	Not stated..													..	
		107	106	107	93	59	77	67	70	98	77	63	72	1	997
Grand Total ..	Males	35	33	35	29	40	26	25	34	26	28	32	29	1	373
	Females...	44	43	39	34	20	22	31	26	27	25	30	38	..	379
	Not stated..													..	
Totals		79	76	74	63	60	48	56	60	53	53	62	67	1	752
	Males	18	20	21	14	13	12	18	18	19	15	14	19	..	201
	Females...	10	20	16	10	12	13	15	9	21	10	14	20	..	170
Grand Total ..	Not stated..		1											..	1
		28	41	37	24	25	26	33	27	40	25	28	39	..	372
		746	693	733	645	592	566	694	730	675	564	544	623	11	7,816
Grand Total ..	Males	710	691	710	616	475	465	610	589	564	500	574	526	..	7,030
	Females...		3	1			1				1			..	6
	Not stated..													..	
Grand Total ..		1456	1387	1444	1261	1067	1032	1304	1319	1239	1065	1118	1149	11	14852

* The totals in this table should be increased by 2 more males and 2 more females in Hartford County, due to errors in registration in the city of Hartford not discovered until too late for tabulation.

[illegible]

[illegible]

	M.	F.	S.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	T.	U.	V.	W.	X.	Y.	Z.	Total
Paralysis Without Specified Cause.....	{ M. 75 4	{ F. 19 3																				11
a. Hemiplegia.....	{ M. 28 1	{ F. 19 3																				3
b. Paraplegia.....	{ M. 4	{ F. 1																				4
Other Forms of Mental Alienation.....	{ M. 15 3	{ F. 19 3																				4
a. Organic Brain Disease.....	{ M. 21 2	{ F. 21 2																				4
Epilepsy.....	{ M. 28 5	{ F. 28 5																				8
Eclampsia (non-puerperal).....	{ F. 18 1																					4
a. Epileptiform Convulsions.....	{ M. 91 10	{ F. 67 4																				24
Convulsions of Children.....	{ M. 19 1	{ F. 19 1																				18
Tetanus.....	{ M. 2	{ F. 2																				3
a. Triasmus Nascentium.....	{ M. 2	{ F. 2																				2
Chorea.....	{ F. 3																					1
Neuralgia.....	{ F. 10																					1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	{ M. 2	{ F. 1																				3
a. Cerebral Tumor.....	{ M. 18	{ F. 13																				3
b. Cerebral Embolism.....	{ M. 6	{ F. 1																				1
c. Neurasthenia.....	{ M. 4	{ F. 1																				1
d. Multiple Neuritis.....	{ M. 9	{ F. 7																				1
Diseases of the Ear—																						
a. Otitis.....	{ M. 7	{ F. 1																				2
Total Diseases of Nervous System.....	1853	163	2	7	310	4	2	15	414	910	2	22	1	54	4	3	2	917	2	910	4	9

Affect. of Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phleb.)	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	HARTFORD.																	TOTAL										
		Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.		Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.
Pneumonia	M. 541	61	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	3	3	8	1	2	1	4	16	—	—	—	2	5	1	3	—	2	1	4	127
	F. 496	61	3	3	1	8	1	—	—	6	1	10	2	1	—	6	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	3	2	118
a. Pleuro-Pneumonia	M. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F. 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy	M. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F. 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Congestion and Apoplexy	M. 28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F. 26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Gangrene of the Lung	M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma	M. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pulmonary Emphysema	M. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Dis. of Respiratory Appar. (Phthisis etc.)	M. 16	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Abscess of the Lung	M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F. 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
b. Pulmonary Hemorrhage	M. 6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Edema of the Lungs	M. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total of Respiratory System	1958	175	6	6	7	13	6	6	—	9	5	28	8	6	3	1	17	1	48	—	3	2	11	2	10	10	7	9	184

[illegible]

b. Amyloid Degeneration of Liver	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Biliary Calculi	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Other Affections of the Liver	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
a. Abscess	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
b. Tumor	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
c. Atrophy	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
d. Hypertrophy	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
e. Jaundice	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
f. Acute Hepatitis	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Affections of the Spleen	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Peritonitis, Simple (Puerperal excepted)	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Other Affections of the Digestive Apparatus (Cancer and Tubercle excepted).	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa—	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
a. Appendicitis	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
b. Typhlitis.	M.	F.	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																														
Total of Digestive System	1722	135	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	8	9	12	3	2	4	13	59	1	5	2	6	2	13	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12	2	7	2	5	3	12

CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.

	M F. M. F.
Nephritis, Acute.....	-----
Bright's Disease.....	-----

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	HARTFORD COUNTY.																										TOTAL.			
		Hartford.	Avon.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Stimbury.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.		Windsor Locks.		
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	{ M. 13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
b. Albuminuria	{ M. 3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
c. Uremia	{ M. 33	33	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 34	34	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	{ M. 11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	{ F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
b. Congestion, renal	{ F. 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Calculi of the Urinary Tract	{ M. 5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Diseases of the Bladder	{ M. 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 63	63	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
a. Cystitis	{ F. 10	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ M. 4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
b. Retention of Urine	{ M. 27	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Diseases of the Prostate	{ M. 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	{ M. 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	{ F. 16	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess	{ F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Cysts, and Other Tumors of the Ovary	{ F. 16	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	{ F. 3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
	{ F. 6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
a. Pyosalpinx	{ F. 6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
b. Salpingitis	{ F. 4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total Genito-Urinary System	1020	98	1	2	2	12	2	3	—	16	3	6	3	2	2	—	7	—	18	—	—	3	1	4	8	3	4	1	2	5	213

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	LOCALITIES.																										TOTAL.			
		Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.		Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																															
Affections of the Bones (nontuberculous).....		1																													
a. Rachitis		{ M.	7	1																											
		{ F.	6			1																									3
b. Osteo-Myelitis		M.	2																												1
Arthritis, Other Affec'ns of Joints (Tub'cle and Rhm. ex.)		{ M.	2																												
		{ F.	1																												
Total Organs of Locomotion			19	1		1	1	1																							4
CLASS X.—MALFORMATIONS.																															
Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted).....		{ M.	51	5		4	1					2	1				1		2							1					17
		{ F.	22	1							1								1								1				5
a. Spina Bifida		{ M.	6	1															4												6
		{ F.	11	1															1												4
b. Open Foramen Ovale		{ M.	5																												2
		{ F.	9			1						1																			
Total Malformations.....			104	8		5	1	1			1	5	1	1			1		8							2					33

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. HARTFORD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Hartford.		Hartford.																	STATE.									
		Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canter.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Enfield.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	South Windsor.	Suffield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	TOTAL.	
n. Stove Gas.....	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
o. Gun Shot.....	M.	13	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burns and Scalds.....	M.	35	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	50	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Insolation.....	M.	30	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Freezing.....	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Accidental Drowning.....	M.	100	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Acute Poisonings.....	M.	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other External Violence.....	M.	65	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total from Violence.....		828	94	1	3	—	7	1	3	—	12	1	5	3	—	5	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																														
Dropsy.....	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	M.	67	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F.	49	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Unspecified Causes.....		121	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL.....		14856	1368	16	43	26	121	24	36	8	115	44	142	52	50	17	6137	3410	17	23	11	131	90	24	68	46	43	63	57	3086

RECAPITULATION OF HARTFORD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	Classes.																														
	State.	Hartford.	Avon.	Berlin.	Bloomfield.	Bristol.	Burlington.	Canton.	East Granby.	East Hartford.	East Windsor.	Keelid.	Farmington.	Glastonbury.	Granby.	Hartland.	Manchester.	Marlborough.	New Britain.	Newington.	Plainville.	Rocky Hill.	Simsbury.	Southington.	South Windsor.	Sunfield.	West Hartford.	Wethersfield.	Windsor.	Windsor Locks.	Total.
I. General Diseases.....	4550	433	4	11	5	45	7	13	5	28	14	43	15	14	3	2	41	1	138	7	6	5	6	25	10	14	11	10	21	14	961
II. Diseases of Nervous System.....	1853	163	2	7	3	10	4	2	15	4	14	9	10	2	22	1	54	4	3	2	9	17	2	9	10	4	9	8	399		
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.....	1102	114	1	2	1	7	1	4	14	2	19	4	5	2	9	18	2	2	1	3	10	8	8	6	3	4	250				
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	1958	175	6	6	13	6	5	5	9	6	28	8	5	3	1	17	1	48	3	2	2	11	2	10	10	7	9	18	416		
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus.....	1722	135	1	3	2	11	1	2	2	8	9	12	3	2	4	13	59	1	5	2	6	2	13	2	7	2	5	312			
VI. Dia. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa.....	1020	98	1	2	2	12	2	3	16	3	6	3	2	2	7	18	3	1	4	8	3	4	1	2	5	6	213				
VII. The Puerperal State.....	123	8							1	2					3	3												18			
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.....	109	6							1	1	2																	14			
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.....	19	1																													
X. Malformations.....	104	8																													
XI. Early Infancy.....	933	93		3	2	4	1	2	1	10	2	6	1	3	2	1	8		39	1							2	1	3	3	198
XII. Old Age.....	414	34		4	3	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	8	5		5		1							2	1	2	4	84
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes.....	828	94		1	3	7	1	3	12	1	5	5	3	1	6	12		6		12	2						2	2	5	171	
XIV. Ill-defined diseases.....	121	6		2	1										1	2		2		6											23
GRAND TOTAL.....	14856	1368	16	43	26	121	24	36	8	115	44	142	52	50	17	6	137	3	410	17	23	11	31	90	24	63	46	43	63	57	3086

TABLE VI—Continued.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Nomenclature of Statistics of Death.																										
		CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																										
Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus)		M.	172	61	2	1				3		1		3	3	1	1	1								13		87
F.		103	46																									56
Fever, intermittent		M.	29	3																								13
F.		39	7																									18
a. Malarial Cachexia		M.	1	1																								1
F.		2																										1
b. Remittent Fever		M.	10				1																					1
F.		13																										1
M.		3																										1
Variola		M. <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td>	2																									1
F.		2																										1
Measles		M.	50	9	1																							8
F.		27	4																									1
Scarlatina		M.	42	4		1			2								1	3										13
F.		42																										4
Whooping Cough		M.	47	9		1											2	3										13
F.		42																										15
M. <td>47</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>23</td>		47	9														3	1	3									23
F.		69	18	2													2	4		2								41
Diphtheria—Membranous Croup		M.	148	13	1		1		3								4	1	1									36
F.		150	12	4																								37
M.		291	35	3	1				1	1	1						3	1	1									91
F.		377	22	3	1				1	2	1	2	12	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	10	16	8	71

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Bradford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
CLASS II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.	Encephalitis	{ M. 11					1		1				1							1						1	1	2	4
		{ F. 10							3					5			4			1						1	1	3	48
	Meningitis, Simple	{ M. 122	18	6																1								37	
		{ F. 96	13	4																1								37	
	a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-spinal	{ M. 30	9	2																1								12	
		{ F. 25	1																	1								6	
	Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive	{ M. 20	2																	1								9	
		{ F. 6																										6	
	Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	{ M. 35	1	3																								10	
		{ F. 23	1																									1	
	a. Lateral Sclerosis	{ F. 1																										3	
	b. Paralysis Agitans	{ M. 4	1																									5	
		{ F. 1																										1	
	Cerebral Hemorrhage	{ M. 394	42	5	1	4	2													3								100	
		{ F. 431	58	1	1	2	4	2												3								110	
	Cerebral Softening	{ M. 36	2																									6	
		{ F. 27	2																									3	

Paralysis Without Specified Cause.....	M	68	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
a. Hemiplegia.....	F.	75	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	
b. Paraplegia	M.	21	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
Other Forms of Mental Alienation.....	F.	28	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
a. Organic Brain Disease	M.	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Epilepsy.....	F.	15	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	
Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	M.	19	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
a. Epileptiform Convulsions.....	F.	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Convulsions of Children	F.	28	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	
Tetanus.....	M.	18	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	
a. Trismus Nascentium.....	F.	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Chorea.....	M.	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Neuralgia.....	F.	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
Other Diseases of the Nervous System.....	F.	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
a. Cerebral Tumor.....	M.	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
b. Cerebral Embolism.....	M.	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
c. Neurasthenia.....	F.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	
d. Multiple Neuritis.....	F.	18	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	
Diseases of the Ear—	M.	13	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
a. Otitis.....	F.	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
	M.	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
	F.	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	
	M.	9	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	
	F.	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	
Total Diseases of Nervous System.....		1853-220	28	2	3	8	11	4	8	5	55	613	1	613	3	2	12	4	11	81	2	4	510

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	New Haven.																	Total.					
		Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Millford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.		Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallingford.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.
Pneumonia	{ M. 541	55	7	2	2	4	2	2	2	8	—	6	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	42	—	139
	{ F. 496	66	6	3	3	4	3	3	3	9	1	2	6	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	36	—	141
a. Pleuro-Pneumonia	{ M. 21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	{ F. 17	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Pleurisy	{ M. 12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	{ F. 20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Congestion and Apoplexy	{ M. 28	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ F. 26	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Gangrene of the Lung	{ M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma	{ M. 9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	{ F. 9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pulmonary Emphysema	{ M. 12	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
	{ F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Dia. of Respiratory Appar. (Phthisis, etc.)	{ M. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Abscess of the Lung	{ M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Pulmonary Hemorrhage	{ M. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ F. 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Cedema of the Lungs	{ M. 27	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	{ F. 21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total of Respiratory System	1958	245	21	1	3	11	1	17	8	10	38	1	4	19	2	10	2	5	2	10	159	3	1	573

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.									
Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa.									
Thrush.	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Affections of the Pharynx—									
a. Pharyngitis	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	M.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
b. Tonsillitis	M.	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of the Oesophagus									
	M.	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F.	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ulcer of the Stomach.									
	M.	58	8	1	—	—	—	—	19
	F.	99	18	—	—	—	—	—	35
Other Affect. of the Stomach, (Cancer excepted)—									
a. Gastritis	M.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
b. Gastric Hemorrhage	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Indigestion	M.	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	25	2	3	—	—	—	—	2
	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
d. Colic	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—									
a. Cholera Infantum	M.	249	30	5	—	—	—	—	81
	F.	183	23	5	—	—	—	—	63
b. Entero Colitis	M.	52	15	—	1	—	—	—	22
	F.	31	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
c. Enteritis	M.	27	3	2	—	—	—	—	10
	F.	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
d. Gastro-Enteritis	M.	69	10	4	—	—	—	—	30
	F.	59	12	4	—	—	—	—	30
e. Enteric Catarrh	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	65	16	2	—	—	—	—	29
f. Diarrhoea	M.	40	9	—	—	—	—	—	21
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 yrs. and over)—									
a. Colitis	M.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Diarrhoea	M.	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
	F.	34	4	1	—	—	—	—	12

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE		New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Belthany.	Bradford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Millford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallington.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	13 12 2	3 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	309
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	M.	F.	12	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
b. Albuminuria	M.	F.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
c. Uræmia	M.	F.	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	M.	F.	34	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	M.	F.	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	
b. Congestion, renal	F.	F.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Calculi of the Urinary Tract	M.	F.	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Diseases of the Bladder.	M.	F.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
a. Cystitis	M.	F.	63	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	
b. Retention of Urine	M.	F.	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Diseases of the Prostate	M.	F.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	M.	F.	27	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	F.	F.	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess.	F.	F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cysts, and Other Tumors of the Ovary	F.	F.	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	F.	F.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
a. Pyosalpinx	F.	F.	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
b. Salpingitis	F.	F.	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Total Genito-Urinary System			1020	148	14	1	7	2	6	1	3	5	5	26	1	10	5	5	2	5	2	7	3	9	48	1	309		

CLASS VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.

CLASS VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.									
Accidents of Pregnancy	F.	15	1	1					6
a. Abortion	F.	8	3			2			4
Hemorrhage, Puerperal	F.	7	1						1
Other Accidents of Labor	F.	24	5						1
a. Placenta Previa	F.	3	1			1			4
b. Tubal Pregnancy	F.	1							1
Septicæmia, Puerperal	F.	18	3			1			7
a. Eclampsia	F.	23							6
b. Peritonitis	F.	12	4	1				1	4
c. Puerperal Fever	F.	8				2			7
Other Puerperal Accidents	F.	2				1			2
a. Puerperal Mania	F.	1							1
Puerperal Diseases of Breast	F.	1							1
Total Diseases of the Puerperal State		123	18	2		3	1	2	48

CLASS VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.											
Gangrene, senile	{ M. 30 F. 33 }	5	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	2	10
Furuncle (Carbuncle)	{ M. 1 F. 2 }	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	8
Abcess, Warm	{ M. 8 F. 5 }	2	1	1	8	1	3	1	5	1	6
a. Mastoid Abcess	{ M. 2 F. 2 }	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Tinea Favus—											1
a. Other Diseases of Skin	{ M. 9 F. 17 }	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Total Dis. of Integumentary and Cellular Tissue.	109	17	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	38

Fractures, not specified—

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Branford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Oxford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Southbury.	Wallington.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.	
CAUSES OF DEATH.	n. Stove Gas	{ M. F. }	1 1																										2	
	o. Gun Shot	{ M. F. }	13 1						1																				1	
	Burns and Scalds	{ M. F. }	36 3												1														6	
	Insolation	{ M. F. }	50 6				1		1		1						1												15	
	Freezing	{ M. F. }	30 10									2																	12	
	Accidental Drowning	{ M. F. }	100 18				1		1		1						4												26	
	Other Acute Poisonings	{ M. F. }	11 13												1		1												5	
	Other External Violence	{ M. F. }	65 15							1	1				2		1												11	
	Total from Violence		828	107	8	4	5	9	2	4	5	2	16	1	7	9	2	8	2	4	4	2	47						248	
	CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																													
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Dropsy	{ M. F. }	8 2																										1	
	Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death	{ M. F. }	67 49				1 1		3						1		1												24	
	Total Unspecified Causes		121	21	2		2	3				1	2				2												44	
GRAND TOTAL			14856	1976	184	18	12	71	27	126	17	42	67	27	414	7	69	136	8	18	10	15	12	55	22	116	895	10	12	4457

RECAPITULATION OF NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	Classes.																										
	STATE.	New Haven.	Ansonia.	Beacon Falls.	Bethany.	Bradford.	Cheshire.	Derby.	East Haven.	Guilford.	Hamden.	Madison.	Meriden.	Middlebury.	Milford.	Naugatuck.	North Branford.	North Haven.	Orange.	Orford.	Prospect.	Seymour.	Wallingford.	Waterbury.	Wolcott.	Woodbridge.	TOTAL.
I. General Diseases.	4550	683	51	5	4	18	6	35	9	11	20	10	148	2	27	43	3	6	28	3	4	10	5	36	256	4	1431
II. Diseases of Nervous System.	1853	220	28	2	3	8	8	11	1	4	8	5	55	1	6	13	1	6	13	3	2	12	4	11	81	2	510
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.	1102	111	12	1	1	4	2	8	1	3	6	4	25	1	2	4	1	1	8	2	2	3	3	8	34	2	242
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	1958	246	21	1	3	11	1	17	8	10	38	1	38	1	4	19	2	10	2	5	2	5	2	10	159	3	573
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus.	1722	228	33	3	2	8	3	12	2	2	3	1	43	1	5	24	2	1	9	1	4	5	2	19	138	1	552
VI. Dia. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa.	1020	148	14	1	1	7	2	6	1	3	5	5	26	1	10	5	5	5	5	2	7	3	9	48	1	309	
VII. The Puerperal State.	123	18	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	13	1	48	
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.	109	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	11	1	38	
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
X. Malformations.	104	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
XI. Early Infancy.	933	119	10	1	1	8	1	19	1	3	7	34	4	13	13	13	1	1	13	1	1	6	8	74	8	320	
XII. Old Age.	414	50	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	6	16	6	111	
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes.	828	107	8	4	5	5	9	9	2	4	5	2	16	1	7	9	2	8	2	4	4	4	2	47	2	248	
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases.	121	21	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1	44	
GRAND TOTAL.	14856	1976	184	18	12	71	27	126	17	43	67	27	414	7	69	136	8	18	101	15	12	55	22	116	895	10	124457

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TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.		New London.	Borrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.																						
CLASS II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																								
Encephalitis	{ M.	{ F.	11												1									1
Meningitis, Simple	{ M.	{ F.	10												2									1
	{ M.	{ F.	122							1														5
a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-spinal.....	{ M.	{ F.	96					1							2							1		4
	{ M.	{ F.	30																					1
Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive	{ M.	{ F.	25																		1			2
	{ M.	{ F.	20						1						1									2
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord.....	{ M.	{ F.	6																					1
	{ M.	{ F.	35																					1
a. Lateral Sclerosis	{ M.	{ F.	23												1									2
	{ M.	{ F.	4																					4
b. Paralysis Agitans.....	{ M.	{ F.	1																					1
	{ M.	{ F.	12																					36
Cerebral Hemorrhage	{ M.	{ F.	394						2		6		1	1	9			1	1	1				36
	{ M.	{ F.	431						1		1		2	1	10						4	1		36
Cerebral Softening.....	{ M.	{ F.	36							1	1													3
	{ M.	{ F.	27												4									4

[illegible]

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.									
Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa	M.								
	F.								
	M.								
a. Thrush	1								
Affections of the Pharynx—	3								
	F.								
	M.								
a. Pharyngitis	1								
b. Tonsillitis	2								
	M.								
	F.								
Affections of the Œsophagus.	6								
	F.								
	M.								
Affections of the Stomach	3								
	F.								
	M.								
Ulcer of the Stomach	1								
Other Affect. of the Stomach (Cancer except.)—	11								
	F.								
	M.								
a. Gastritis	15								
	F.								
	M.								
b. Gastric Hemorrhage.	58								
	F.								
	M.								
c. Indigestion	99								
	F.								
	M.								
d. Colic	6								
	F.								
	M.								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—	7								
	F.								
	M.								
a. Cholera Infantum	249								
	F.								
	M.								
b. Entero Colitis	183								
	F.								
	M.								
c. Enteritis	52								
	F.								
	M.								
d. Gastro-Enteritis	31								
	F.								
	M.								
e. Enteric Catarrh.	27								
	F.								
	M.								
f. Diarrhoea	25								
	F.								
	M.								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)—	69								
	F.								
	M.								
a. Colitis	59								
	F.								
	M.								
b. Diarrhoea	1								
	F.								
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TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.																						TOTAL.
	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Grassvold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.		
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																							
Affections of the Bones (nontuberculous).....	1																						
a. Rachitis.....	7																						
{ M.	6																						
{ F.	2																						
b. Osteo-Myelitis.....	2																						
Arthritis, Other Affections of Joints (Tub'cle and Rhm. ex.).....	1																						
{ M.																							
{ F.																							
Total Organs of Locomotion.....	19																						
CLASS X.—MALFORMATIONS.																							
Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted).....	51	1											1					1					
{ M.	22												1										
{ F.	6																	1					
{ M.	11	1																					
{ F.	6																						
{ M.	9	1																					
{ F.	1																						
Total Malformations.....	104	3	1	1			1			1				4				1	1		19		

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CLASS XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																				
	Suicide by Poison—																				
a. Narcotic Poison	M.	10	2																		
b. Carbolic Acid	F.	4																			
c. Prussic Acid	M.	1																			
d. Other Poison	M.	7	1																		
Suicide by Asphyxia, Inhalation of Illumin. Gas	F.	3																			
Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	M.	13	1																		
Suicide by Drowning	F.	2																			
Suicide by Firearms	M.	1																			
Suicide by Cutting Instruments	F.	3																			
Suicide by Jumping from High Places	M.	16																			
Suicide by Crushing	F.	1																			
Other Suicides	M.	7																			
	F.	3																			
Total Suicides		103	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.	New London.	Bozrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Vernon.	Waterford.	TOTAL.		
n. Stove Gas	{ M. F.	1	1																							
		1	1																							
		13																								
		3																								
		35																								
		50	2												1	1							1	1		
		30																								
		10																								
		5																								
		100	1			1				1					1	1								10		
Accidental Drowning	{ M. F.	18			1															1	3	1	1	2		
		11																								
		12																								
		65	3			1				1					1	2								9		
		15				1																		2		
		828	35			7	1	2	3						4	14	1		1	2	6	10		3	89	
		Total from Violence																								
		CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																								
		Dropsy	{ M. F.	3														1								1
				2								1														1
67	1							1				1												3		
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death	{ M. F.	49	2					1																3		
		121	3					2	1															9		
Total Unspecified Causes																										
GRAND TOTAL			14856	329	12	43	36	16	51	77	26	24	17	16	87	479	14	1333	9	27	186	1236	1453			

RECAPITULATION OF NEW LONDON COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.

Classes.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATES.																						
	New London.	Bosrah.	Colchester.	East Lyme.	Franklin.	Griswold.	Groton.	Lebanon.	Ledyard.	Lisbon.	Lyme.	Montville.	Norwich.	No. Stonington.	Old Lyme.	Preston.	Salem.	Sprague.	Stonington.	Voluntown.	Waterford.	TOTAL.	
I. General Diseases	4550	98	6	14	10	6	12	21	12	3	7	3	8	141	5	3	11	3	7	37	7	8	422
II. Diseases of Nervous System	1853	38	3	5	3	4	6	12	2	7			3	4	57	3	4	1	2	10		3	167
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus	1102	22	1	4	6	2	2	8	3	2	2	2	5	36	1	2	2		3	13		5	121
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1958	44	1	7	1	1	13	8	3	4	1	1	7	76	2	3	4		4	18		3	201
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus	1722	41	1	1	2	2	6	8	2	2	3	3	7	54	1	1	1	1	1	21	2	3	163
VI. Dis. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa	1020	18		4	4		1	6	1	1		2	2	34		2	1	2	6		5	89	
VII. The Puerperal State	123	4				1	1			1				4					2		2	12	
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	109	2			1		1		1					4	4				3			16	
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	19																						
X. Malformations	104	3		1			1			1				4					1			12	
XI. Early Infancy	933	16		1	1		4	6		2	1			33	1	2	1	1	6		4	79	
XII. Old Age	414	5		6			1	3	1	3	1			15		5			9		3	53	
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes	828	36			7	1	2	3					4	14	1	1	2	6	10		3	89	
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases	121	3					2	1		1				1		1						9	
GRAND TOTAL	14856	329	12	43	35	16	51	77	25	24	17	15	37	473	14	13	33	9	27	136	12	35	1433

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.		Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Bedding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	Total.
	M.	F.																								
Encephalitis	11	2		2																						2
Meningitis, Simple	10	2		2																						2
	122	3	10	1																						18
a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-spinal	96	4	4	4			1				1		1			2		1		6		1				20
	30	4		4			1									1										6
Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive	25	4		4												1		1		2						6
	20															1										6
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	35	2											1			1				1						1
a. Lateral Sclerosis	23	1		1						3						1										8
b. Paralysis Agitans	1																									1
	4																									4
Cerebral Hemorrhage	394	12	21	1	1			1		5	3	1	2	6	9	2	1	1	18	5	1	2	1			95
	431	14	16	2	1				2	7	4			4	17	2		1	18	4	1		3			96
Cerebral Softening	36	2					1			1																0
	27		2																	2						4

Paralysis without Specified Cause	M.	68	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	1		
a. Hemiplegia	F.	26	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1		
	M.	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6		
	F.	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4		
b. Paraplegia	M.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
	F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	M.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
	F.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
a. Organic Brain Disease	M.	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
	F.	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4		
Epilepsy	M.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
	F.	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		
a. Epileptiform Convulsions	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
	F.	91	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22		
Convulsions of Children	M.	67	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		
	F.	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9		
Tetanus	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
a. Trismus Nascentium	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Chorea	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Neuralgia	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	M.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
a. Cerebral Tumor	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	M.	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
b. Cerebral Embolism	F.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
c. Neurasthenia	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
d. Multiple Neuritis	M.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Diseases of the Ear—	M.	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
a. Otitis	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Diseases of Nervous System	1853	40109	7	3	5	2	5	22	10	2	5	4	10	47	5	4	257	11	3	2	9	3	367

Affect. of Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phleb.)	F.	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATES.														TOTAL.								
	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.		Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Willton.
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	M. 13	1			1			2			1							1					6
	F. 12																						2
b. Albuminuria	M. 3																						
	F. 3																						
c. Uræmia	M. 33	2	8		1																		
	F. 34	1	6																				
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	M. 11	2																					
	F. 6	1																					
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	F. 1	1																					
b. Congestion, renal	F. 2																						
Calculi of the Urinary Tract	M. 6																						
	F. 1																						
Diseases of the Bladder	M. 2																						
	F. 1																						
a. Cystitis	M. 63	4			3		2																
	F. 10	2																					
b. Retention of Urine	M. 4																						
Diseases of the Prostate	M. 27	2					1																
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	M. 2	1																					
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	F. 16	2						2															
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess.	F. 1																						
Cysts, and Other Tumors of the Ovary	F. 16	1																					
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	F. 3																						
a. Pyosalpinx	F. 6																						
b. Salpingitis	F. 4	1																					
Total Genito-Urinary System	1020	25	91	1	2	8	2	8	17	2	8	2	10	21	1	26	2	6	11	3	218		

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																							
	State.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	Norwalk.	Bedding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Willim.	Total.
Affections of the Bones (nontuberculous).....																								
a. Rachitis	M.	1																						
	{ M.	7	1																					1
	{ F.	6	1																					8
b. Osteo-Myelitis	M.	2																						
Arthritis, Other Affec'ns of Joints (Tub'cle and Rhm. ex.)	{ M.	2																						
	{ F.	1																						
Total Organs of Locomotion.....		19	2																1	1				4
CLASS X.—MALFORMATIONS.																								
Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted) { M.		51	3	2					2			1				1								9
	{ F.	22													1									1
a. Spina Bifida	{ M.	6																						
	{ F.	11	2																					
b. Open Foramen Ovale	{ M.	6													1									8
	{ F.	9	2																					3
Total Malformations		104	3	7				1	2			1			2	1			2					19

CLASS XI.—EARLY INFANCY.

CLASS XI.—EARLY INFANCY.					
Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema—					
a. Atelectasis.....	{ M. F.	9 7	1		1
b. Cyanosis.....	{ M. F.	5 5			1 1
c. Funis Presentation.....	{ M. F.	2 7			
d. Icterus Neonatorum.....	{ M. F.	3 7	1		1 2
e. Instrumental delivery.....	{ M. F.	222 158	1 4	1 1	31 22
f. Premature Birth.....	{ F. M.	158 19	4 1	1 4	1 5
Other Diseases of Early Infancy.....	{ M. F.	10 2			2
a. Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	{ M. F.	2 139			
b. Malnutrition.....	{ M. F.	123 106	1 3	1 1	40 28
c. Congenital Debility.....	{ M. F.	68 69	2 1	1 3	14 14
d. Difficult Labor.....	{ M. F.	42 30	1 5	1 1	1 6
Lack of Care.....	{ M. F.	8 10	3 1		3 1
a. Ill-defined.....	{ M. F.	6 2			2 2

Total Early Infancy -

CLASS XII.—OLD AGE.

[illegible]

Total Old Age -

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.	Danbury.	Bridgeport.	Bethel.	Brookfield.	Darien.	Easton.	Fairfield.	Greenwich.	Huntington.	Monroe.	New Canaan.	New Fairfield.	Newtown.	North.	Redding.	Ridgefield.	Sherman.	Stamford.	Stratford.	Trumbull.	Weston.	Westport.	Wilton.	TOTAL.
n. Stove Gas.....	M.	1	1	1																						1
o. Gun Shot.....	F.	1																								1
	M.	13																								1
	F.	3																								6
Burns and Scalds.....	M.	35		2														2								13
	F.	50		3														3								4
Insolation.....	M.	30		1																						4
	F.	10		1																						4
Freezing.....	M.	3																								3
Accidental Drowning.....	M.	100		4																						31
	F.	18		4																						6
Other Acute Poisonings.....	M.	11		1																						3
	F.	12		1																						1
Other External Violence.....	M.	65		2																						11
	F.	15		1																						1
Total from Violence.....		828	12	58	1	2	1	1	5	12	4	1	3		34	2	3	1	16	4	5	1	7			163
CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																										
Dropsy.....	M.	3																								
	F.	2																								
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	M.	67	1	4																						10
	F.	49		3		1	1																			6
Total Unspecified Causes.....		121	1	7		1	1		1		4															17
GRAND TOTAL.....		14856	299	1230	38	17	67	12	76	172	68	13	41	13	57	293	20	31	13	365	53	88	14	70	26	3027

TABLE VI—Continued.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nomenclature of Statistics of Death.																	
	CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																	
	Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus)																	
	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.	
{	M.	172	1					1	1						2	1	5	
	F.	103															1	
{	M.	29																
{	F.	39						1	1					1			3	
{	M.	1																
	F.	2															1	
{	M.	10													1		1	
{	F.	13																
{	M.	3																
{	F.	2							1	1	6				1		10	
{	M.	60								1							4	
{	F.	27									1				2			
{	M.	42						1										
{	F.	43																
{	M.	47													1		1	
{	F.	69															3	
{	M.	148		1		1		2								1	7	
{	F.	150		1			2										7	
{	M.	291	2	1	1			1	1					2	1	1	17	
{	F.	377	2					7	5		7	2		4	4	2	34	

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	CLASS II.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																
	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashtford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampden.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
Encephalitis	{ M. 11							1						2			1
	{ F. 10																2
Meningitis, Simple	{ M. 122																1
	{ F. 96									1							3
a. Meningitis, Epidemic Cerebro-spinal	{ M. 30																1
	{ F. 25																1
Locomotor Ataxia, Progressive	{ M. 20																1
	{ F. 6																1
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	{ M. 35																1
	{ F. 23		1														1
a. Lateral Sclerosis	{ F. 1																1
b. Paralysis Agitans	{ M. 4																1
	{ F. 1																1
Cerebral Hemorrhage	{ M. 394	2	1	1		2		3	2		3				5		19
	{ F. 431				1			5	3		2			8	6		20
Cerebral Softening	{ M. 36										2			1			6
	{ F. 27		2	2				1	1								7

[illegible]

Affect. of Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phleb.)	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
Pneumonia	M. 541	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	4	1	—	1	5	1	19
	F. 496	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	4	—	—	2	8	1	18
a. Pleuro-Pneumonia.	M. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F. 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pleurisy	M. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F. 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pulmonary Congestion and Apoplexy	M. 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F. 26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gangrene of the Lung	M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma	F. 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M. 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pulmonary Emphysema	F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M. 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Dis. of Respiratory Appar. (Phthisis, etc.)	F. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
a. Abscess of the Lung	F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
b. Pulmonary Hemorrhage.	F. 4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	M. 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
c. Edema of the Lungs	F. 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total of Respiratory System.	1958	2	—	2	—	2	1	12	8	2	15	3	1	9	17	4	78

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.									
Affections of the Mouth and its Adoja	M.	1							
a. Thrush	F.	3							
Affections of the Pharynx—	M.	1							
a. Pharyngitis			1						1
b. Tonsillitis	M.	2							
	M.	6							
	F.	4							
	M.	3							
Affections of the Esophagus.	F.	1							
Ulcer of the Stomach	M.	11							
	F.	15							
Other Affect. of the Stomach, (Cancer excepted)—									
a. Gastritis	M.	58	1		2				3
	F.	99	1		3				8
	M.	5							
b. Gastric Hemorrhage	F.	3							
c. Indigestion	M.	22							1
	F.	26			1				1
	M.	4							
d. Colic	F.	7	1						1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—									
a. Cholera Infantum	M.	249	3		1				13
	F.	183	1		2				17
	M.	62							
b. Entero Colitis	F.	31			1				
	M.	27							
c. Enteritis	F.	25							
	M.	69			1				
d. Gastro-Enteritis	F.	59							
e. Enteric Catarrh	F.	1							
f. Diarrhoea	M.	65			2				6
	F.	40			1				2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 yrs. and over)—									
a. Colitis	M.	3							
	F.	6							
b. Diarrhoea	M.	17			2				2
	F.	34			3				3

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.		Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
c. Enteritis	32	32																
d. Enteric Catarrh	M.	F.																
e. Gastro-Enteritis	M.	F.																
Intestinal Parasites	M.	F.																
Hernias: Intestinal Obstruction—																		
a. Impacted Fæces	M.	F.	1															
b. Hernia	M.	F.	15		1													
c. Volvulus	M.	F.	2															
d. Intestinal Obstruction	M.	F.	30	1	1							1		1				4
Other Affections of Intestines	M.	F.	28									1						1
a. Intestinal Hemorrhage	M.	F.	6															
Yellow Atrophy of Liver	M.	F.	5															
Cirrhosis of the Liver	M.	F.	1															
a. Hepatitis, interstitial or chronic	M.	F.	65						1			2						4
	M.	F.	41									8						4
	M.	F.	6															
	M.	F.	7									1						1

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	Total.
		13	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	{ M. 13																
	{ F. 12																
b. Albuminuria	{ M. 3																
	{ F. 3																
c. Uremia	{ M. 33																
	{ F. 34																
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	{ M. 11																
	{ F. 5																
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	{ F. 1																
b. Congestion, renal	{ F. 2																
Calculi of the Urinary Tract	{ M. 5																
	{ F. 1																
Diseases of the Bladder	{ M. 2																
	{ F. 1																
a. Cystitis	{ M. 63																
	{ F. 10																
b. Retention of Urine	{ M. 4																
Diseases of the Prostate	{ M. 27																
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	{ M. 2																
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	{ F. 16																
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess	{ F. 1																
Cysts, and Other Tumors of the Ovary	{ F. 16																
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	{ F. 3																
a. Pyosalpinx	{ F. 6																
	{ F. 4																
b. Salpingitis	{ F. 4																
Total Genito-Urinary System	1020	1	1	1		1	2	6	4	2	8	1			10	6	42

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. WINDHAM COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.		Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampton.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Pomfret.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	Total.
	M.	F.																
n. Stove Gas.....	1	1							1									1
o. Gun Shot.....	13																	
Burns and Scalds.....	3																	
Insolation.....	35	1							1									3
Freezing.....	50																	
Accidental Drowning.....	30																	
Other Acute Poisonings.....	10																	
Other External Violence.....	3						1			1		1				1		4
Total from Violence.....	100																	
Class XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.	18																	
Dropsy.....	11																	
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	12																	
Total Unspecified Causes.....	65																	
Grand Total.....	15																	
	828		1	4			1	3	3	2	2	6			1	7	3	33
	3																	
	2																	
	67																	
	49																	
	121																	
	14856		28	25	13	8	12	15	125	68	18	121	10	7	70	168	44	782

RECAPITULATION OF WINDHAM COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	STATES.																
	Brooklyn.	Ashford.	Canterbury.	Chaplin.	Eastford.	Hampden.	Killingly.	Plainfield.	Powtucket.	Putnam.	Scotland.	Sterling.	Thompson.	Windham.	Woodstock.	Total.	
Classes.																	
I. General Diseases.....	4550	9	8	2	3	5	9	35	22	6	36	4	3	23	58	12	235
II. Diseases of Nervous System.....	1853	2	4	5	1	2	18	6	1	10	1	1	12	25	5	92	
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.....	1102	5	1	1	1	1	15	13	2	11	1	1	2	10	5	65	
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	1958	2	2	2	2	2	12	8	2	15	3	1	9	17	4	78	
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus.....	1722	7	4	1	1	1	18	4	1	22	2	2	8	26	4	97	
VI. Dis. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa.....	1020	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	2	8	1	1	10	6	42	
VII. The Puerperal State.....	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.....	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.....	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
X. Malformations.....	104	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	2	5	3	3	11	7	1	44	
XI. Early Infancy.....	933	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	5	3	20	
XII. Old Age.....	414	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	7	3	33	
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes.....	828	1	4	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	7	3	33	
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases.....	121	2	2	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
GRAND TOTAL.....	14856	28	25	13	8	12	15	125	68	18	121	10	7	70	168	44	732

TABLE VI.—Continued.
LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		LITCHFIELD COUNTY.																										Total.
		STATE.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	
<i>Nomenclature of Statistics of Death.</i>																												
CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																												
Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus).....		{ M. 172													1		1				1						1	4
		{ F. 103												1				1				1						5
Fever, intermittent.....		{ M. 29																										1
		{ F. 39																								2		2
a. Malarial Cachexia.....		{ M. 1																										
		{ F. 2																										
b Remittent Fever.....		{ M. 10													1							1						2
		{ F. 13																										
Variola.....		{ M. 3																										
		{ F. 2																										
Measles.....		{ M. 50												1								1						1
		{ F. 27																										
Scarlatina.....		{ M. 42																										1
		{ F. 42																										2
Whooping Cough.....		{ M. 47																										
		{ F. 69																			1					1		2
Diphtheria—Membranous Croup.....		{ M. 148													1		1					1			2		3	5
		{ F. 150																										5
Grippe—Influenza.....		{ M. 291																										23
		{ F. 377													2		3			7		3		1	1	1	1	33

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Litchfield.		Barthamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norwalk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	13	12																										
b. Albuminuria	3	3																										
c. Uræmia	33	34																										
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	11	6	1																									
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	1																											
b. Congestion, renal	2																											
Calculi of the Urinary Tract.	6																											
Diseases of the Bladder	2																											
a. Cystitis	63	10	1																									
b. Retention of Urine	4																											
Diseases of the Prostate	27																											
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	2																											
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	16																											
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess.	1																											
Cysts, and Other Tumors of the Ovary	16																											
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	3																											
a. Pyosalpinx	6																											
b. Salpingitis	4																											
Total Genito-Urinary System	1020	721						2	4	1	4	6	1	2	4	2	3	1	4	9					3	4	4	66

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		STATE.		Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goshen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Watertown.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	TOTAL.		
n. Stove Gas.....	{ M. 1 F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
o. Gun Shot.....	{ M. 13 F. 3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	
Burns and Scalds.....	{ M. 35 F. 50	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	
Insolation.....	{ M. 30 F. 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Freezing.....	{ M. 3 F. 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Accidental Drowning.....	{ M. 18 F. 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Other Acute Poisonings.....	{ M. 12 F. 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Other External Violence.....	{ M. 15 F. 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Total from Violence.....	828	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	2	5	2	3	14	5	3	6	1	58	—	1	58
CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																																
Dropsy.....	{ M. 3 F. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	{ M. 67 F. 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Total Unspecified Causes.....	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
GRAND TOTAL.....	14856	38	18	7	10	11	10	16	15	22	23	10	47	75	23	28	59	11	73	28	49	172	10	28	44	126	45	997	—	—	—	10

RECAPITULATION OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.		RECAPITULATION OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY.																											
		State.	Litchfield.	Barkhamsted.	Bethlehem.	Bridgewater.	Canaan.	Colebrook.	Cornwall.	Goheen.	Harwinton.	Kent.	Morris.	New Hartford.	New Milford.	Norfolk.	North Canaan.	Plymouth.	Roxbury.	Salisbury.	Sharon.	Thomaston.	Torrington.	Warren.	Washington.	Waterbury.	Winchester.	Woodbury.	Total.
Classes.																													
I	General Diseases	4550	12	6	2	2	1	2	4	2	6	4	3	13	20	6	5	17	2	31	4	22	36	4	8	13	42	9	275
II.	Diseases of Nervous System	1853	6	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	7	10	2	8	8	1	8	2	3	28	3	3	19	7	133	
III.	Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus	1102	4	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	5	1	3	6	2	3	1	6	2	2	6	1	4	1	11	1	71	
IV.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	1958	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	6	1	5	11	5	2	13	3	6	6	4	22	5	5	11	18	11	147	
V.	Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus	1722	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	3	3	8	6	4	6	1	6	1	5	1	7	5	4	22	1	1	10	8	98
VI.	Dis. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa	1020	7	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	4	6	1	2	4	2	3	1	4	9	1	3	4	4	66	
VII.	The Puerperal State	123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
VIII.	Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	109	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
IX.	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
X.	Malformations	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	
XI.	Early Infancy	933	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	
XII.	Old Age	414	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	39	
XIII.	Affections produced by External Causes	828	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	5	2	3	14	5	3	6	1	58		
XIV.	Ill-defined Diseases	121	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	
GRAND TOTAL		14856	38	18	7	10	11	10	16	15	22	23	10	47	75	23	28	59	11	73	28	49	172	10	28	44	125	45	997

TABLE VI—Continued.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MIDDLESEX COUNTY.														TOTAL.	
	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.
<i>Nomenclature of Statistics of Death.</i>																
CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.																
Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus).....	{ M. 172	4												1		5
	{ F. 103	2														2
Fever, intermittent.....	{ M. 29	1						1								3
	{ F. 39	2														1
a. Malarial Cachexia.....	{ M. 1															2
	{ F. 2															
b. Remittent Fever.....	{ M. 10															
	{ F. 13	1														1
Varicella.....	{ M. 3			2												2
	{ F. 2															
Measles.....	{ M. 50															
	{ F. 27			1					1							1
Scarlatina.....	{ M. 42								1							1
	{ F. 42															
Whooping Cough.....	{ M. 47								1							1
	{ F. 69	1					1									2
Diphtheria—Membranous Group.....	{ M. 148	2														2
	{ F. 150	2		1												3
Grippe—Influenza.....	{ M. 291	2		8		3	1	1		2	1		2	3	4	24
	{ F. 377	6	4			2	1		1	7	5			2		28

Cholera, nostras.	M. 12	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 13	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	M. 66	3	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 74	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	M. 24	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 28	3	1	1	1	1	1
Other Epidemic Affections.	M. 3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	M. 14	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 17	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tubercle of Larynx	M. 10	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tubercle of Lungs	M. 812	24	2	1	1	1	1
	F. 655	30	1	1	1	1	1
Tubercle of Meninges	M. 38	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 22	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tubercle, Abdominal.	M. 22	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 34	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pott's Disease, Psoas abscess.	M. 2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abcess, Cold and by Congestion	M. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
White Tumors (White Swellings)	M. 6	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tubercle of other Organs	M. 5	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 10	1	1	1	1	1	1
Generalized Tubercle	M. 2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scrofula	M. 6	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 13	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syphilis	M. 5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Buccal Cavity	M. 4	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Maxilla	M. 2	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Mouth	M. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Lips	M. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Tongue	M. 6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Stomach and Liver—	M. 2	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Gall Bladder	F. 27	1	1	1	1	1	1
of Liver	M. 48	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F. 48	1	1	1	1	1	1

[illegible]

	M.	68	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	12	2	2	122
Paralysis Without Specified Cause	{ M. F.	75 21	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
a. Hemiplegia	{ F. M.	21 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b. Paraplegia	{ M. F.	4 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	{ M. F.	15 19	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
a. Organic Brain Disease	{ M. F.	21 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy	{ M. F.	28 18	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	{ F. M.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
a. Epileptiform Convulsions	{ M. F.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Convulsions of Children	{ M. F.	91 67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tetanus	{ M. F.	19 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
a. Trismus Nascentium	{ M. F.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chorea	{ F. M.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Neuralgia	{ F. M.	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	{ M. F.	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
a. Cerebral Tumor	{ F. M.	18 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b. Cerebral Embolism	{ F. M.	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
c. Neurasthenia	{ M. F.	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
d. Multiple Neuritis	{ F. M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diseases of the Ear—	{ M. F.	9 7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
a. Otitis.....	{ M. F.	9 7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Diseases of the Nervous System		1853	67	5	4	2	2	4	2	4	8	1	1	1

Affect. of Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phleb.)	F.	M.
Affect. of Lymphatic Sys. (<i>Lymphangitis</i> , etc.).	1	2
Hemorrhages	{ M. F.	{
a. Purpura Hemorrhagica	{ F. M.	{
b. Gastro-Intestinal.....	{ F. M.	{
c. Epistaxis	M.	1
d. Hemophilia	M.	2
Other Affections of the Circulatory System....	{ M. F.	{
Total of Circulatory System	1102	48
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		
Diseases of the Nasal Fosse	M.	1
Affections of the Larynx	{ M. F.	{
a. Laryngitis	{ M. F.	{
b. Laryngismus Stridulus \.....	M.	2
Affections of the Thyroid Body	{ M. F.	{
Bronchitis, Acute	{ M. F.	{
a. Capillary	{ M. F.	{
Bronchitis, Chronic	{ P. M.	{
Broncho-Pneumonia.....	{ F. M.	{

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.									
Affections of the Mouth and its Adnexa -----									
a. Thrush	{ M. 1								
	{ F. 3								
	{ M. 1								
Affections of the Pharynx—									
a. Pharyngitis	{ M. 2								
	{ F. 6								
b. Tonsillitis	{ M. 4								
	{ F. 3								
Affections of the Œsophagus									
Ulcer of the Stomach	{ F. 1								
	{ M. 1								
	{ F. 15								
Other Affect. of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).—									
a. Gastritis	{ M. 58	1							8
	{ F. 99	3							7
b. Gastric Hemorrhage	{ M. 6		1						
	{ F. 3								
c. Indigestion	{ M. 22								
	{ F. 26								
d. Colic	{ M. 4								
	{ F. 7								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—									
a. Cholera Infantum	{ M. 249	1							6
	{ F. 183	3	1			2		2	6
b. Entero Colitis	{ M. 52								
	{ F. 31								
c. Enteritis	{ M. 27								
	{ F. 26	1							1
	{ M. 69		1						1
d. Gastro-Enteritis	{ F. 59								
e. Enteric Catarrh	{ F. 1								
f. Diarrhoea	{ M. 66								
	{ F. 40	1	1					1	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)—									
a. Colitis	{ M. 3	1							1
	{ F. 6	1							1
b. Diarrhoea	{ M. 17		1						2
	{ F. 34					1		1	2

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
	STATE.	Middletown.	Hadham.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Hadham.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	{ M. 13 F. 12																
b. Albuminuria	{ M. 3 F. 3																
c. Uremia	{ M. 33 F. 34						1										1
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	{ M. 11 F. 5	1							1								2
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	F. 1																
b. Congestion, renal	F. 2																
Calculi of the Urinary Tract	{ M. 5 F. 1																
Diseases of the Bladder	M. 2																
a. Cystitis	{ M. 63 F. 10	1								1							2
b. Retention of Urine	M. 4																
Diseases of the Prostate	M. 27																
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	M. 2																
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	F. 16						1										1
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess.	F. 1																
Cysts, and other Tumors of the Ovary	F. 16	1													1		2
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs.	F. 3																
a. Pyosalpinx	F. 6																
b. Salpingitis	F. 4																
Total Genito-Urinary System.	1020	25	1	1			3		3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	44

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																
CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																
Affections of the Bones (nontuberculous)																
a. Rachitis	M.	1														
	{ M. F.	7 6		2												
b. Osteo-Myelitis	M.	2														
Arthritis, Other Affect'ns of Joints (Tub'cle and Rhm. ex.)	{ M. F.	2 1		1												
Total Organs of Locomotion.		19		3												3
CLASS X.—MALFORMATIONS.																
Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted)																
	{ M. F.	51 22						1		1						2
a. Spina Bifida	{ M. F.	6 11	1										1			2
b. Open Foramen Ovale	{ M. F.	5 9														
Total Malformations		104	1				1			1			1			4

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.																	
	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	TOTAL.
n. Stove Gas	{ M. F.	1 1															
o. Gun Shot	{ M. F.	13 3															
Burns and Scalds	{ M. F.	35 50	1														1
Insolation	{ M. F.	30 10	1														1
Freezing	{ M. F.	3 18															
Accidental Drowning	{ M. F.	100 11	1			1			1	3				2	1		9
Other Acute Poisonings	{ M. F.	12 65		1													1
Other External Violence	{ M. F.	15 1				1				1							3
Total from Violence		828	11	2	3	1	2	3	1	4		1	2	3	4		37
CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.																	
Dropsy	{ M. F.	3 2															
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death	{ M. F.	67 49	1	1			1						2				5
Total Unspecified Causes		121	1	1			1						2				6
GRAND TOTAL		14856	370	35	33	21	20	29	10	42	40	9	10	26	65	24	18 752

RECAPITULATION OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

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RECAPITULATION OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.	RECAPITULATION OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.																
	STATE.	Middletown.	Haddam.	Chatham.	Chester.	Clinton.	Cromwell.	Durham.	East Haddam.	Essex.	Killingworth.	Middlefield.	Old Saybrook.	Portland.	Saybrook.	Westbrook.	Total.
Classes.																	
I. General Diseases	4550	102	10	12	8	5	9	4	15	17	2	3	7	21	9	1	225
II. Diseases of Nervous System	1853	67	5	4	2	2	4	2	4	8	1	1	7	12	2	2	122
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus	1102	48	3	2	1	2	4	1	5	6	2	2	7	7	1	4	86
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1958	53	7	3	1	4	2	1	8	2	1	1	4	3	2	2	93
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus	1722	27	5	1	3	2	6	1	3	1	2	2	2	9	1	6	68
VI. Dis. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa	1020	25	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	44
VII. The Puerperal State	123	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	109	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	19	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
X. Malformations	104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
XI. Early Infancy	933	13	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	28
XII. Old Age	414	12	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	25
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes	828	11	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	4	1	37
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases	121	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5
GRAND TOTAL	14856	370	35	33	21	20	29	10	42	40	9	10	26	65	24	18	752

[illegible]

Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Other Organs and Organs not Specified—	M.	56	1	2	1	11	10	4	12	8	22	28	2	112
of Abdomen	F.	64	1							1				
	M.	3												
	F.	4												
of Bladder	M.	1												
	F.	2												
of Lungs	M.	2												
	F.	2												
of Pelvis	F.	1												
of Testicle	M.	1												
Other Tumors (Tumors of the Female Genitals excepted)—	M.	1												
	F.	3												
a. Abdominal	M.	3												
	F.	9	1											
b. Intestinal	M.	2												
	F.	1												
Rheumatism, Acute, Articular	M.	3												
	F.	3												
Rheumatism, Chronic and Gout	M.	51												
	F.	50												
Diabetes	M.	52	1											
	F.	57												
Goiter, Exophthalmic	F.	9	1											
Addison's Disease	M.	1												
	F.	1												
Leukemia	M.	2												
	F.	4												
Anemia, Chlorosis	F.	3												
a. Anemia, Pernicious	M.	17	1											
	F.	23												
Alcoholism, Acute and Chronic	M.	69												
a. Delirium Tremens	F.	17												
Saturnism	M.	6												
	F.	1												
Other Chronic Poisonings	M.	1												
	F.	1												
Total General Diseases		4650	11	1	2	1	11	10	4	12	8	22	28	2 112

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.															
	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
Pneumonia	M 541	1				2	1			3	1		4	1	13
	F 496					2		1	1	1	1		1	1	8
a. Pleuro-Pneumonia	M 21														1
	F 17		1												
Pleurisy	M 12														
	F 20														
Pulmonary Congestion and Apoplexy	M 28														
	F 26														
Gangrene of the Lung	M 1												1		1
Asthma	M 9														
	F 9														
Pulmonary Emphysema	M 12														
	F 2										1				1
Other Dis. of Respiratory Appar. (Phthisis exc.)	M 16														
	F 1														
a. Abscess of the Lung	M 1														
	F 2														
b. Pulmonary Hemorrhage	M 6														
	F 4														
c. (Edema of the Lungs	M 27														
	F 21														
Total of Respiratory System	1958	1	1	2		6	2	1	3	7	7		7	5	41

CLASS V.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE APPARATUS.									
Affections of the Mouth and its Adnixa									
a. Thrush	1								
Affections of the Pharynx—	3								
a. Pharyngitis	1								
b. Tonsillitis	2								
Affections of the Oesophagus.	6								1
Ulcer of the Stomach	4								1
Other Affect. of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)—	3								
a. Gastritis	1								
b. Gastric Hemorrhage	11								
c. Indigestion	15								
d. Colic	58								1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)—	99								1
a. Cholera Infantum	5								
b. Enterocolitis	3								
c. Enteritis	22								
d. Gastro-Enteritis	25								
e. Enteric Oentarrh.	4								
f. Diarrhoea	7								
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 yrs. and over)—	249								7
a. Colitis	183								1
b. Diarrhoea	52								
	31								
	27								
	25								
	69								
	59								
	1								
	65								
	40								
	3								
	6								
	17								
	34								

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.														
STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Killington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.
a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, chronic	M. 13												1	1
	F. 12													1
b. Albuminuria	M. 3													
	F. 3													
c. Uremia	M. 33													
	F. 34													
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	M. 11									1				1
	F. 6													
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	F. 1													
b. Congestion, renal	F. 2				1									1
Calculi of the Urinary Tract	M. 6													
	F. 1													
Diseases of the Bladder	M. 2													
	F. 63						1			1				3
a. Cystitis	M. 10													
	F. 4													
b. Retention of Urine	M. 4													
Diseases of the Prostate	M. 27	1												1
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	M. 2													
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous)	F. 16													
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess.	F. 1													
Cysts, and Other Tumors of the Ovary	F. 16													
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	F. 3													
a. Pyosalpinx	F. 6													
b. Salpingitis	F. 4													
Total Genito-Urinary System	1020	1			1	1	2		1	6	1	5	1	19

TABLE VI—CONTINUED. TOLLAND COUNTY.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Coventry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	Total.
n. Stove Gas.....	{ M. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
o. Gun Shot.....	{ F. 1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ M. 13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ F. 3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds.....	{ M. 35	35	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
	{ F. 50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	{ M. 30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insolation.....	{ F. 10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freezing.....	{ M. 3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental Drowning.....	{ M. 100	100	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	{ F. 18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Acute Poisonings.....	{ M. 11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ F. 12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other External Violence.....	{ M. 65	65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ F. 16	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total from Violence.....		828	1	1	1	2	4	1	—	1	6	1	8	3	29
CLASS XIV.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.															
Dropsy.....	{ M. 3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ F. 2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified or Ill-defined Causes of Death.....	{ M. 67	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
	{ F. 49	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Unspecified Causes.....		121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
GRAND TOTAL.....		14866	26	8	7	3	31	16	24	27	71	7	102	16	972

RECAPTULATION OF TOLLAND COUNTY.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.															
STATE.	Tolland.	Andover.	Bolton.	Columbia.	Covenry.	Ellington.	Hebron.	Mansfield.	Somers.	Stafford.	Union.	Vernon.	Willington.	TOTAL.	
Classes.															
I. General Diseases.....	4550	11	1	2	1	11	10	4	12	8	22	28	2	112	
II. Diseases of Nervous System.....	1853	4	1	1		8	4	3	3	3	13	1	21	63	
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus.....	1102	2	4			2	3		2		7	2	12	34	
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	1958	1	1	2		5	2	1	3	7	7	7	7	41	
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus.....	1722	4			1		4	1	3	6	5	1	7	34	
VI. Dis. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa.....	1020	1				1	1	2	1	1	6	1	5	19	
VII. The Puerperal State.....	123														
VIII. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue.....	109					1	1					1		2	
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.....	19													3	
X. Malformations.....	104														
XI. Early Infancy.....	933					3	1	2	1		5		4	16	
XII. Old Age.....	414	2		2		2	1			1		1	6	16	
XIII. Affections produced by External Causes.....	828	1	1		1	2	4	1		1	6	1	8	29	
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases.....	121												2	1	
														3	
GRAND TOTAL.....	14856	26	8	7	3	34	31	16	24	27	71	7	102	16	372

RECAPITULATION OF TABLE VI.

CLASSIFIED DISEASES.										
Classes.										
STATE.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.	
I. General Diseases	4550	951	1431	422	899	235	275	225	112	30.62
II. Diseases of Nervous System	1853	399	510	167	367	92	133	122	63	12.47
III. Diseases of the Circulatory Apparatus	1102	250	242	121	233	65	71	86	34	7.41
IV. Diseases of the Respiratory System	1958	416	573	201	409	78	147	93	41	13.17
V. Diseases of the Digestive Apparatus	1722	312	552	163	398	97	98	68	34	11.59
VI. Dis. of Genito-Urinary Appar. and its Adnexa	1020	213	309	89	238	42	66	44	19	6.86
VII. The Puerperal State	123	18	48	12	22	4	11	6	2	.82
VIII. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	109	14	38	16	15	7	10	6	3	.73
IX. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	19	4	4	---	4	2	2	3	---	.12
X. Malformations	104	33	27	12	19	3	6	4	---	.70
XI. Early Infancy	933	198	320	79	177	44	71	28	16	6.28
XII. Old Age	414	84	111	53	66	20	39	25	16	2.78
XIII. Affections Produced by External Causes	828	171	248	89	163	33	58	37	29	5.57
XIV. Ill-defined Diseases	121	23	44	9	17	10	10	5	3	.81
GRAND TOTAL	14856	3086	4457	1433	3027	732	997	752	372	100.00

Syphilis	{ M. 4	2	1	6	---	---	---	---	---	13	.08
Cancer and other Malig. Tumors of Buc. Cavity	{ F. 1	2	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	6	.03
of Maxilla	{ M. 1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	1	4	.02
of Mouth	{ M. 1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01
of Lips	{ M. 1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.00
of Tongue	{ M. 1	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.00
Cancer and other Malig. Tum. of Stom. and Liver—										6	.04
of Gall Bladder	{ F. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01
of Liver	{ M. 7	7	1	7	1	---	---	---	---	27	.18
of Pancreas	{ F. 9	19	2	6	1	3	---	---	2	48	.32
of Pylorus	{ M. 1	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	4	.02
of Stomach	{ F. 1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01
of Cecum	{ M. 1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01
Cancer and other Malig. Tum. of Perit., Intes. and Rectum—										1	.00
of Colon	{ M. 16	21	13	8	5	4	---	---	4	77	.51
of Intestines	{ F. 12	23	7	8	7	6	---	---	1	69	.46
of Rectum	{ M. 2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	.02
of Peritoneum	{ M. 1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	.00
Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Female Genitals—										1	.00
of Cervix	{ F. 7	3	2	4	1	---	---	---	---	1	.00
of Ovary	{ M. 4	3	2	5	2	---	---	---	2	21	.14
of Uterus	{ F. 2	2	1	4	---	---	---	---	3	18	.12
of Vagina	{ F. 3	7	1	3	3	---	---	---	1	13	.08
of Vulva	{ F. 1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	21	.14
Cancer and other Malig. Tumors of the Breast	{ M. 12	17	11	8	2	9	---	---	2	1	.00
	{ F. 1	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	63	.41

[illegible]

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.							Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total, 1901.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
a. Hemiplegia	3	5	4	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	21	.14
b. Paraplegia	4	7	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	.18
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.02
a. Organic Brain Disease	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Epilepsy	4	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	15	.10
Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	19	.12
a. Epileptiform Convulsions	4	6	2	4	3	—	—	3	1	1	1	21	.14
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	4	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	21	.14
Epilepsy	8	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	28	.18
Eclampsia (non-puerperal)	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	18	.12
a. Epileptiform Convulsions	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Convulsions of Children	24	27	6	22	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	91	.61
Tetanus	18	24	6	12	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	67	.45
a. Trismus Nascentium	3	7	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	19	.12
Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	.01
Neuralgia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.01
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	.02
a. Cerebral Tumor	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
b. Cerebral Embolism	3	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	18	.12
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	3	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	.08

c. Neurasthenia.....	{ M. F. }	1	3	1	92	138	122	63	1853	1	.00
d. Multiple Neuritis.....	{ M. F. }	1	2	1	---	1	---	---	6	6	.04
Diseases of the Ear—	{ F. }	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	4	4	.02
a. Otitis.....	{ M. F. }	2	6	1	2	---	---	---	9	9	.06
Total Diseases of Nervous System.....		399	510	167	367	92	138	122	63	7	.04
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.											12.47
Pericarditis.....	{ M. F. }	3	1	---	4	---	---	---	8	8	.05
Endocarditis, Acute.....	{ M. F. }	11	9	7	28	2	2	1	1	10	.06
a. Myocarditis.....	{ M. F. }	2	1	---	18	2	---	4	2	61	.41
Organic Diseases of the Heart.....	{ F. }	2	2	---	2	---	---	---	3	47	.31
a. Cardiac Asthma.....	{ M. F. }	42	27	24	29	7	7	2	---	6	.03
b. Fatty Degeneration.....	{ F. }	24	20	14	20	14	8	6	6	10	.06
c. Valvular.....	{ M. F. }	6	5	---	7	2	---	1	---	160	1.00
Angina Pectoris.....	{ M. F. }	12	10	11	2	2	2	5	1	28	.18
Affections of Arteries (Atheroma, Aneurism, etc.)—	{ F. }	48	50	27	38	14	22	3	---	43	.28
a. Aneurism.....	{ M. F. }	4	63	24	40	10	10	21	10	230	1.54
b. Arterio-Sclerosis.....	{ F. }	11	10	1	10	7	4	22	4	221	1.48
c. Atheroma of Coronary Arteries.....	{ M. F. }	7	6	1	3	2	3	2	4	43	.28
Embolus and Thrombosis (non-puerperal).....	{ F. }	4	1	1	3	1	---	---	---	22	.14
Affections of Veins (Varices, Hemorrhoids, Phlebitis).....	{ M. F. }	10	2	1	6	2	2	---	1	11	.07
Affections of Lymphatic System (Lymphangitis, etc.).....	{ F. }	11	2	---	2	---	2	6	1	35	.23
	{ M. F. }	---	1	---	---	---	---	2	---	17	.11
	{ F. }	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.00
	{ M. F. }	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.00
	{ F. }	---	2	1	4	---	---	1	---	8	.05
	{ M. F. }	---	3	1	7	---	---	1	---	12	.08
	{ F. }	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	.00
	{ M. F. }	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	.01

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total, 1901.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.
Hemorrhages		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.01
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Purpura Hemorrhagica		—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	.00
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Gastro-Intestinal		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	.03
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Epistaxis		—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	.01
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
d. Hemophilia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Other Affections of the Circulatory System		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.03
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Circulatory System		250	242	121	233	65	71	86	34	1102	7.41
CLASS IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.											
Diseases of the Nasal Fosse		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	.00
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of the Larynx		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.02
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Laryngitis		—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	.04
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Laryngismus Stridulus		3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	.04
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affections of the Thyroid Body		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis, Acute		24	50	10	20	9	8	6	4	131	.88
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis, Chronic		19	50	21	32	5	8	3	4	142	.95
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Capillary		7	11	1	7	2	1	1	—	30	.20
{ M. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ F. }		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Respiratory System		88	113	4	71	39	2	1	2	399	.26

[illegible]

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total, 1901.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.
Ulcer of the Stomach.....		{ M. 4 F. 4 }	3	—	2	—	1	1	—	11	.07
Other Affections of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)—										15	.10
a. Gastritis.....		{ M. 9 F. 14 }	19	3	10	3	5	8	1	58	.39
b. Gastric Hemorrhage.....		{ M. 14 F. 3 }	35	9	19	8	6	7	1	99	.66
c. Indigestion.....		{ M. 1 F. 1 }	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	.03
d. Colic.....		{ M. 2 F. 8 }	2	9	5	1	3	—	—	23	.14
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) —		{ M. 2 F. 1 }	6	4	2	2	3	—	—	25	.16
a. Cholera Infantum.....		{ M. 40 F. 28 }	81	20	69	13	14	5	7	240	1.67
b. Enterocolitis.....		{ M. 6 F. 6 }	22	10	11	17	4	6	1	183	1.33
c. Enteritis.....		{ M. 5 F. 6 }	10	7	7	2	8	—	—	53	.35
d. Gastro-Enteritis.....		{ M. 4 F. 6 }	10	4	6	3	1	—	—	31	.20
e. Enteric Catarrh.....		{ M. 6 F. 8 }	6	1	8	3	—	1	—	27	.18
f. Diarrhoea.....		{ M. 8 F. 10 }	30	3	23	1	8	1	—	35	.25
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (3 yrs. and over)—		{ M. 8 F. 4 }	30	4	13	—	—	8	1	69	.40
a. Colitis.....		{ M. 29 F. 21 }	29	8	10	5	3	—	—	1	.00
		{ M. 4 F. 1 }	4	6	4	2	1	8	—	66	.43
		{ M. 1 F. 1 }	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	40	.26
		{ M. 1 F. 1 }	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	0	.03
		{ M. 1 F. 1 }	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	6	.04

b. Diarrhœa	M	5	4	1	2	2	1	2	17	.11
	F	3	12	4	6	3	1	2	34	.32
c. Enteritis	M	4	11	3	11	1	—	1	32	.21
	F	4	10	2	7	1	4	4	32	.21
d. Enteric Catarrh	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
	F	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	.03
e. Gastro-Enteritis	M	7	5	1	6	1	—	—	20	.13
	F	3	8	—	9	—	2	2	24	.16
Intestinal Parasites	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	.00
	F	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Hernias: Intestinal Obstructions—	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
a. Impacted Fœces	M	2	5	2	3	1	2	—	15	.10
	F	3	5	2	6	—	1	1	18	.12
b. Hernia	M	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	.01
c. Volvulus	M	6	10	3	4	4	3	—	30	.20
	F	3	11	2	5	1	3	3	28	.18
d. Intestinal Obstruction	M	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	.04
	F	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	5	.03
Other Affections of Intestines	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
a. Intestinal Hemorrhage	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.01
Yellow Atrophy of Liver	M	23	15	3	14	4	6	1	65	.43
	F	7	12	3	11	3	2	1	41	.28
Cirrhosis of the Liver	M	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	5	.03
	F	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	.04
a. Hepatitis, Interstitial or Chronic	M	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	.02
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
b. Amyloid Degeneration of Liver	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.02
Biliary Calculi	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.03
	F	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	.03
Other Affections of the Liver	M	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	7	.04
	F	3	—	2	5	—	2	—	14	.09
a. Abscess	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	.03
	F	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	.02
b. Tumor	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.02
c. Atrophy	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	.02
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	.01

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total, 1901.	Per cent. to Total Mortality.
d. Hypertrophy	{ M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
	{ F.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.01
e. Jaundice	{ M.	1	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	10	.06
	{ F.	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	8	.06
f. Acute Hepatitis	{ M.	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	7	.04
	{ F.	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	1	9	.06
Affections of the Spleen	{ M.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	.00
	{ F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.01
Peritonitis, Simple (Puerperal excepted)	{ M.	1	8	4	4	4	4	2	—	27	.18
	{ F.	15	7	6	4	—	3	3	3	41	.27
Other Affections of the Digestive Apparatus (Cancer and Tubercle excepted)	{ M.	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	.03
	{ F.	—	4	2	5	—	1	1	—	13	.08
Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa—	{ M.	14	8	4	10	1	3	1	3	44	.29
	{ F.	12	6	3	7	—	1	—	1	30	.20
a. Appendicitis	{ F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Typhlitis	{ F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.00
Total of Digestive System		312	552	163	398	97	98	68	34	1722	11.59
CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADNEXA.											
Nephritis, Acute	{ M.	14	31	8	27	1	2	4	3	90	.60
	{ F.	14	40	2	16	3	4	6	—	85	.57
Bright's Disease	{ M.	67	90	30	67	16	20	12	4	306	2.06
	{ F.	59	73	25	54	12	20	14	5	262	1.76

a. Nephritis, Parenchymatous, Chronic.....	{ M. 1	3	1	6	2	1	1	13	.08
b. Albuminuria.....	{ F. 2	3	1	3	2	1	1	12	.08
	{ M. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.02
	{ F. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.02
c. Uræmia.....	{ M. 11	3	1	17	1	1	1	33	.22
	{ F. 4	11	2	10	2	3	2	34	.22
Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa.....	{ M. 1	5	1	2	1	2	1	11	.07
a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney.....	{ F. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	.03
b. Congestion, Renal.....	{ F. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	.03
Calculi of the Urinary Tract.....	{ M. 1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	.01
Diseases of the Urinary Tract.....	{ F. 1	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	.03
Diseases of the Bladder.....	{ M. 16	16	2	13	1	1	1	1	.00
a. Cystitis.....	{ F. 2	1	2	8	1	1	2	2	.01
b. Retention of Urine.....	{ M. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	.42
Diseases of the Prostate.....	{ F. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	.06
Nonvenereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs.....	{ M. 8	6	1	5	2	4	1	4	.02
Tumor, Uterine (noncancerous).....	{ M. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	.18
Other Diseases of the Uterus—Pelvic Abscess.....	{ F. 3	4	1	6	1	1	1	2	.01
Cystis, and other Tumors of the Ovary.....	{ F. 4	5	2	3	1	1	1	16	.10
Other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs.....	{ F. 2	2	1	1	1	2	2	16	.10
a. Pyosalpinx.....	{ F. 6	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	.02
b. Salpingitis.....	{ F. 3	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	.04
Total Genito-Urinary System.....	213	309	89	238	42	66	44	1020	6.86
CLASS VII.—THE PUERPERAL STATE.									
Accidents of Pregnancy.....	F. 2	6	1	4	1	1	1	15	.10
a. Abortion.....	F. 3	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	.05
Hemorrhage, Puerperal.....	F. 1	1	2	2	1	1	1	7	.04
Other Accidents of Labor.....	F. 1	12	3	2	1	3	1	24	.16
a. Placenta Previa.....	F. 2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	.02
b. Tubal Pregnancy.....	F. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.00

TABLE VII.—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.										
	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total, 1901.	Total Mortality.
Other Diseases of Early Infancy.....	{ M. 21 F. 4	{ M. 6 F. 1	{ M. 2 F. 1	{ M. 5 F. 2	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 2	{ M. 19 F. 10	{ M. .12 F. .06
a. Umbilical Hemorrhage.....	{ M. 21 F. 4	{ M. 6 F. 1	{ M. 2 F. 1	{ M. 5 F. 2	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 2	{ M. 19 F. 10	{ M. .01 F. .01
b. Malnutrition.....	{ M. 30 F. 23	{ M. 35 F. 32	{ M. 16 F. 6	{ M. 40 F. 28	{ M. 3 F. 4	{ M. 11 F. 8	{ M. 4 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 4	{ M. 139 F. 106	{ M. .93 F. .71
c. Congenital Debility.....	{ M. 16 F. 16	{ M. 22 F. 26	{ M. 6 F. 6	{ M. 14 F. 14	{ M. 3 F. 1	{ M. 4 F. 2	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 2	{ M. 68 F. 42	{ M. .45 F. .38
d. Difficult Labor.....	{ M. 5 F. 5	{ M. 9 F. 4	{ M. 4 F. 1	{ M. 6 F. 3	{ M. 2 F. 1	{ M. 4 F. 1	{ M. 2 F. 1	{ M. 2 F. 1	{ M. 30 F. 8	{ M. .20 F. .05
Lack of Care.....	{ M. 4 F. 4	{ M. 3 F. 3	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 10 F. 1	{ M. .06 F. .00
a. Ill-defined.....	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 2 F. 2	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 1 F. 1	{ M. 6 F. 6	{ M. .04 F. .04
Total Early Infancy.....	198	320	79	177	44	71	28	16	933	6.28
CLASS XII.—Old Age.										
Senile Debility.....	{ M. 30 F. 54	{ M. 50 F. 61	{ M. 18 F. 35	{ M. 33 F. 33	{ M. 7 F. 13	{ M. 16 F. 23	{ M. 6 F. 19	{ M. 9 F. 7	{ M. 169 F. 245	{ M. 1.13 F. 1.64
Total Old Age.....	84	111	53	66	20	39	25	16	414	2.78

CLASS XIII.—AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES

[illegible]

TABLE VII—CONTINUED.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Hartford Co.			New Haven Co.		New London Co.		Fairfield Co.		Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total, 1901.	Per cent to Total Mortality.
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.		
Luxations	M.					1		1		1				3	.02
Other Accidental Traumatism	M.					8							1	9	.06
	F.					3								4	.02
a. Carbolic Acid	M.					1							1	7	.04
	F.					1		1				1		4	.02
b. Cerebral Concussion	M.					6		1						8	.05
	F.					2								2	.01
c. Inhalation of Illuminating Gas	M.					2		1		1				5	.06
	F.					2								9	.06
d. Fall	M.					16		6		1		1		38	.25
	F.					3		2				2		17	.11
e. Fall with telegraph pole	M.					4		2					1	5	.03
	F.					6								1	.00
f. Fall from window	M.					1				1				1	.00
	F.													1	.00
g. Fall in elevator	M.					1		1						2	.01
h. Kick of Horse	M.													1	.00
i. Live Electric Wire	M.													3	.02
j. Railway, steam	M.					15		20		2		4		89	.59
	F.					21		23						4	.02
k. Railway, street	M.					3		1		1				8	.05
	F.					2								2	.01
l. Run over by vehicle	M.							2						4	.02
	F.													7	.04
m. Surgical Operation	M.					3		3						6	.04
	F.					1		2				1			

[illegible]

Derby	67	16	2	28	2	4	2	2	1	4	183	1	126	74	41	1	21		4	2	35	1	4	28	4	217
Durham	9	1	1	1							8	1	10	9	9	1							1	1	10	10
Easton	10	9	1	1							10	1	12	6	8								1	1	13	147
East Granby	6	2	8	1		1	1	1			33	2	11	10	8								1	1	9	25
East Haddam	80	8	1	12							21	1	42	17	5								1	1	11	22
East Hartford	77	14	2								27	4	36	18	4	2							1	1	9	14
East Haven	25	2	1	2							11	6	34	19	6								1	1	2	40
East Lyme	26	1	1	1							20	1	31	18	6								1	1	7	97
East Windsor	17	8	1	1							30	15	4	12	78	42	9						1	1	4	164
Ellington	40	23	11	36	1	5	2	1			37	6	40	25	12								1	1	7	97
Enfield	98	6	1	1		1	1	1			37	15	76	31	19	1	6						1	6	11	75
Essex	32	1	1	1							33	17	16	22	12								1	1	6	54
Fairfield	96	7	1	1							11	9	50	87	19	1	2						1	1	7	97
Farmington	12	9	1	1							15	1	15	12	9								1	1	2	20
Franklin	92	2	1	1							18	1	17	16	9								1	1	4	108
Greenwich	86	6	1	1							120	37	172	86	34	2	22						1	1	3	115
Groton	81	48	4	17	2	1	3	5			67	7	51	39	44	3	3						1	1	2	9
Guilford	53	14	1	1							37	4	42	20	2								1	1	4	46
Haddam	38	2	1	1							27	3	45	21	4								1	1	2	39
Hartford	92	8	1	1							37	3	4	3	1								1	1	1	81
Haven	45	4	1	1							49	18	87	33	20	2							1	1	4	16
Hamden	44	4	1	1							4	13	2	15	11								1	1	1	5
Hartford	710	203	28	228	18	23	40	18	2	21	913	419	1384	562	326	10	199	15	38	60	165		69	135	32	1778
Hartland	8	1	1	1							4	1	6	8	1								1	1	1	5
Hebron	14	1	1	1							15	1	22	18	1								1	1	3	81
Huntington	12	2	1	1							14	1	16	11	1								1	1	2	25
Huntington	44	8	2	5		2	5				52	16	68	76	34	4	2	1	1	5	5		2	2	4	146
Kent	19	1	1	1							20	1	23	15	2								1	1	1	20
Killingworth	63	36	2	6		15	1				99	23	8	125	43	86	3		41	8	2		1	1	9	181
Killingworth	7	7									7	20	4	25	10	1							1	1	1	11
Lebanon	15	5	3	3		1	1				22	4	1	24	12	5	1						1	1	3	21
Ledyard	21	1	1	1							20	2	2	17	8	1							1	1	4	31
Lieban	13	1	1	1							14	3	17	88	15		4						1	1	4	25
Litchfield	23	4	1	7		2	1				27	10	1	18	15								1	1	1	67
Lyme	11	8	1	1							14	8	1	15	12	8							1	1	13	19
Madison	15	3	1	1							27	14	1	27	4	1							1	1	1	21
Manchester	72	7	8	24	5	4	6				79	67	1	137	82		58	1	1	15	4		6	4	45	67
Mansfield	19	8	1	1		6	2				22	2	2	24	39	7			8				4	9	2	2
Marbleborough	2	2	2	2		1					182	6	414	207	6								17	32	56	672
Meriden	38	15	53	1	15	38	2				276	128	6	414	207	6							17	32	56	672
Middlebury	7	7	1	1							9	1	1	10	9	2							1	1	5	17
Middlefield	7	7	1	1							8	1	1	10	9	2							1	1	5	17
Middletown	83	17	83	4	7	6	2	1	8	4	220	135	1	69	143	68	2	10	2	7	23	1	13	22	2	382
Milford	42	15	1	4	2	2	3				57	11	1	80	87	11	1	2					27	1	4	63
Monroe	9	5	1	1							9	4	2	13	37	8	1	1					1	1	8	9
Montville	24	5	1	3		1					29	6	4	21	7		1		11				10	3	2	11

TABLE X.
RECAPITULATION OF TABLES EIGHT AND NINE.

AGES.	PER CENT. TO TOTAL MORTALITY.									
	1901, Total.	1900, Total.	1899, Total.	1898, Total.	1897, Total.	1896, Total.	1895, Total.	1894, Total.	1893, Total.	1892, Total.
Deaths under 1 year -----	2,805	3,521	2,823	2,935	2,734	3,219	3,014	2,812	2,921	2,901
Deaths from 1 to 5 -----	1,063	1,294	970	1,159	1,196	1,506	1,151	1,099	1,332	1,287
Total, First Period, Infants	3,868	4,815	3,793	4,094	3,930	4,725	4,165	3,911	4,253	4,188
Deaths from 5 to 10 -----	383	393	305	310	416	487	360	385	490	534
Deaths from 10 to 20 -----	564	696	521	509	538	600	575	584	676	663
Total, Second Period, Youth	947	1,089	826	819	954	1,087	935	969	1,166	1,197
Deaths from 20 to 30 -----	1,135	1,172	1,100	1,183	1,104	1,170	1,232	1,162	1,256	1,236
Deaths from 30 to 40 -----	1,176	1,247	1,201	1,105	1,125	1,124	1,137	1,050	1,197	1,137
Deaths from 40 to 50 -----	1,221	1,314	1,085	1,038	992	1,076	1,087	1,033	1,117	1,109
Deaths from 50 to 60 -----	1,455	1,497	1,353	1,263	1,294	1,298	1,291	1,215	1,308	1,339
Total, 3d Period, Prod. Age	4,987	5,130	4,745	4,589	4,515	4,663	4,747	4,490	4,878	4,894
Deaths from 60 to 70 -----	1,775	1,805	1,641	1,622	1,576	1,664	1,596	1,506	1,606	1,703
Deaths from 70 to 80 -----	1,863	1,954	1,892	1,663	1,708	1,613	1,792	1,621	1,668	1,776
Deaths from 80 to 90 -----	1,148	1,267	1,126	1,033	1,038	994	1,062	984	1,046	1,129
Deaths from 90 to 100 -----	196	208	224	181	168	201	203	177	191	222
Deaths 100 and over -----	6	5	15	9	5	8	5	3	7	9
Total, 4th Period, Old Age.	4,998	5,239	4,998	4,508	4,485	4,510	4,658	4,291	4,518	4,839
Age not stated -----	66	95	119	160	81	35	41	38	86	52
Grand Total -----	14,856	10,368	14,381	14,170	13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	14,901	15,170

NATIONALITY.																			
D'ths of those born in Conn. other States																			
8,564	9,788	8,462	8,431	8,269	9,258	8,932	8,248	9,152	9,254	57.6	59.7	58.8	59.4	59.4	61.8	61.4	60.2	61.4	61.0
2,037	2,189	1,926	1,848	1,804	1,999	1,947	1,839	1,908	1,971	13.7	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.3	13.4	12.8	12.9
Total for the United States		10,601	11,977	10,388	10,279	10,073	11,257	10,879	10,879	71.3	73.1	72.1	72.5	72.3	74.9	74.7	73.6	74.2	73.9
D'ths of those born in Eng.		361	431	362	308	341	372	329	343	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6
Ireland		1,947	1,986	1,920	1,810	1,808	1,839	1,815	1,757	12.1	12.1	13.3	12.7	12.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.3
Canada		308	329	258	286	295	237	269	251	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
Germany		517	522	483	410	471	449	444	446	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.8
Italy		149	189	126	168	106	106	95	101	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sweden		149	129	120	128	73	135	128	110	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other Foreign Countries		502	478	411	384	420	344	324	327	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Total of Foreign Deaths		3,933	4,064	3,678	3,494	3,514	3,482	3,409	3,333	26.4	24.8	23.8	24.6	25.2	23.1	23.4	24.3	24.0	24.0
Nativity not stated		322	337	316	397	328	286	258	279	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
Grand Total		14,856	16,368	14,381	14,170	13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEASONS.*																			
Deaths in Spring		3,777	4,617	3,437	3,617	3,750	3,815	3,785	3,142	25.4	27.5	23.8	25.5	26.9	25.3	26.0	22.9	26.8	24.0
Summer		3,569	4,369	3,816	3,620	3,450	4,438	3,994	3,812	24.6	26.6	26.6	25.5	24.8	29.6	26.3	27.8	26.0	25.5
Autumn		3,426	3,605	3,178	3,508	3,298	3,369	3,496	3,233	23.0	22.0	22.1	24.7	23.7	22.4	25.0	23.2	21.7	21.6
Winter		3,994	3,777	3,950	3,425	3,407	3,403	3,571	3,563	26.8	23.0	27.4	24.1	24.4	22.6	24.7	26.0	25.5	28.7
Total		14,856	16,368	14,381	14,170	13,915	15,025	14,546	13,699	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BIRTHS.																			
Births in Spring		5,052	5,061	4,973	5,270	5,062	5,324	4,980	5,331	24.8	24.6	23.8	25.0	24.5	24.9	24.8	26.1	24.6	25.3
Summer		5,213	5,433	5,418	5,319	5,310	5,460	5,031	5,186	25.6	26.4	25.9	26.3	25.8	26.6	26.2	25.4	26.1	25.5
Autumn		5,119	5,191	5,292	5,265	5,098	5,420	4,974	4,868	25.2	25.2	26.4	25.0	24.7	25.4	24.8	23.9	24.2	24.4
Winter		4,910	4,875	5,172	5,169	5,110	5,120	4,946	4,960	24.1	23.7	24.7	24.5	24.8	24.0	24.8	24.3	24.8	24.6
Total		20,294	20,560	20,856	21,023	20,580	21,324	19,931	20,345	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*A few not stated by seasons are distributed equally.

TABLE XI.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY MONTHS, AGE AND SEX, NOSOLOGICALLY ARRANGED BY CLASSES.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
														<i>Nomenclature of Statistics of Death.</i>																		
														<i>CLASS I.—GENERAL DISEASES.</i>																		
14	8	5	55	25	18	14	32	23	42	25	14			Typhoid Fever (abdominal typhus).	7	5	16	51	94	57	23	13	11	2	3				172	103		275
2	2	2	4	6	5	10	7	11	13	4	2			Fever, intermittent.		4	4	5	6	2	6	8	10	10	6				29	39		68
														a. Malarial Cachexia.														1	2		3	
1	1		2	1	3	3	4		3	4	1			b. Remittent Fever.	3	3	4	2	5	1	1	2	1	1				10	13		23	
														Varicella.		1													3	2		5
3	5	8	12	17	17	6		2	1	3	3			Measles.	24	39	4	3	5										50	27		77
10	12	10	5	6	1	8	2	5	1	7	17			Scarlatina.	1	44	23	12	4										42	42		84
5	5	10	7	4	8	8	21	21	9	10	8			Whooping Cough.	60	51	4												47	69		116
41	15	28	25	22	18	11	12	24	35	28	39			Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.	13	157	86	26	6	2	3	3	1					1	148	150		298
174	197	139	77	19	6	6	2	7	10	9	22			Grippe, Influenza.	47	13	8	12	39	42	47	68	116	152	107	16			1291	377		668
														Cholera, nostras.	4	3	1		1	2	4	3	3	2				12	13		25	
1	2	3	1	1	2	21	50	37	10	6	6			Dysentery.	13	19	11	3	4	5	6	20	24	20	14	1			66	74		140
8	5	14	6	2	2		2	1	2	2	8			Erysipelas.	13	2			3	5	6	12	5	4	2				24	28		52
														Other Epidemic Affections.	1	1													3			3
3	3	1	6	2	4									Purulent Infection and Septicæmia.	6	1	3	2	6	5	2		2	3	1			14	17		31	
2			1	1				1	2	2	1			Tubercle of Larynx.					4	1	2	2						10	1		11	
148	118	138	146	134	150	120	107	105	88	118	115			Tubercle of Lungs.	36	28	19	124	420	331	211	147	91	44	12			4	812	655		1467
5	5	4	6	8	3	8	5							Tubercle of Meninges.	22	28	5	3		2									38	22		60

1	3	3	3	6	8	4	8	5	Tubercle, Abdominal	8	1		5	9	7	8	9	1	22	34	56
		1	1	1			1		Pott's Disease, Psoas abscess	1	1		2			1			2	2	4
									Abscess, Cold and by Congestion										1	1	1
1	1		1	1		2		1	White Tumors (White Swellings)	1		1	3	1	2	1			5	3	8
	3	2	3	1		1	1	2	Tubercle of other Organs	1			1	2	2	3	1	2	5	10	15
1							1		Generalized Tubercle		1					1			2	2	2
3	2		1		1	1		1	Scrotula	3	2		3		1				4	6	10
1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	Syphilis	3	2		1	3	1	4	1	1	13	5	18
									Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Buccal Cavity—												4
				1			1		of Maxilla							3	1		4		4
									of Mouth							1			2		2
						1			of Lips							1			1		1
									of Tongue							3	2	1			6
2				1		1	1		Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Stomach and Liver—										6		
1									of Gall Bladder							1					
5	2	12	3	9	6	3	4	10	of Liver	1	1		3	5	7	22	11	2		2	2
1				1			1	1	of Pancreas					2		4			27	48	75
									of Pylorus						1	1			4	3	6
									of Stomach						26	40	31	13	2	1	3
13	12	8	12	10	21	11	16	10	of Cecum				3	14	20	26	40	31	77	69	148
		1	1					1					1				1	1	3		3
									Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum—												
				1			1		of Colon				1			1			1	1	2
3	2	2	2	1	3	4	5	3	of Intestines				1	1	15	15	5	1	21	18	39
6	2	5	5	4	3	1	4	1	of Rectum				1	3	10	9	2		13	21	34
1									of Peritoneum						1				1		1
									Cancer and other Malignant Tumors of the Female Genitals—												
									of Cervix						1				1	1	1
									of Ovary					1	1				2		2
6	5	8	11	4	3	12	8	6	of Uterus				1	11	24	21	13	9	82		82
									of Vagina										1	1	1
1									of Vulva							1			2		2

Leukemia	1	2					1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

CAUSES.													Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.	
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.																			
1	4	4	1	2	2	1	4	5	4	1	3		b. Cerebral Embolism.....				1	4	2	2	3	6	8	5			18	13		31	
		2				1	1	1	2				c. Neurasthenia.....					1	1	1	1	1	3				1	6		7	
					1		1		1	1			d. Multiple Neuritis.....						2		2	1					4	1		6	
													Diseases of the Ear—																		
3	1	1	1	1		3	1	3	1		1		a. Otitis.....	6	2	2	3			1	1	1					9	7		16	
CLASS III.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																															
	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	2		Pericarditis.....		1		3	1	2	1	4	5		1			8	10		18	
5	9	10	6	11	8	11	7	8	13	10	11		Endocarditis, Acute.....	3	2	3	10	5	13	15	11	22	16	7	2		61	47		108	
2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1		a. Myocarditis.....				1			2	4	3	3	1	1		5	10		15	
32	26	28	35	18	16	12	14	15	18	21	21		Organic Diseases of the Heart.....	5		2	4	7	12	25	39	66	56	35	2	1	3	150	107		257
													a. Cardiac Asthma.....					1	1	1	1	1					4			4	
5	6	1	9	8	4	6	6	3	4	12	7		b. Fatty Degeneration.....			7	12	8	15	20	9					28	43		71		
46	53	48	30	35	32	31	36	28	26	52	34		c. Valvular.....	3	3	3	12	18	22	43	61	76	124	72	9	1	4	230	221		451
7	3	3	6	6	3	5	3	5	6	10	9		Angina Pectoris.....	1					7	7	9	18	17	5	1		43	22		65	
Affections of Arteries (Atheroma, Aneurism, etc.)—																															
2	1	2	1	1	1			1		1	4		a. Aneurism.....					1		5	3	1	3	1			11	3		14	
4	5	3	6	9	1	6	2	3	5	3	5		b. Arterio-Sclerosis.....							2	3	8	19	15	5		35	17		52	
1	1												c. Atheroma of Coronary Arteries.....							1							1	1		2	
													Embolus and Thrombosis (non-puerperal).....																		
1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1		2	4							1	1	4	3	5	5	1			8	12		20	

[illegible]

[illegible]

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.					
5	3	5	5	10	2	10	9	5	5	7	8		Appendicitis and Abscess of the Iliac Fossa— a. Appendicitis b. Typhlitis	--	2	5	15	14	13	12	5	5	1	2	--	--	--	44	30	--	74					
1	1													--				1									--	1	1	--	1					
													CLASS VI.—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY APPARATUS AND ITS ADJEXA.																							
11	12	24	15	15	12	15	11	14	15	18	13		Nephritis, Acute	8	2	5	9	16	13	27	31	36	17	9	--	2	90	25	--	175						
53	39	62	53	42	36	52	50	43	48	41	46		Bright's Disease	3	3	4	14	25	36	72	97	140	116	50	5	3	306	262	--	568						
2	4		3	2		1	2	3	3	2	3		a. Nephritis, Parenchym., chronic	1	--	--	2	2	5	6	6	2	1	--	--	--	13	12	--	25						
1		2	1		1								b. Albuminuria	--		1	2		1	1	2			--	--	--	3	3	--	6						
3	7	12	7	7	2	4	5	7	2	6	5		c. Uremia	3	2	1	2	4	14	9	12	9	7	3	1	--	--	33	34	--	67					
													Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa	--																						
1	2		1	1		3	2	3		3			a. Myoma and Abscess of Kidney	--	1	1	1	1	4		4	4	1	--	--	11	5	--	16							
1						1							b. Congestion, renal	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	2				
													Calculi of the Urinary Tract	--		--	1	--	--	--	--	3	1	1	--	--	--	5	1	--	6					
1		1	1				2	1					Diseases of the Bladder	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	2	--	2	--	2					
7	4	10	10	5	7	6	3	6	6	5	4		a. Cystitis	--			3	3	1	5	17	23	18	3	1	--	--	63	10	--	73					
1	2												b. Retention of Urine	--			--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--					
2	4	2	3		1	2	2	5	1	3	3		Diseases of the Prostate	--			--	--	--	2	7	10	7	1	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	27				

[illegible]

TABLE XI—CONTINUED.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Month not stated.	CAUSES.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total.
													CLASS VIII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE.																	63	
6	6	3	5	4	4	7	4	4	5	5	10		Gangrene, senile						1	1	5	15	24	11	5	1		30	33		
		1				1				1			Furuncle (Carbuncle)						1		1		1					1	2		
1		1	1	1	2	2		1	1	2	1		Abcesses, Warm	4	3				1	1	1		1	2				8	6		
		1							1	1			a. Mastoid Abcess		1		1			1			1					2	2		
													Tinea Favus—															2	2		
3		1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	8		a. Other Diseases of Skin	7	1	2				2	4	4	2				9	17		26	
													CLASS IX.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																	1	
													Affections of the Bones (nontuberculous)																	1	
		1											a. Rachitis		4	2	1		1									1			
2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1					b. Osteo-Myelitis							1								7	6		
1													Arthritis, other Affections of Joints (Tubercle and Rhim excepted)								1							2			
																			1	1		1						2	1		
	2				1																										3

CLASS X.—MALFORMATIONS.

Malformations, Congenital (Stillbirths excepted)

8	7	6	7	2	6	11	7	8	2	3	6	60	7	3	3	51	22	73
2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	16	1	1	1	6	11	17
1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	14	1	1	1	5	9	14

a. Spina Bifida

b. Open Foramen Ovale

CLASS XI.—EARLY INFANCY.

Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema—

4	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	16	16	9	7	9	7	16
2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	10	10	6	5	5	5	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	10	10	3	7	3	7	10
24	30	33	33	31	23	45	33	33	33	29	33	380	3	3	3	3	380
1	2	2	6	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	29	29	29	19	10	29
12	15	16	14	15	13	20	31	39	33	22	15	4	4	4	2	2	4
7	15	12	9	13	4	20	10	11	12	8	16	237	17	1	139	106	245
10	10	8	4	4	6	2	5	6	6	8	3	137	17	1	68	69	137
3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	9	1	42	30	72
3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	15	1	1	8	1	9
3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	15	1	1	10	6	16
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2
42	39	44	24	32	3												

CLASS XII.—OLD AGE.

42	39	44	24	32	33	36	31	31	31	33	38	4	31	111	201	64	2	169	245	414
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9	10	3	4	4	5	4	8	8	6	7	d. Skull.	2	3	8	15	13	10	7	6	2	3	64	4	68	
1	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	e. Vertebra.	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	9	1	9	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	f. Ribs.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Luxations	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Other Accidental Traumatism.	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	9	4	18	
3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	a. Carbolic Acid	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	7	4	11	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	b. Cerebral Concussion	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	6	2	10	
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	c. Inhalation of Illumin. Gas	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	1	9	6	14	
7	5	1	4	3	7	6	3	5	3	6	d. Fall	2	1	3	4	4	4	9	11	6	9	1	1	56	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	e. Fall with telegraph pole	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	f. Fall from window	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	g. Fall in elevator	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	h. Kick of horse	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	6	4	9	7	12	17	6	4	7	9	i. Live Electric Wire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	j. Railway steam	2	6	28	26	12	7	3	3	2	4	89	4	93	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	k. Railway, street	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	2	10	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	l. Run over by vehicle	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	m. Surgical Operation	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	13	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n. Stove Gas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	o. Gun Shot	1	2	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	3	16	
5	6	8	5	8	7	5	7	3	10	13	Burns and Scalds	1	40	9	2	6	6	9	3	2	2	35	50	85	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Insolation	3	1	1	5	8	5	6	5	5	1	30	10	40	
3	1	4	9	11	17	22	10	11	5	8	Freezing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	
1	3	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	Accidental Drowning	6	14	34	18	6	10	14	6	4	1	6	100	118	
1	3	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	2	Other Acute Poisonings	2	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	11	12	23	
8	4	4	2	4	10	13	6	9	8	7	Other External Violence	4	2	1	8	12	12	13	6	11	5	2	65	80	
CLASS XIV. — IL-DEFINED DIS- EASES.																									
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Dropsy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	6	
16	11	9	6	8	6	16	4	9	7	6	Unspecified or Il-defined Causes of Death	36	6	4	8	10	9	10	13	11	4	1	4	67	116

TABLE XII.
OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF DECEASED.

OCCUPATIONS.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.	Age not stated.	Total, 1901.	Total, 1900.	Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.
I. Tillers of the Soil.																					
Farmers	9	36	35	50	70	136	248	161	22	1	8	776	828	721	726	758	826	839	895	889	929
Florists						1		3				4	5	4	3	3	1	3		2	
Gardeners		2		3	6	2	4	2				19	31	21	20	22	20	25	23	24	23
II. Professional and Personal.																					
Actors and Actresses		1					1					2	4	4		2	3		3		1
Architects													2	3	2	2		4	2	2	
Artists			1	1	2							4	3	5	1	4	5	2	3	3	
Authors													3		1	1	1				1
Chemists						2						2									
Civil Engineers						1	1					2	4	4	4	3	1	10	3	1	1
Clergymen			3	2	4	2	5	3				19	84	25	24	26	23	29	16	30	23
Dentists			1	1	1	1						4	7	1	10	5	5	6	5	2	7
Designers		1										1		3		2	2	2	4	1	
Draughtsmen			1	1		1						3		1			1	1			
Electricians	2	2	2	3								9	8	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	
Inspectors													6	5	2			1	3	1	5
Inventors													2								
Journalists (Inc. Ed's & Reporters)		2		2	1		1	1				7	10	5	6	1	5	4	3	6	0
Lawyers			2	2	3	9	4	4				24	18	20	16	16	22	21	17	9	22
Musicians		3	1	4	2	2	2	3				17	13	10	9	7	13	10	6	0	5

	20	39	18	23	18	18	10	6	1	153	120	83	117	120	153	75	67	110	150
Cooks and Housemaids.....																			
Coopers			1	2			3			6	7	5	1	8	3	9	5	5	3
Cutlers				1	1		1			3	7	8	6	6	1	3	5	1	6
Dyers			1		1	1	1			4	14	10	1	3	3	6	3	5	9
Electrotypers										2				1					1
Gunsmiths		2		2	2	2				8		6	8	2	5	3	2	7	4
Hatters	2	5	15	10	8	13	5	2		60	58	59	49	59	51	47	40	75	66
Lathers			1	1						2	1	1	5	2	2			1	
Locksmiths		1		1	1					3	4	6	9	5	7	3	13	6	10
Machinists	1	26	29	20	21	27	12	9		145	120	83	92	83	89	78	64	81	76
Mechanics	8	23	10	25	21	24	23	4	1	139	180	134	130	146	168	151	137	160	154
Metalworkers	1	7	10	9	4	4	2	1		38	3	28	4	5	10	4	7	3	6
Miners			1							1		2	3	1	2	2			3
Moulders	10	13	15	11	11	6	5	2		67	68	56	49	48	53	38	25	43	39
Organmakers																			1
Painters	1	3	20	25	17	17	12	1		2	98	91	79	77	83	62	79	70	72
Papermakers		2						1			3	9	3	9	3	5	9	5	12
Patternmakers					2		1	1			4	7	6	9	3	6	4	9	5
Platers		3		1			1	1			8	9	6	3	4	5	2	5	6
Plasterers														1	1			1	
Plumbers	2	2	11	4	3	3	4	1			30	19	18	20	12	20	16	13	15
Sailmakers											1			1					
Shipbuilders				1	1	1	4	3	1		11	8	11	10	1	3	2	4	4
Tanners												2				1	11	1	5
Tinsmiths	1	3	1	2		2	3				12	6	21	7	11	3	13	6	11
Upholsters				1	1	2	2				5	5	2	4	3	3	2	4	3
Weavers	13	8	6	4	3	4				2	40	35	35	32	27	26	30	23	21
Wheelwrights				1			2	1			4	5	3	7	3	1	4	3	6
Wiredrawers				1	2	1					4	4	3	7	4	5	4	2	6

VL Indoor—Activity Restricted.																			
Barbers		7	6	4	4	2	1			24	16	15	21	16	14	20	12	13	13
Bookbinders				1		1		1		4	5	4	3	2	1	2	5	2	2
Bookkeepers	15	6		4	6	8	3			42	35	30	33	34	44	27	25	33	16

TABLE XII—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATIONS.	Age not stated.										Total, 1901.	Total, 1900.	Total, 1899.	Total, 1898.	Total, 1897.	Total, 1896.	Total, 1895.	Total, 1894.	Total, 1893.	Total, 1892.
	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	100 and over.										
Boxmakers.....	---	3	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	5	2	9	3	2	1	8	1	4	3
Brassfinishers.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	---	5	5	---	2	3	5	2
Burnishers.....	1	1	---	1	4	6	2	---	---	---	15	34	7	35	9	2	4	5	6	7
Cigarmakers.....	---	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	---	1	14	13	16	16	5	10	10	12	13	13
Clerks and Salesmen.....	13	55	29	26	7	10	5	2	---	1	147	144	113	95	120	104	95	74	109	104
Clock and Watchmakers.....	---	3	---	3	3	7	4	---	---	---	20	21	9	12	9	5	7	4	8	6
Dieinkers.....	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	2	3	1	1	3	1
Dressmakers.....	1	3	5	5	7	6	4	1	---	---	32	30	29	29	27	17	28	18	25	17
Factory Operatives.....	41	76	43	22	19	12	8	3	---	---	224	235	185	117	187	220	167	177	151	179
Furriers.....	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	4	1	2	---	---	1	---	2	---	3
Grinders.....	---	1	4	5	---	1	1	---	---	---	12	7	10	22	3	2	10	9	9	7
Harnessmakers.....	---	---	---	1	3	2	3	---	---	---	9	11	8	14	11	12	11	8	12	15
Housekeepers.....	13	226	309	316	355	487	409	260	35	7	2417	2343	2299	2112	2160	2186	2074	1978	1968	2170
Engravers.....	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	2	6	1	8	1	1	1	5	8	2
Jewelers.....	---	1	2	1	2	1	---	---	---	---	5	8	6	6	3	2	3	5	6	6
Laundry Workers.....	2	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	---	---	16	14	10	9	7	---	7	6	1	6
Miliners.....	3	6	---	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	16	14	3	4	5	2	5	4	8	4
Nurses.....	---	4	1	5	2	9	10	1	1	---	33	32	14	19	22	28	26	25	15	18
Printers.....	3	5	1	2	1	2	---	1	---	---	15	16	19	19	14	13	6	17	9	18
Rubber Workers.....	1	7	7	3	2	2	---	---	---	---	22	30	34	30	23	25	16	26	23	12
Shoemakers.....	---	2	3	6	7	5	12	8	1	---	44	58	50	39	42	46	30	63	54	69
Spinners.....	2	---	---	1	4	---	2	---	---	---	9	6	4	9	3	8	3	3	3	2
Tailors.....	1	2	4	5	8	6	2	2	---	1	31	30	32	18	80	82	37	28	23	88
Varnishers.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	3	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	1
Woolsorters.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	2	3	5	1	7	7	1	1	2

VII. Occupations at Large.

VII. Occupations at Large.												
Army Officers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beggar-masters	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Brakemen	12	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cochmen	2	3	2	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Conductors	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Custom House Officers												
Dairymen	1	1	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineers	5	5	9	9	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Expressmen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Firemen	8	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Foremen	1	3	4	7	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gate-tenders			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hackmen	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hostlers	4	6	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Janitors	2	1	4	6	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laborers	27	97	121	128	131	144	103	23	5	5	5	5
Linenmen	3	2										
Motor-men	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pilots						2						
Police-men		6	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Porters	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Railroad Employees	4	4	3	7	6	2						
Sea Captains		1	1	2	5	3						
Seamen	9	2	4	1	4	2	7	3				
Sheriffs												
Teamsters	16	18	13	15	9	6						
Traveling Salesmen		3	4		2	1						
Waiters	3	7		1								
Watchmen	1	1	2	7	4	5	1					
Unclassified and not stated	5	23	26	28	31	20	24	4				

TABLE XIII.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	BIRTHS.														MARRIAGES.														DEATHS.													
	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total, 1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total, 1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	Average.	Male.	Female.	Sex not stated.	Total, 1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	Average.
Hartford.....	45	84	...	79	60	66	61	35	71	75	55	67	57	62.6	52	86	28	26	17	40	81	28	28	28	28	28	31.5	30	27	...	57	44	65	83	27	76	48	78	75	59	60.7	
New Haven.....	63	67	...	130	133	97	125	71	120	126	118	105	114	113.9	57	62	44	60	23	48	41	38	12	62	44.7	61	59	...	120	128	120	109	51	120	129	123	125	104	112.9			
New London.....	15	16	...	33	37	16	29	19	43	34	37	44	32	32.4	12	15	19	15	11	13	19	11	13	19	14.7	35	21	...	56	45	39	30	20	38	34	38	48	31	37.9			
Fairfield.....	33	28	1	62	50	50	62	40	70	66	63	62	63	59.7	25	29	30	36	12	42	36	40	27	31	30.8	35	26	...	61	74	77	67	42	79	76	61	76	69	68.3			
Windham.....	5	5	...	10	7	6	12	8	7	12	13	14	17	10.8	1	8	7	8	...	5	1	2	3	2.6	4	5	...	9	12	11	11	8	9	11	14	20	16	12.1				
Litchfield.....	11	7	...	18	24	11	24	13	12	15	16	18	16	16.7	7	8	4	6	5	11	9	6	7	8	7.1	11	5	...	16	25	18	20	8	16	17	23	19	27	18.8			
Middlesex.....	2	1	...	3	5	6	6	8	8	10	14	7	7.3	5	1	1	5	1	...	1	1	2	4	2.1	4	4	...	8	15	13	11	2	8	12	7	7	5	8.8				
Tolland.....	3	...	...	3	2	1	1	1	4	3	7	6	4	3.2	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	1.2	4	2	...	6	9	1	6	1	8	4	4	5	8	4.1		
Total.....	177	160	1	338	327	263	320	193	335	330	319	330	310	306.4	160	154	129	155	72	166	142	128	93	163	134.7	164	149	...	333	332	344	337	159	349	330	343	275	314	323.5			

NOTE.—In addition to the above there were mixed marriages: 6 in 1901; 6 in 1900; 6 in 1899; 5 in 1897; 8 in 1896; 13 in 1895; 10 in 1894; 4 in 1893; 6 in 1892.

TABLE XIV.
DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.
HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Hartford	79,850	36	44	32	36	20	30	38	32	28	46	39	30	26	26	8	21	21	28	12	30	27	13	11
Avon	1,302									3	1						1	1		1	1			
Berlin	3,448	1	1				1	1						1			2							
Bloomfield	1,513	2	2				1	1		1		2	1			4		1		3	2			
Bristol	9,643	3	13	2	2		3	2	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	4		1	1	4	3	7	4	1
Burlington	1,218								2								1	1	2	2	2			
Canton	2,678	2	2								1					1	1	1	4	2	7			8
East Granby	684			1													1							
East Hartford	6,406	1	3	6	2	5	1	2	3	3	8	4		1	1	4	1		1	2	3			3
East Windsor	3,158			1	1	2					1	1								3	2	1	1	
Enfield	6,699	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	4	2	3	5	3		3	5	4	1				4
Farmington	3,331							1	1	2	2		1	2					1	5	4			
Glastonbury	4,260			1				1	8	1	1		3		6		1	1	1	1		2	1	
Granby	1,299		1			1					1						1	1						
Hardland	592																							
Manchester	10,501		8	2	1	2	1	2	4		9	4	2	1	1				2	4	2	6	6	1
Marlborough	322																							
New Britain	28,202	6	5	2	9	4	2	5	12	14	6	10	15	10	15	8	7	4	5	7	1	4	1	1
Newington	1,041								3															
Plainville	2,189												1		2		1	3						
Rocky Hill	1,026			1	1	1	1	2	3								1	4	2	1	1	1		
Simsbury	2,094																2	1	1	1	1			
Southington	5,990	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	2		4	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	
South Windsor	2,014	1									2				2		1	1	1	4	3			2
Suffield	3,521		1							1	2			2	2		1	3	1	1				
West Hartford	3,186				2	1	1	1		4	1	1					1	1	2		2	1	1	1
Wethersfield	2,637	1			1					1	3	4			6	2					1	1		
Windsor	3,614		1				2	2	1	1	3			3			1		1					
Windsor Locks	2,997			2					2	3		1		3	1				2					

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. NEW LONDON COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
New London.....	17,548	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	9	4	4	7	6	3	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	4
Bozrah.....	799		2							1	3			2					1	1			1
Colchester.....	1,991																						2
East Lyme.....	1,836									1	5			1	1		2		1	4	5	3	1
Franklin.....	546																						3
Griswold.....	3,490	1																					1
Groton.....	5,962		1	3	1	1	2			4	2			1	1	1			1	3	3	3	6
Lebanon.....	1,521		1											1	2	1				4	2	5	1
Ledyard.....	1,236		1																				
Lisbon.....	697			2						2	1												
Lyme.....	750									1													
Montville.....	2,395																						
Norwich.....	24,637	3	7	1	3	3	8	2	6	3	6	1	1	8	1	3	6	13	12	12	6	2	1
North Stonington.....	1,240	1																					5
Old Lyme.....	1,180																						
Preston.....	2,807									2	1												
Salem.....	468																						1
Sprague.....	1,339																						1
Stonington.....	8,640		3	2	2	1	3			4	8	2	2		3	2	1			1	1		6
Voluntown.....	872																			2	3		6
Waterford.....	2,904			2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1						1

TABLE XIV—Continued. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.
Litchfield.....	3,214
Barkhamsted	864
Bethlehem Bridgewater	576 649
Canaan.....	820
Colebrook.....	684
Cornwall.....	1,175
Goshen.....	835
Harwinton.....	1,213
Kent.....	1,220
Morris.....	635
New Hartford.....	3,424
New Milford.....	4,801
Norfolk.....	1,614
North Canaan.....	1,803
Plymouth.....	2,828
Roxbury.....	1,087
Salisbury.....	3,489
Sharon.....	1,983
Thomaston.....	3,800
Torrington.....	12,453
Warren.....	432
Washington.....	1,820
Watertown.....	3,100
Winchester.....	7,763
Woodbury.....	1,988

TABLE XIV—CONTINUED. MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Census Population.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1896.	1896.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1886.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.
Middletown	17,488	6	2	3	3	2	5	2	4	9	4	4	5	21	1	4	1	1	1	6	2	2	5	6	2
Haddam	2,015	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	3	1	—	1	3	4	1	3	2	1	1	6	1	—
Chatham	2,271	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1
Chester	1,328	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
Clinton	1,429	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	—
Oromwell	2,031	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	—
Durham	884	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	—
East Haddam	2,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	—
Essex	2,530	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	1
Killingworth	651	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlefield	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Saybrook	1,431	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Portland	3,866	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	2	1	2	5	5	4	1	3	2	6	1	2	—
Saybrook	1,634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—
Westbrook	884	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	1

BIRTHS, 1901.

There were registered during the year 1901, in the State of Connecticut, 20,294 living births and 948 still-births. The latter are not counted in the enumeration of births.

As compared with the year before, there were 266 less living births and 107 more still-births reported.

Of the whole number of births of which the sex was certified, 10,611 were males, 9,650 were females, while in regard to 33 the sex was not stated.

Of the sexes registered, the proportion of boys to girls was 109.9 to 100 girls, against 103.1 the previous year.

New Haven County had the largest birth-rate, viz : 25.2, and foreign-born parents, to wit, 49.3 per cent.

Middlesex County had the lowest birth-rate, 17.6 per cent.

Of Hartford County, 45.5 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of New London County, 34.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Fairfield County, 41.7 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Windham County, 38.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Litchfield County, 39.8 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Middlesex County, 41.2 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of Tolland County, 34.0 per cent. were of foreign-born parents.

Of the State, 43.9 per cent. were registered as both parents foreign-born and 38.6 per cent. of native parents ; there were 15.6 per cent. of one native and one foreign-born parent, while 1.7 per cent. of the nationality of parents was not stated.

The proportion of births to the whole estimated population of the State (viz., 908,355) was 1 to 44.7 of the population, or 22.3 per thousand.

The town having the highest birth-rate is in New London County, namely, Sprague, 35.1.

The greatest number of births in any one month occurred in September, 1,846 ; the smallest in February, 1,562.

The largest number of males were born in September, 982 ; the largest number of females were born in July, 867.

In the first quarter of the year the birth-rate was 21.9.

In the second quarter of the year the birth-rate was 21.3.

In the third quarter of the year the birth-rate was 23.9.

In the fourth quarter of the year the birth-rate was 21.8.

In Hartford County the town having the highest birth-rate was Burlington, 32.8. Marlborough had the lowest birth-rate, 6.2.

In New Haven County the town having the highest birth-rate was Beacon Falls, 32.1. North Branford had the lowest birth-rate, 7.3.

In New London County the town having the highest birth-rate was Sprague, 35.1. Lebanon had the lowest birth-rate, 7.2.

In Fairfield County the town having the highest birth-rate was Bridgeport, 27.0. Darien had the lowest birth-rate, 8.3.

In Windham County the town having the highest birth-rate was Thompson, 27.4. Chaplin had the lowest birth-rate, 11.3.

Litchfield County's highest was Torrington, 27.1, and the lowest was Colebrook, 4.3.

In Middlesex County Middlefield took the lead, 23.6 ; and East Haddam was the lowest, 8.8.

In Tolland County, Andover, 28.5, and Willington, 7.9.

The registered number of still-births in the State was 948, which is one to every 21.4 of living births.

There were 493 males, 396 females and 34 sex not stated ; 15 males, 9 females and one sex not stated were colored.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PARENTAGE OF BIRTHS BY COUNTIES, 1901.

COUNTIES.	PARENTS.				Nativity of Parents not stated.	Total.
	Both American.	Both Foreign.	Father For., Mother Am.	Father Am., Mother For.		
Hartford	1,597	1,963	344	350	60	4,314
New Haven	2,360	3,355	540	484	61	6,800
New London	779	582	159	154	24	1,698
Fairfield	1,583	1,671	306	294	148	4,002
Windham	375	380	101	117	20	993
Litchfield	571	508	91	87	17	1,274
Middlesex	350	304	41	36	6	737
Tolland	221	162	48	34	11	476
Total	7,836	8,925	1,630	1,556	347	20,294

TABLE XVI.—SHOWING NATIVITY OF PARENTAGE AND PERCENTAGE.

Years.	American Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign Parents.	Per cent.	Foreign American.	Per cent.	Not stated.	Per cent.	Total Births.
1901	7,836	38.6	8,925	43.9	3,186	15.6	347	1.7	20,294
1900	8,148	39.6	8,886	43.2	3,247	15.7	279	1.3	20,560
1899	8,299	39.7	8,970	43.0	3,290	15.7	296	1.4	20,855
1898	8,496	40.4	8,781	41.7	3,396	16.1	351	1.6	21,023
1897	8,425	40.9	8,687	42.2	3,246	15.7	222	1.0	20,580
1896	8,789	41.2	9,079	42.5	3,316	15.5	140	0.6	21,324
1895	8,268	41.4	8,258	41.4	3,154	15.8	251	1.2	19,931
1894	8,510	43.2	8,380	41.1	3,196	15.7	259	1.3	20,345
1893	8,487	41.8	8,298	40.8	3,169	15.6	342	1.6	20,296
1892	8,346	42.2	7,907	40.0	3,120	15.7	377	1.9	19,750

TABLE XVII.—ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1901.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males.....	10	11	13	11	8	12	13	7	7	9	9	9	119
Females.....	7	12	9	16	7	12	11	5	10	9	6	10	114
Total.....	17	23	22	27	15	24	24	12	17	18	15	19	233

TABLE XVIII.—TWIN BIRTHS BY MONTHS AND SEX, 1901.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Males.....	17	23	35	28	26	21	40	33	30	28	8	41	330
Females.....	19	21	19	20	20	21	24	25	15	18	18	18	238
Sex not stated	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Total.....	36	44	54	49	46	42	64	58	45	46	26	59	569

TABLE XIX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1901. BY TOWNS.

(Included in Tables I, II, III.)

HARTFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hartford	Males	1	8	2	2	3	6	5	1	4	32			
	Females	3	6	2	2	1	2	3	1		20			
Berlin	Males										2			2
	Females													
Bristol	Males					2								2
	Females													
Burlington	Males		3											2
	Females													
East Hartford	Males	2				1								3
	Females					2	1							3
Enfield	Males							1						1
	Females							1						1
Glastonbury	Males				2	1								3
	Females	4				1								5
Manchester	Males	1			3									4
	Females	1			1						2			4
New Britain	Males	2	1	1					4		5			13
	Females		1	1								1		3
Suffield	Males								2					2
	Females													
Windsor	Males								1					1
	Females								1					1
Total		12	8	12	4	10	8	6	10	16	4	2	10	102

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
New Haven	Males	2	4	3	7	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	32	
	Females	2	2	5	1	6	5	1	2	2	7	1	34	
Ansonia	Males		2									3	5	
	Females		2									3	5	
Branford	Males									1	2		3	
	Females									1			1	
Derby	Males	1					2						3	
	Females	1					4						5	
East Haven	Males							1					1	
	Females							1					1	
Guilford	Males			1									1	
	Females			1									1	
Hamden	Males							2		4			6	
	Females													
Meriden	Males	1	2	1		2			1			1	8	
	Females	1		1		4			1			1	8	
Middlebury	Males									2			2	
	Females													
Milford	Males				2								2	
	Females													
Naugatuck	Males					1		1		1		2	4	
	Females				2		1		1		2		6	
Orange	Males	1	1		2	2							6	
	Females	1	1	1						2			4	
Oxford	Males			1		1							2	
	Females			1		1		1					2	
Seymour	Males				1								1	
	Females				1								1	
Wallingford	Males			1								1	2	
	Females			1								1	2	
Waterbury	Males	1	5			1	4	4	1	5	1	7	29	
	Females	1	1	4		2	3	4	2	3	1	3	25	
Total		8	14	12	16	16	22	26	12	10	24	12	30	202

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London	Males		2			2							4
	Females		2									2	4
Bozrah	Males						1						1
	Females						1						1
Griswold	Males	1		2			2						5
	Females	1		2									3
Lyme	Males						1						1
	Females						1						1
Montville	Males							2					2
	Females												
Norwich	Males	2		3	1								6
	Females			1	1								2
Preston	Males		1										1
	Females		1										1
Stonington	Males							2		2			4
	Females		2										2
Total		4	4	8	2	2	6	4		2		2	38

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Bridgeport	Males	3	5	5	2	1	6						4	31
	Females	3	3	1	2	1	4				1	4	2	21
Danbury	Males													
	Females		2	2										4
Bethel	Males									2				2
	Females													
Fairfield	Males		1				2							3
	Females		1	2										3
Greenwich	Males			2						2				4
	Females				2									2
Huntington	Males	2	2			2								6
	Females											2		2
New Fairfield	Males													
	Females							2						2
Newtown	Males					1	4	2						7
	Females					1	1							2
Norwalk	Males	1						2						3
	Females	1	2		2							2		7
Sherman	Males								1					1
	Females								1					1
Stamford	Males				3				1					4
	Females			1				6	1					8
Stratford	Males							1						1
	Females							1						1
Westport	Males											3		3
	Females													
Total		8	4	14	10	14	8	6	21	10	4	10	9	118

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Ashford	Males							1						1
	Females							1						1
Killingly	Males			2			2	2	2					8
	Females													
Plainfield	Males													
	Females									4				4
Pomfret	Males			2										2
	Females													
Putnam	Males		2						2	1				5
	Females								1	1				2
Sterling	Males		2											2
	Females													
Thompson	Males		2											2
	Females						2							2
Windham	Males			2										2
	Females													
Woodstock	Males											2		2
	Females													
Total			2	6	4		4	4	5	6	2			33

TABLE XIX—CONTINUED. LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

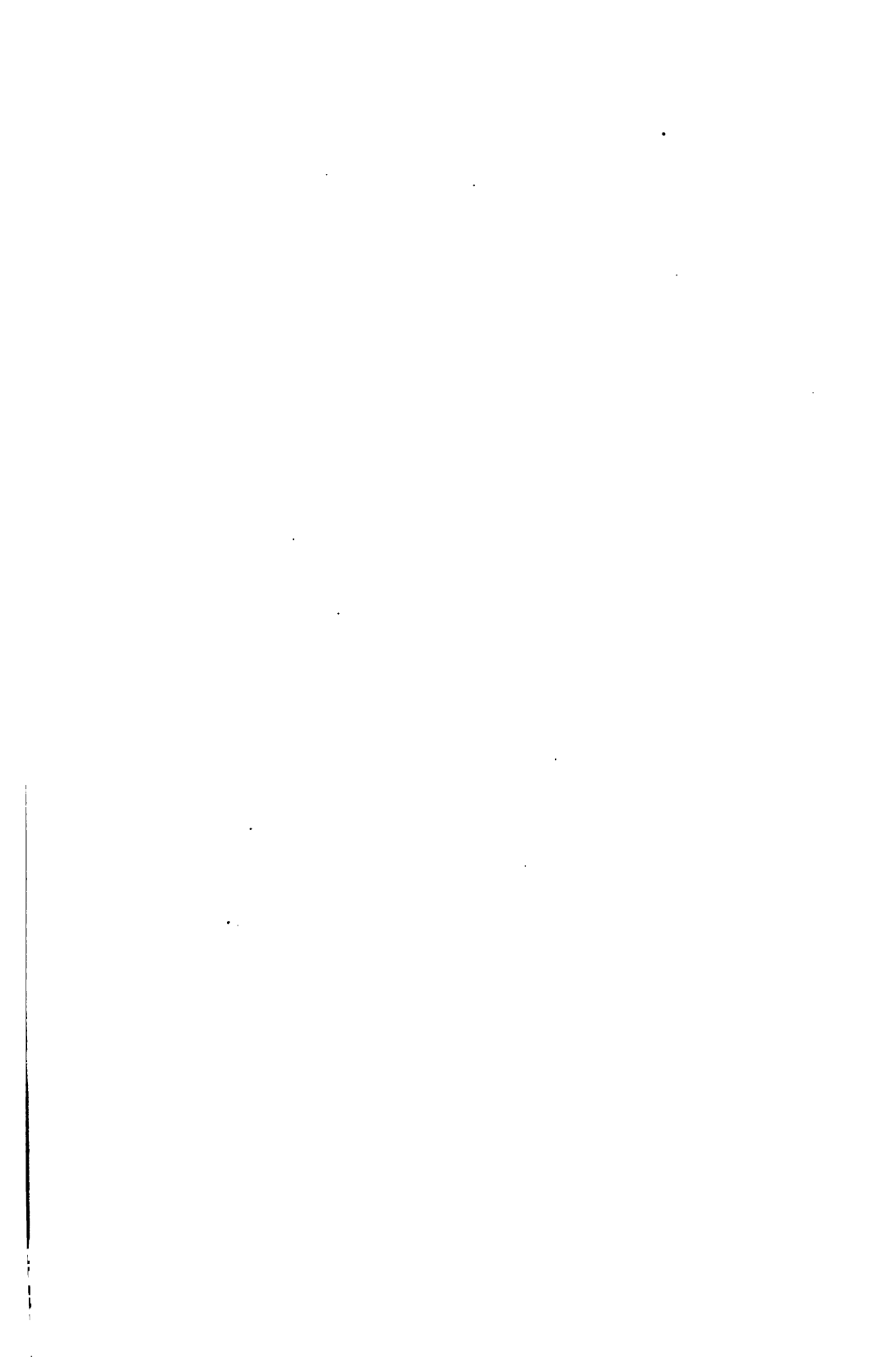
TOWNS.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Litchfield	Males			1						1				2
	Females			1						1				2
Barkhamsted	Males									1				1
	Females									1				1
Goshen	Males													
	Females				2									2
	Sex not stated				1									1
Kent	Males	2												2
	Females													
Morris	Males		1			1								2
	Females		1			1								2
New Hartford	Males							2						2
	Females													
New Milford	Males		1		2				1					4
	Females		1						1					2
Plymouth	Males								1					1
	Females								1					1
Thomaston	Males													
	Females	2												2
Torrington	Males				2			8			2		4	16
	Females							3						3
Woodbury	Males						2							2
	Females			2										2
Total		4	4	4	7	2	2	13	4	4	2		4	50

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middletown	Males		3								2		2	7
	Females		3											3
Cromwell	Males													
	Females												2	2
Total			6								2		4	12

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Hebron	Males								2					2
	Females													
Somers	Males								1					1
	Females								1					1
Stafford	Males		1											1
	Females		1											1
Vernon	Males			2		2		2						6
	Females										2			2
Total			2	2		2		2	4		2			14



BIRTH RATE, 1901.

DIAGRAM B, SHOWING THE RATE OF BIRTH TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

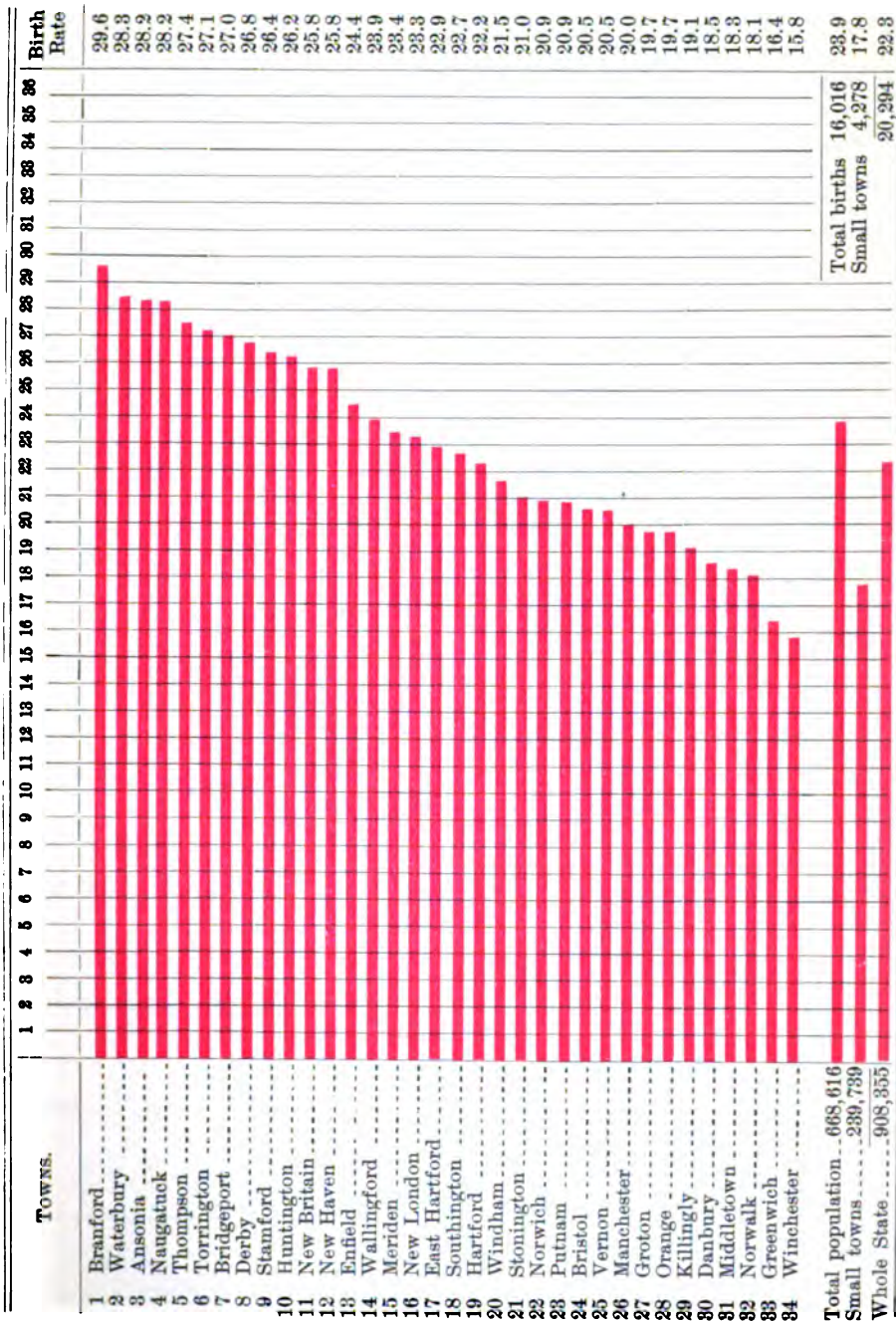


TABLE XX.—PLURALITY BIRTHS, 1901, BY COUNTIES.

(Included in Tables I, II, III, IV.)

COUNTIES.	SEX.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Hartford	Males	4	2	1	1	7	3	5	6	12	1	9	6	61
	Females	8	6	1	3	3	5	2	3	4	3	2	1	41
	Total	12	8	2	4	10	8	7	9	16	4	11	7	102
New Haven	Males	4	9	6	7	10	8	11	8	4	17	4	19	107
	Females	4	5	6	9	6	14	15	4	6	7	8	11	95
	Total	8	14	12	16	16	22	26	12	10	24	12	30	202
New London	Males	3	2	1	5	1	2	4	4	—	2	—	—	24
	Females	1	2	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	14
	Total	4	4	4	8	2	2	6	4	—	2	—	2	38
Fairfield	Males	4	2	8	7	5	6	6	7	8	3	2	7	65
	Females	4	2	6	3	9	2	—	14	2	1	8	2	53
	Total	8	4	14	10	14	8	6	21	10	4	10	9	118
Windham	Males	—	2	6	4	—	—	2	3	4	1	2	—	24
	Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	5	—	—	9
	Total	—	2	6	4	—	—	4	4	5	6	2	—	33
Litchfield	Males	2	2	1	4	1	2	10	2	2	2	—	4	32
	Females	2	2	3	2	1	—	3	2	2	—	—	—	17
	Sex not stated	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Total	4	4	4	7	2	2	13	4	4	2	—	4	50
Middlesex	Males	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	7
	Females	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
	Total	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	12
Tolland	Males	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	10
	Females	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	4
	Total	—	2	2	—	2	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	14
Grand Total		36	44	54	49	46	42	64	58	45	46	26	59	569

TABLE XXI.—TWINS AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS BY COUNTIES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, WITH SEXES FOR 1901.

COUNTIES.	1901.						1900.		1899.		1898.		1897.		1896.		1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.		TOTAL FOR 10 YEARS.		AVERAGE FOR 10 YEARS.		
	TWINS.			ILLEGIT.			Total.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.	Twins.	Illegitimate.		
	Males.	Females.	Not stated.	Total.	Males.	Females.																							
Hartford	61	41	102	37	35	72	92	38	*81	53	94	25	66	47	*99	47	64	36	58	41	*73	44	78	40	807	443	80.7	44.3	
New Haven	107	95	†202	31	37	68	*167	88	*145	73	169	63	*153	63	154	77	132	64	184	48	84	53	114	61	1504	658	150.4	65.8	
New London	24	14	38	9	5	14	*51	16	38	13	49	15	34	19	44	29	40	19	32	19	*49	24	34	16	409	184	40.9	18.4	
Fairfield	65	53	†118	27	20	47	*87	35	*77	30	84	36	78	37	†104	21	76	27	60	27	72	49	*93	43	849	352	84.9	35.2	
Windham	24	9	*33	5	5	10	16	4	24	10	18	4	*28	13	22	6	16	7	24	13	4	10	18	8	198	85	19.8	8.5	
Litchfield	32	17	1	†50	3	7	10	32	16	26	16	20	15	26	14	16	13	*15	6	32	10	12	15	24	5	253	120	25.3	12.0
Middlesex	7	5	12	4	4	8	20	10	30	5	10	7	20	7	22	9	13	7	18	5	28	8	22	10	195	76	19.5	7.6	
Tolland	10	4	14	3	1	4	14	4	16	9	14	3	8	6	4	6	10	6	18	3	10	5	18	13	126	59	12.6	5.9	
Total	330	238	1	569	119	114	233	479	211	437	209	458	168	408	206	465	208	366	172	426	166	332	208	401	196	4341	1977	434.1	197.7

* Includes one set of triplets.

† Includes two sets of triplets.

‡ Includes one set of quadruplets.

The following table exhibits the rate of illegitimate births to every 1,000 by counties:

Hartford County,	16.9	to	1,000	births.
New Haven	"	10.1	"	"
New London	"	8.3	"	"
Fairfield	"	11.8	"	"
Windham	"	10.1	"	"
Litchfield	"	7.9	"	"
Middlesex	"	10.9	"	"
Tolland	"	8.4	"	"
Total,		11.6	"	"

TABLE XXII.—STILL-BIRTHS, 1901.

WHITE.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Males.....	35	41	52	32	35	36	46	49	41	54	32	40	---	498
Females.....	30	29	31	42	38	30	43	26	29	27	25	45	1	396
Sex not stated	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	1	4	4	3	5	---	34
COLORED.														
Males.....	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	---	2	2	---	---	---	15
Females.....	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	3	---	1	1	1	---	9
Sex not stated	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1
Grand Total	71	73	86	82	78	69	92	79	76	88	61	92	1	948

The following number of certificates were received from the towns mentioned too late for tabulation :

	1901.												Mo. not stated.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bristol (Marriage)	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colebrook (Birth)	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hartford (Birth)	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
West Hartford (Death)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---

Totals, 2 Births, 1 Marriage, 1 Death.

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING A NATIONALITY OF PARENTS BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	American.	Irish.	English.	German.	Canadian.	Scottish.	Welsh.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Swiss.	Austrian.	Belgian.	Hungarian.	Prussian.	Bohemian.	Danish.	Swedish.	Polish.	Norwegian.	Finnish.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Newfoundland.	American and Foreign.	Mixed Foreign.	Other Foreign Countries.	Not stated.	Total.	
Hartford	1576	380	44	177	115	20	—	7	—	244	3	93	—	10	3	—	28	261	53	2	3	313	3	12	688	159	12	60	4266	
New Haven	2360	743	75	334	168	16	2	6	—	862	2118	1	30	5	—	—	24	187	74	9	28	409	2	1	1034	240	19	61	6800	
New London	779	107	29	45	126	11	—	3	—	36	1	14	—	1	—	—	4	14	23	3	3	71	26	1	313	51	14	24	1698	
Fairfield	1583	289	51	116	17	12	2	2	—	231	4156	—	—	373	—	—	12	103	22	5	—	103	1	—	600	165	7	148	4002	
Windham	375	24	1	3	280	4	—	—	—	8	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	6	—	—	218	15	5	20	993	
Litchfield	571	67	19	53	36	3	—	9	—	60	11	61	—	6	—	—	2	42	47	—	—	36	—	—	178	46	10	17	1274	
Middlesex	350	21	3	34	9	2	—	1	—	38	17	—	—	7	2	—	3	88	15	—	1	31	—	—	77	30	2	6	737	
Tolland	221	7	7	50	22	2	—	—	—	7	7	14	—	—	1	—	1	1	17	1	—	8	—	—	82	14	2	11	476	
Total, 1901.	7815	1638	229	812	773	70	4	30	—	1486	28	479	2	427	11	—	74	721	252	20	35	977	31	14	3180	720	71	347	20246	
1900.	8148	1720	252	820	838	84	7	41	—	1362	26	426	5	354	10	—	8	89	768	254	17	35	904	32	9	3247	781	44	279	20560
1899.	8299	1818	358	870	830	86	9	40	—	1252	26	339	1	337	13	10	82	853	208	14	30	926	23	10	3230	751	84	296	20855	
1898.	8496	1916	311	951	829	88	6	42	3	1080	32	363	1	266	13	16	86	772	324	16	25	783	29	7	3395	775	37	351	21023	
1897.	8425	912	195	534	404	47	2	27	—	456	36	26	—	20	3	3	29	354	32	4	16	468	11	4	3248	725	4377	214	20580	
1896.	8791	2111	439	1172	947	92	4	34	—	882	29	93	2	54	1	5	86	860	133	7	5	890	24	7	3314	693	519	140	21324	
1895.	8268	2031	393	1131	853	118	5	48	—	765	19	59	1	61	4	6	73	728	93	8	16	795	24	2	3157	848	184	251	19931	
1894.	8510	2131	439	1166	939	127	5	42	1	704	23	280	2	56	5	1	74	744	80	10	8	657	22	9	3196	685	168	259	20245	
1893.	8487	2162	453	1216	954	136	7	48	2	643	17	286	—	34	3	3	89	749	61	6	9	654	22	—	3189	625	129	342	20296	
1892.	8372	2168	169	1208	1005	123	9	49	—	590	20	143	—	99	8	11	79	649	57	10	14	532	19	—	3130	615	67	324	19750	

TABLE XXIV.—BIRTH-RATE BY COUNTIES FOR 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	YEARS.									
	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892
Hartford	22.0	22.1	23.1	23.4	23.0	24.4	24.1	24.1	25.4	23.9
New Haven	25.2	25.4	25.4	26.7	26.6	27.7	28.4	28.6	29.5	28.7
New London.....	20.5	21.2	20.3	21.7	21.1	22.8	21.6	22.0	22.5	21.9
Fairfield.....	21.7	22.0	22.7	23.2	22.8	25.8	23.2	24.9	25.6	25.4
Windham	21.1	21.6	21.5	21.7	21.9	25.4	21.8	25.9	22.1	23.6
Litchfield	20.0	21.1	21.4	20.2	21.1	20.4	20.2	21.0	19.5	19.1
Middlesex	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.5	18.1	18.3	21.2	20.3	21.4	20.0
Tolland	19.4	19.7	18.1	21.4	18.5	21.2	20.4	20.2	22.6	22.1
State of Connecticut	22.3	22.6	22.6	23.5	23.3	24.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	24.7

MARRIAGES.

There were 7,112 marriages registered during the year 1901, being 121 more than in 1900.

This is one marriage to every 127.7 of the living population, or a marriage rate of 7.8 per 1,000, or 15.6 persons to 1,000.

TABLE XXV.—MARRIAGES.

BRIDES.	12 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	Age not stated.	TOTAL.
First Marriage	8	948	4,721	581	65	13	3	1		3	6,343
Second "		3	203	247	156	48	12	1	1		671
Third "			4	10	11	10	2				37
Fourth "											
Number not stated		9	34	10	5	1	1			1	61
Total, 1901	8	960	4,962	848	237	72	18	2	1	4	7,112
1900	4	948	4,907	799	231	71	23	4		4	6,991
1899	3	888	4,804	820	229	70	13	3		13	6,843
1898	3	846	4,616	749	250	61	24	4		12	6,565
1897	2	866	4,467	778	219	81	27	6		15	6,461
1896	1	966	4,665	760	219	71	21	1		20	6,714
1895	1	1,034	4,467	766	242	84	24	3	1	1	6,623
1894	2	862	3,983	671	213	75	22	2			5,830
1893	1	993	4,418	742	202	73	22	4		4	6,459
1892	1	1,014	4,517	761	206	47	45	4		1	6,596
GROOMS.											
First Marriage		100	4,679	1,201	158	17	4			1	6,160
Second "			107	328	219	129	38	6	1		828
Third "			2	13	25	21	10	6			77
Fourth "					1	2	1	2			6
Fifth "						1					1
Sixth "								1			1
Number not stated			18	8	7	4	1	1			39
Total, 1901		100	4,806	1,550	410	174	54	16	1	1	7,112
1900		92	4,759	1,466	435	161	54	21	1	2	6,991
1899		97	4,681	1,459	382	135	64	20	1	4	6,843
1898		83	4,495	1,365	360	174	60	20		8	6,565
1897		96	4,461	1,261	377	158	77	27		4	6,461
1896		110	4,631	1,364	365	155	73	15	1		6,714
1895		123	4,558	1,211	375	163	72	20	1		6,623
1894		110	3,922	1,194	362	150	71	17	2	2	5,830
1893		127	4,447	1,240	386	163	85	15	2	4	6,459
1892		119	4,594	1,270	356	159	73	24	1		6,596

The number of persons who were married in each County in 1901 were to every 1,000 of the population as follows :

Hartford County,	16.4	New Haven County,	16.3
New London County,	16.1	Fairfield County,	15.0
Windham County,	15.5	Litchfield County,	14.0
Middlesex County,	12.0	Tolland County,	15.2

It will be observed that Hartford County shows the highest marriage rate, and Middlesex the lowest.

The number of persons who were married in 1900 in each County were to every 1,000 of the population as follows :

Hartford County, 16.0 ; New Haven County, 15.9 ; New London County, 15.8 ; Fairfield County, 14.8 ; Windham County, 16.9 ; Litchfield County, 13.5 ; Middlesex County, 12.1 ; Tolland County, 14.8.

First Marriages and Re-marriages.—The marriages of bachelors and spinsters constituted 87.8 per cent. of the total ; those of widows and widowers, 11.3 per cent. ; while in 0.7 per cent. the condition was not stated.

Of the males married in the year, 1.4 per cent. were boys under 20 years old.

Of the females under 20 there were 13.4 per cent.

Table XXV exhibits more in detail the foregoing facts.

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS.

This Table shows the number of Marriages in each town in each month.

TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Andover			1			1								2
Ansonia	9	10	1	10	11	13	4	10	8	12	16	5		109
Ashford	1		2	1	1				1					6
Avon				1		1				1				3
Barkhamsted			1		1	1	1				1	2		7
Beacon Falls														
Berlin				1	2	3	1		1	3				11
Bethany				1		1			1	1	1			5
Bethel	2	1	1	7	1		1	1	1	4	4	1		24
Bethlehem			1											1
Bloomfield				2	2	1					2			7
Bolton										1				1
Bozrah	1		1	1				1			1			5
Branford		5	1	2	5	6	2	5	4	3	8			41
Bridgeport	64	60	24	65	59	86	41	37	59	95	82	37		709
Bridgewater										1	1			2
Bristol	2	3	3	4	5	19	6	4	14	7	3	3		73
Brookfield			1			1		1		1				4
Brooklyn	1							1	4	2	2	1		11
Burlington		1		1						1		1		4
Canaan				1	1							1		3
Canterbury										1				1
Canton	4	3	1	2	4	4			3	6	4			31
Chaplin			1			1								2
Chatham	1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1			9
Cheshire	1		1		1	1	1	1				1		7
Chester	1					1		1	1	4	3			11
Clinton			1						1	3	1	3		9
Colchester			2	2					1	2	2	1		10
Colebrook	1						1				1			3
Columbia					1	1								2
Cornwall				1				2	2		1	2		8
Coventry	1					2	1	1		3	2			10
Oromwell				2	1	2		1	1	2	3			12
Danbury	9	8	3	9	9	11	12	5	5	13	14	11		109
Darien				2		1			2	1	1			7
Derby	8	2	3	4	5	15	1	4	7	7	10	2		68
Durham				1				1	1	3	1			7
Eastford			1				1			2	1			5
East Granby					1	1					1			3
East Haddam	1			3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1			13
East Hartford	2	4	4	6	5	7	3	2	4	6	1	5		49
East Haven			1						1	1				3
East Lyme	1			1			1		2	1	1			7
Easton		1								1	2			4

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS—Continued.

TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
East Windsor	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	10
Ellington	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	12
Enfield	7	10	2	7	6	7	9	4	6	13	12	8	—	91
Essex	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	16
Fairfield	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	17
Farmington	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	4	1	—	—	13
Franklin	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	7
Glastonbury	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	3	—	1	2	1	—	13
Goshen	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Granby	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Greenwich	5	7	8	8	1	8	4	4	6	16	6	6	—	73
Griswold	4	4	1	3	2	2	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	28
Groton	2	3	2	5	3	5	4	6	4	1	4	6	—	45
Guilford	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	3	5	—	19
Haddam	—	1	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	2	—	16
Hamden	1	1	1	2	1	—	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	16
Hampton	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Hartford	61	57	25	65	44	113	57	53	58	103	68	51	—	755
Hartland	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	6
Harwinton	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hebron	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Huntington	—	4	—	—	3	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	—	24
Kent	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Killingly	5	7	3	6	6	3	6	2	4	8	8	3	—	61
Killingworth	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Lebanon	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	—	9
Ledyard	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
Lisbon	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
Litchfield	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	1	1	3	3	—	—	15
Lyme	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Madison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Manchester	3	5	1	4	5	14	6	5	10	12	8	9	—	82
Mansfield	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	3	—	—	2	—	13
Marlborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meriden	12	13	7	19	17	43	21	16	10	37	27	18	—	240
Middlebury	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	5
Middlefield	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Middletown	11	2	5	14	12	13	7	13	11	7	9	8	—	112
Milford	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	3	3	2	1	1	—	21
Monroe	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Montville	2	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	2	—	23
Morris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naugatuck	3	2	2	9	5	14	2	4	6	8	7	2	—	64
New Britain	26	13	4	25	19	29	28	22	22	44	31	13	—	276
New Canaan	1	1	1	—	3	2	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	14
New Fairfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
New Hartford	4	1	—	3	2	6	3	3	5	6	6	2	—	41
New Haven	63	67	47	94	74	141	80	67	102	120	104	63	—	1022
Newington	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
New London	11	8	4	6	5	27	14	18	16	16	15	20	—	160

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS—Continued.

TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
New Milford	5	2		3	1			2	1	2	4	2		22
Newtown	1		1	2	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1		18
Norfolk	1			1	1		1	1	1	1	3			10
North Branford		1					1							3
North Canaan					1	1			1	1	1	1		6
North Haven	2					1				1				4
North Stonington			1	1		3	1	2	1	2		1		12
Norwalk	12	12	8	12	12	18	9	10	13	10	15	8		139
Norwich	25	15	7	23	12	34	15	19	16	29	28	15		238
Old Lyme	1		1							1	2			5
Old Saybrook				1		1			1	1				4
Orange	4		1	4	2	6	3	2	3	5	5	2		37
Oxford		1					1	1						3
Plainfield	2	2		4	3	5	1	4	5	1	2	3		32
Plainville	1			1	2	1	2		1		4	1		13
Plymouth	3	4	1	2		1		1	3	2	1	1		19
Pomfret		2			1	3		1	2					9
Portland		1		3	1	4	1	2	2	5	5	1		25
Preston				3		1		1		1	2			8
Prospect	1									1				2
Putnam	3		2	7	7	15	4	5	5	5	8	1		62
Redding	1	1		1		1		1	2	1	2			10
Ridgefield		1	1	3	2	6	2			2				17
Rocky Hill			1	1		3	1					1		7
Roxbury	1					1								2
Salem							1							1
Salisbury	1		1	1		2	1		1	2	1	1		11
Saybrook				2	1	1	1			2		1		8
Scotland				1	1		1		1					4
Seymour		2		3	1	3		1	1	1	3	1		16
Sharon		2		1	1	1		1	2	1	2	1		12
Sherman												1		1
Simsbury	3	1		1		2	1		1	2	1	2		14
Somers	1	1				2	1	3	1	2				13
Southbury					4					1	1			6
Southington	2		1	3	1	4	4	2	1	7	4			29
South Windsor				1				2		1				4
Sprague		1		1	2	1			1	3	3	1		13
Stafford	4		2	2	2	10	4	2	3	2	1	2		34
Stamford	10	4	2	15	5	25	10	10	16	17	18	8		140
Sterling				1	2	1	2		3	3	1			13
Stonington	3	4	2	3	2	13	3	5	3	8	12	3		61
Stratford	2	4	2	4	4	2	1	2	2	1	3			27
Suffield				4		2		2	1	4	3			16
Thomaston	3	1	2	7	3	1	2		1	6	5	2		33
Thompson	7	3	2	3	4	6	2	3	5	5	6	3		49
Tolland	1					2	1					1		5
Torrington	10	4	3	10	10	11	14	7	12	18	19	5		123
Trumbull	1			1	1	1				1	1			6
Union					1			1		1				3

MARRIAGES BY MONTHS—*Concluded.*

TOWNS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Mo. not stated.	Total.
Vernon	11	1	4	12	3	7	7	3	5	13	12	6	--	84
Voluntown	--	1	--	1	2	--	2	1	--	1	2	--	--	10
Wallingford	10	5	1	5	2	8	5	4	4	12	8	3	--	67
Warren	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	2
Washington	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1	1	--	7
Waterbury	28	35	10	48	33	58	36	28	42	48	50	22	--	438
Waterford	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	--	12
Watertown	1	4	2	6	2	2	1	2	4	2	7	1	--	34
Westbrook	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	4
West Hartford	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	--	--	2	1	1	--	13
Weston	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Westport	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	2	--	24
Wethersfield	1	--	2	1	1	4	--	2	1	2	2	4	--	20
Willington	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	5
Wilton	1	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	3	2	3	--	11
Winchester	5	7	4	6	4	14	3	3	4	11	2	6	--	69
Windham	3	7	--	6	5	14	6	11	10	20	8	4	--	94
Windsor	2	1	--	1	1	1	--	3	4	1	2	2	--	18
Windsor Locks	4	2	1	5	2	2	4	5	1	4	4	2	--	36
Wolcott	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	5
Woodbridge	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Woodbury	--	--	1	2	1	1	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	8
Woodstock	1	--	1	1	1	--	1	1	2	1	3	--	--	12
Total	531	457	249	663	490	955	510	489	614	921	790	443	--	7112

TABLE XXVI.—COMPARATIVE AGES OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN-BORN MOTHERS.

NO. OF MOTHERS AT BIRTH OF—	AMERICAN MOTHERS.										FOREIGN MOTHERS.										TOTAL FOR TEN YEARS		Nationality and Age not stated.			
	TOTALS.										TOTALS.										American.	Foreign.				
	Under 15.	15-18.	18-20.	20-30.	30-40.	40-50.	Age not stated.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.									
1st child.....	3 124	349	2133	400	12 10	3031	2005	3014	3044	3069	3172	3212	3111	3142	3159	3143	2008	2139	2200	1846	2202	2201	2174	30669	21325	71
2d	8 67	1434	477	25 11	2022	2164	2235	2234	2194	2099	2194	2251	2318	2257	2227	2227	1756	2028	2028	1972	1910	1777	1732	22234	19698	43
3d	1 6	844	530	88 8	1422	1462	1498	1573	1532	1694	1694	1698	1618	1600	1562	1562	1646	1646	1646	1546	1524	1449	1449	15555	15698	37
4th	1 1	456	469	43 2	971	1011	1068	1090	1080	1098	1098	1112	1058	1070	1057	1057	1332	1332	1332	1170	1281	1175	1119	10804	12819	30
5th	223	412	38 4	687	723	744	709	786	786	786	786	786	786	786	786	786	1027	1027	1027	979	916	835	806	7284	9722	20
6th	86	324	49 5	464	458	480	538	525	518	484	503	498	485	485	485	485	744	744	744	610	668	665	603	4696	7158	9
7th	30	235	45 2	312	352	330	338	304	308	304	308	304	308	304	308	308	517	517	517	495	484	490	389	3381	5152	6
8th	9 140	80 1	180	219	199	232	213	258	254	224	208	224	208	224	208	224	869	869	869	824	829	836	809	2139	3638	7
9th	7 86	46 3	139	142	167	140	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	231	231	231	236	237	238	220	1423	2490	8
10th	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	158	158	158	151	153	168	168	862	1683	3
11th	22	13 1	46	48	60	57	43	49	55	41	38	41	38	41	38	41	90	90	90	98	103	76	111	474	1019	8
12th	13 15	28 31	28	40	28	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	47	47	47	54	51	65	65	270	645	6
13th	6 11	17 15	20	18	25	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	35	35	35	41	24	38	50	158	410	6
14th	2 6	7 11	7	10	8	2 2	7 7	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	8 2	16	16	16	19	12	14	11	69	238	6
15th	1 3	4 3	4 3	6 6	4 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	8	8	8	5	4	4	3	19	185	1
16th	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	5 11	7	7	7	6	4	4	3	19	185	1
17th	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	8	8	8	8	4	4	3	19	185	1
18th	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2
19th	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2
20th	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2
21st	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2
22d	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2
23d	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	2
Ret. 10th and 20th No. not stated.	1 2	9 8	2 2	24 31	43 43	59 59	42 42	23 23	18 18	13 13	23 23	23 23	13 13	23 23	23 23	23 23	15 15	74 74	41 41	59 59	51 51	121 121	9 9	86 86	106	
Total.....	8 124	425 6243	3188 403 461	9441 9782	9977 10239	10109 10494	10006 10287	10239 10079	2 63	285 5290	4170 631	1 56	10458	10499	10582	10443	10249	10980	8740	9989	9769	8991	100596	101860	947	

TABLE XXVII.—DIVORCES GRANTED IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT BY THE SUPERIOR COURT DURING 1901.

CAUSES.	Hartford Co.	New Haven Co.	New London Co.	Fairfield Co.	Windham Co.	Litchfield Co.	Middlesex Co.	Tolland Co.	Total.
Adultery	8	41	9	20	3	10	3	1	95
Adultery and desertion				1					1
Bigamy				1					1
Cruelty	19	28	12	23	1	3	1	2	89
Cruelty and desertion				2					2
Cruelty and intemperance		8	2	4	2				16
Desertion	50	78	20	66	13	15	7	5	254
Desertion and intemperance				1					1
Intemperance	14	13	2	13			5	2	49
Absence for seven years				1	1				2
Crime involving violation of con- jugal duty						1			1
Total	91	168	45	132	20	29	16	10	511

TABLE XXVIII.—DIVORCES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Hartford	91	92	83	82	103	62	75	93	62	76
New Haven	168	137	110	151	131	161	127	69	110	128
New London	45	52	33	31	32	44	54	33	46	59
Fairfield	132	94	114	84	75	95	105	88	107	132
Windham	20	21	28	14	20	23	10	27	10	27
Litchfield	29	17	33	34	17	34	24	32	26	37
Middlesex	16	22	13	14	13	16	14	13	15	19
Tolland	10	17	17	19	12	14	8	12	14	23
Total	511	452	431	429	403	449	417	367	390	501

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIVORCED PERSONS WHO HAVE RE-MARRIED IN 1901. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Women.	Men.	
Hartford	47	35	During the year 1901 there were 511 divorces granted, or 1022 individuals divorced; and during the year there were 347 divorced persons who were married again.
New Haven	48	49	
New London	24	19	
Fairfield	32	28	
Windham	14	13	
Litchfield	10	6	
Middlesex	6	8	
Tolland	5	3	
Total	186	161	

TABLE XXX.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS WHO HAVE RE-MARRIED IN 1901. BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Widows.	Widowers.	
Hartford	107	165	There were 199 more widowers who were re-married than widows last year. But among the divorced persons there were 25 more women than men who were not intimidated by experience from repeating the matrimonial venture.
New Haven	173	207	
New London	49	66	
Fairfield	71	129	
Windham	20	39	
Litchfield	30	47	
Middlesex	13	8	
Tolland	16	17	
Total	479	678	

DEATHS.

The registered mortality in 1901 exclusive of still-births numbered 14,856, which was 1,512 less than in the preceding year.

Upon the estimated population, 908,355, the death-rate was 16.2 per 1,000 living population.

The deaths of males on record numbered 7,818; of females, 7,032; of 6 decedents the sex is not stated.

The greatest mortality was registered in January and reached 1,456. The smallest mortality was in June, amounting to 1,032.

The annual rates represented by the deaths in each quarter were as follows :

					Total Deaths.
First quarter, 18.8 per 1,000 of living population				-----	4,289
Second " 14.8 " " "				-----	3,366
Third " 17.0 " " "				-----	3,865
Fourth " 14.6 " " "				-----	3,336
					14,856

The annual death-rate was 16.2.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Among so many thousand deaths there will inevitably occur a small percentage respecting which the causes cannot be ascertained. There will also be a list in which the cause given is so vague and general that it cannot be assigned to any definite class. For example, Debility, Hemorrhage, Abscess, Tumor, etc. The latter would be much diminished if the doctors who gave the certificates were intelligent enough to appreciate the importance of stating the cause of the "Debility" of the hemorrhage, and the character and locality of the "Abscess," etc., etc. These ill-defined cases numbered 121.

**DEATHS FROM UNKNOWN OR UNSPECIFIED CAUSES OF
DEATHS AND PERCENTAGES, 1878-1901 (24 YEARS).**

Year.	Total.	Deaths from causes not stated.	Percentage of Total Mortality.
1878	9,352	624	6.6
1879	9,394	545	5.8
1880	10,408	536	5.1
1881	10,907	502	4.6
1882	11,662	390	3.3
1883	11,926	369	3.1
1884	11,351	377	3.4
1885	12,033	437	3.6
1886	11,616	305	2.6
1887	12,385	215	1.7
1888	12,980	99	.8
1889	12,529	71	.5
1890	13,665	33	.2
1891	14,385	38	.2
1892	15,170	26	.3
1893	14,901	30	.2
1894	13,699	32	.2
1895	14,546	22	.1
1896	15,025	20	.1
1897	13,915	24	.1
1898	14,170	32	.2
1899	14,381	35	.2
1900	16,368	24	.1
1901	14,856	121	.8

DEATHS BY CLASSES.

Under the Bertillon Classification now adopted for the first time, the classes are not readily comparable with the classes of the old system; the chief difference being the inclusion in the class called General Diseases of the Zymotic, the Constitutional and other members of the former system.

From the causes of death as registered under the different classes the percentage of each was as follows:

	Deaths.	Percentage to Total Mortality.
From the General Diseases	4,550	30.62
Nervous System	1,853	12.47
Circulatory Apparatus	1,102	7.41
Respiratory System	1,958	13.17
Digestive Apparatus	1,722	11.59
Genito-Urinary Apparatus and its Adnexa	1,020	6.86
The Puerperal State	123	.82
Skin and Cellular Tissue	109	.73
Organs of Locomotion	19	.12
Malformations	104	.70
Early Infancy	933	6.28
Old Age	414	2.78
Affections produced by External Causes ..	828	5.57
Ill-defined	121	.81

DEATH RATE, 1901.

DIAGRAM C, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DEATHS TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

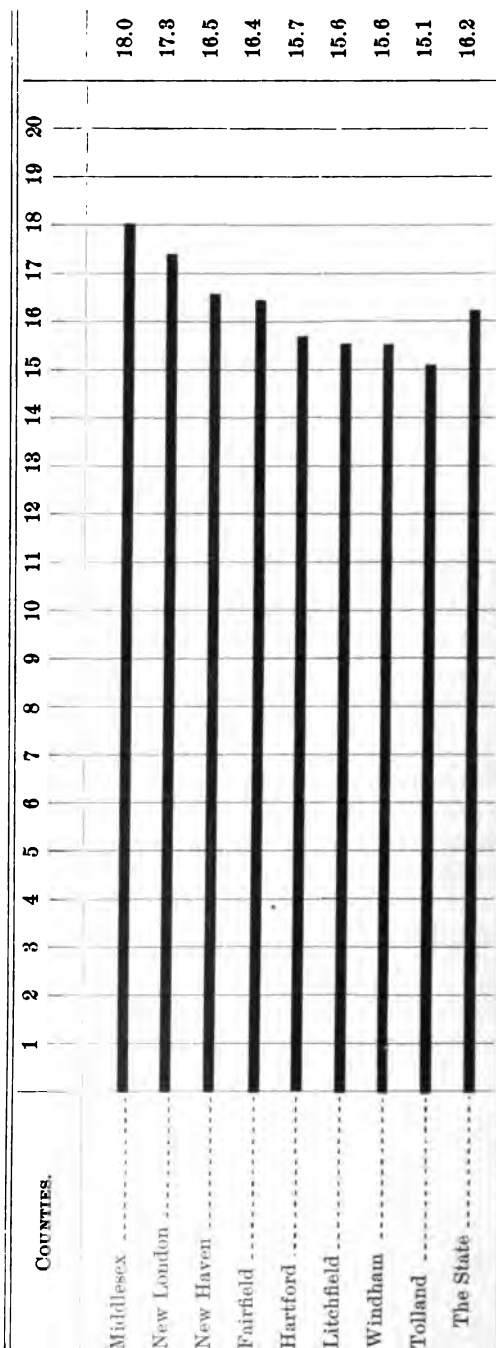
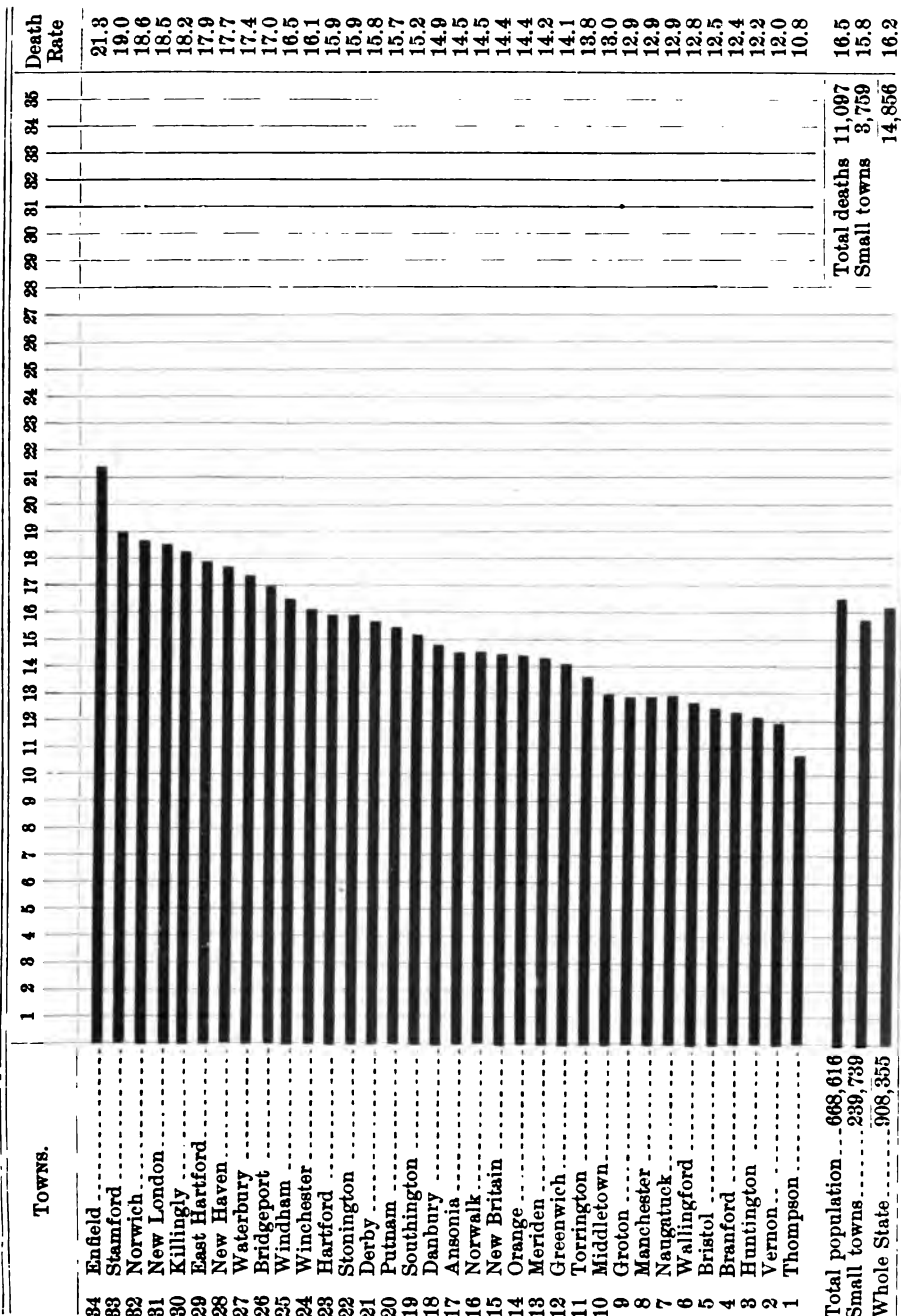
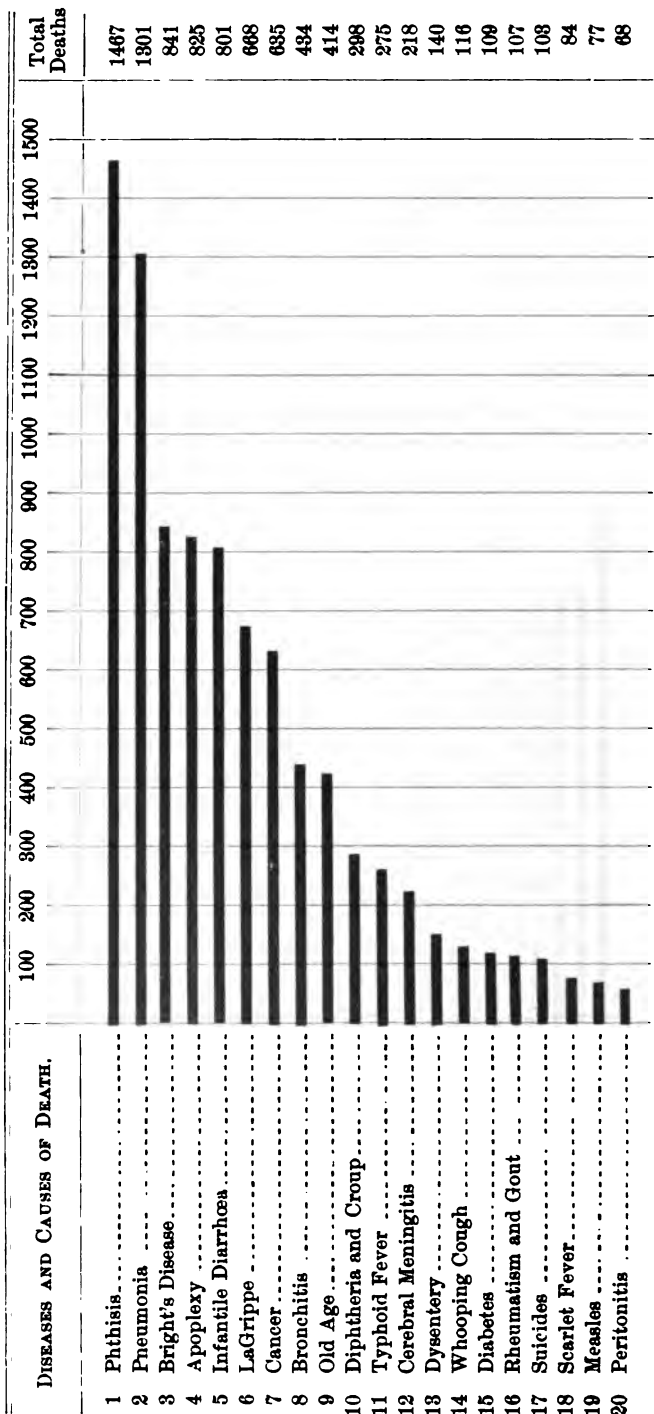


DIAGRAM D, SHOWING THE DEATH RATE TO EACH 1,000 OF THE POPULATION IN EVERY TOWN OF OVER 5,000 INHABITANTS, AND OF THE REMAINDER OF THE STATE.



DEATH RATE, 1901.

DIAGRAM E, EXHIBITING THE COMPARATIVE MORTALITY, BY ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, FROM TWENTY OF THE PROMINENT CAUSES OF DEATH IN CONNECTICUT IN 1901.



Typhoid Fever was fatal in 275 instances during the year, which was 3 less than in the year before.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER BY COUNTIES

FOR 47 YEARS—1855-1901.

	Hartford County.	New Haven County.	New London County.	Fairfield County.	Windham County.	Litchfield County.	Middlesex County.	Tolland County.	Total.	Per cent. to known causes.
1855	58	62	32	15	25	28	27	20	273	5.50
1856	47	62	31	16	29	30	20	15	256	4.62
1857	61	58	28	15	27	35	29	14	267	4.55
1858	68	68	25	35	25	34	16	24	285	4.89
1859	78	55	25	48	26	36	17	22	307	5.30
1860	59	91	24	28	35	40	20	17	314	5.60
1861	92	74	32	34	42	32	23	31	360	5.25
1862	99	83	45	46	24	36	24	24	381	5.10
1863	112	96	61	39	19	45	28	27	427	5.71
1864	97	117	52	43	18	54	29	32	442	5.44
1865	129	97	80	50	60	57	42	27	548	7.79
1866	77	79	49	37	36	20	15	19	332	4.95
1867	117	105	38	38	25	46	19	28	415	6.39
1868	81	104	32	33	31	30	30	25	366	5.54
1869	84	130	35	59	38	48	38	30	458	5.63
1870	87	124	31	54	37	44	35	25	427	5.49
1871	64	111	25	53	31	34	29	5	352	4.93
1872	134	134	37	67	39	39	32	24	506	5.76
1873	114	117	37	43	33	41	24	21	430	5.00
1874	69	109	48	31	32	32	28	21	370	4.68
1875	103	119	38	45	40	44	32	28	449	3.11
1876	76	79	42	42	25	32	12	20	328	3.58
1877	80	80	33	40	25	26	17	28	329	3.32
1878	39	55	30	28	27	27	25	15	346	2.70
1879	30	24	34	26	14	15	5	11	169	1.77
1880	40	47	32	31	34	21	19	18	242	2.51
1881	52	68	23	32	30	18	19	15	257	2.45
1882	64	76	35	35	37	28	24	25	325	3.10
1883	49	118	26	29	28	18	14	20	292	2.14
1884	61	93	29	30	25	11	16	16	281	2.47
1885	66	56	22	31	18	19	8	7	227	1.09
1886	50	70	19	30	29	21	13	12	244	2.15
1887	33	51	15	37	19	14	12	14	195	1.16
1888	75	95	16	31	28	21	15	11	292	2.21
1889	62	62	26	68	20	21	6	16	281	2.25
1890	64	103	24	42	17	21	31	10	312	3.28
1891	76	77	23	49	26	15	24	11	301	2.09
1892	93	85	35	45	14	10	18	9	309	2.03
1893	72	76	21	42	17	24	16	7	275	1.84
1894	83	66	23	21	18	18	13	8	250	1.82
1895	61	72	8	75	13	20	6	4	259	1.78
1896	45	61	21	32	18	17	10	3	207	1.37
1897	39	49	9	28	8	7	5	6	151	1.08
1898	58	69	15	21	6	9	6	5	189	1.33
1899	67	61	15	25	6	14	5	3	186	1.28
1900	90	83	18	42	17	16	8	4	278	1.69
1901	53	143	7	44	6	9	8	5	275	1.85

Variola.—This disease caused 5 deaths.

They were fatal

In	3 towns in	Hartford	County with	3 deaths.
"	1	"	Middlesex	" " 2 "
State,	4			5

Measles.—This disease caused 77 deaths, against 189 of the previous year.

They were fatal

In	6 towns in	Hartford	County with	25 deaths.
"	4	"	New Haven	" " 17 "
"	3	"	New London	" " 9 "
"	3	"	Fairfield	" " 7 "
"	7	"	Windham	" " 14 "
"	2	"	Litchfield	" " 2 "
"	2	"	Middlesex	" " 2 "
"	1	"	Tolland	" " 1 "
State,	28			77

Scarlatina was fatal in 84 instances during the year, which was 16 more than in the year before.

The fatal prevalence of *Scarlatina* in the counties was as follows:

In	6 towns in	Hartford	County with	25 deaths.
"	7	"	New Haven	" " 24 "
"	3	"	New London	" " 8 "
"	5	"	Fairfield	" " 23 "
"	1	"	Windham	" " 1 "
"	1	"	Litchfield	" " 1 "
"	1	"	Middlesex	" " 1 "
"	1	"	Tolland	" " 1 "
State,	25			84

Whooping Cough was fatal in 116 instances :

In	6 towns in	Hartford	County with	12 deaths.
"	9	"	New Haven	" " 64 "
"	1	"	New London	" " 1 "
"	4	"	Fairfield	" " 27 "
"	2	"	Windham	" " 3 "
"	4	"	Litchfield	" " 6 "
"	3	"	Middlesex	" " 3 "
State,	29			116

The mortality from *Diphtheria and Croup* occurred in counties as follows :

In 17 towns in Hartford County with 92 deaths.

" 12	"	New Haven	"	"	73	"
" 12	"	New London	"	"	42	"
" 11	"	Fairfield	"	"	55	"
" 8	"	Windham	"	"	14	"
" 4	"	Litchfield	"	"	6	"
" 2	"	Middlesex	"	"	5	"
" 5	"	Tolland	"	"	11	"

State, 71

298

The mortality from *La Grippe* occurred in counties as follows :

In 27 towns in Hartford County with 132 deaths.

" 22	"	New Haven	"	"	162	"
" 16	"	New London	"	"	75	"
" 17	"	Fairfield	"	"	114	"
" 11	"	Windham	"	"	51	"
" 18	"	Litchfield	"	"	56	"
" 13	"	Middlesex	"	"	52	"
" 9	"	Tolland	"	"	26	"

State, 133

668

MORTALITY FROM PROMINENT DISEASES.

10 YEARS.

YEARS.	DISEASES.									
	Small Pox and Varicoid.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	La Grippe.	Typhoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Infantile Diarrhoea.	Dysentery.	Total.
1892	4	49	280	564	309	64	542	968	105	2885
1893	3	69	217	252	275	122	467	972	119	2496
1894	16	30	64	214	250	130	368	943	185	2200
1895	3	26	65	275	259	127	388	889	177	2209
1896	..	259	82	118	207	53	499	930	136	2284
1897	..	52	69	161	151	130	416	809	118	1906
1898	..	80	38	290	189	172	283	1089	204	2345
1899	..	46	50	660	186	139	237	948	161	2427
1900	..	189	68	667	278	144	314	1306	157	3123
1901	5	77	84	668	275	116	298	801	140	2464
Aver'ge	3.	87.	101.	386.	237.	119.	381.	965.	150.	2433.

MORTALITY FROM SPECIAL DISEASES.

Phthisis.—Consumption numbered 1,467, being 72 less than in the preceding year. The recognized infectious and communicable character of this disease and the means of restricting its prevalence are becoming so well known that it may be safely predicted that it will be steadily disappearing.

Cancer.—The total number of deaths registered as caused by Cancer in its various forms was 635, which was 27 more than in the year before.

Diabetes.—There were registered 109 deaths ascribed to Diabetes, against 124 of the previous year.

Old Age.—It is recorded that 414 died a natural death—namely by Old Age. Deaths attributed to this cause will be enumerated more or less in accordance with the way in which the physician may regard the termination of life. The aged man or woman whose limit of time has nearly expired may have it suddenly ended by a cause so trivial as would have occasioned no suffering at an earlier age. But the slight cold, the accidental stumble, or some local ailment is the assigned cause of death. In many such cases the real cause was old age and the other the contributing cause. The certificate of the cause of death will accord with the view of the certifier.

Apoplexy was registered as the cause of death in 825 cases, against 795 of the year 1900.

Organic Diseases of the Heart—783 deaths, against 805 in the year 1900.

Pneumonia including Broncho Pneumonia—total 1301, against 1504 in the preceding year.

Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic—434 against 505 of the year before.

Appendicitis—75 deaths ; in 1900 there were 87.

Disease of Kidneys, Acute and Chronic—841, against 929.

There were 1512 less deaths in the year 1901 than in the preceding year.

MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL LOCAL DISEASES—10 YEARS.

YEARS.	DISEASES.										
	Apoplexy.	Paralysis.	Insanity.	Convulsions.	Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Peritonitis.	Bright's Disease, Nephritis, and other Kidney Diseases.	Totals.
1892	607	29	60	329	757	546	1493	38	163	514	4586
1893	631	41	56	300	780	521	1465	38	128	591	4551
1894	583	34	63	250	749	446	1118	34	153	520	3950
1895	689	54	56	327	803	539	1289	44	129	605	4535
1896	683	43	76	320	755	525	1361	42	118	688	4611
1897	744	60	77	255	782	391	1284	41	108	725	4467
1898	739	41	62	193	938	464	1092	26	88	786	4429
1899	773	47	83	201	919	419	1058	33	82	805	4420
1900	795	57	39	242	805	505	1504	36	76	942	5001
1901	825	197	34	158	783	434	1301	32	68	841	4673
Average	706.	60.	60.	257.	807.	479.	1296.	36.	111.	701.	4517.

STATEMENT OF BIRTHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.

COUNTIES.	Sex.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford	Male	1,937	2,049	2,053	1,956	2,152	2,205	2,229	2,205	2,202	2,272	21,285
	Female	1,774	1,910	1,824	1,930	2,051	2,060	2,107	2,154	2,117	2,034	19,961
	Not stated	25	25	16	15	12	23	14	24	13	8	175
	Total	3,736	3,984	3,893	3,901	4,215	4,288	4,350	4,383	4,332	4,314	41,401
New Haven.	Male	3,262	3,354	3,349	3,510	3,674	3,550	3,632	3,611	3,498	3,556	35,224
	Female	3,114	3,171	3,067	3,168	3,369	3,328	3,366	3,352	3,367	3,239	32,531
	Not stated	41	91	62	54	20	23	19	21	9	5	345
	Total	6,417	6,616	6,768	6,732	7,063	6,911	7,047	6,984	6,862	6,800	68,200
New London.	Male	908	915	923	887	1,001	911	987	901	887	906	9,276
	Female	887	884	888	838	843	823	865	858	872	791	8,439
	Not stated	4	3		3		3	4	11	2		31
	Total	1,749	1,802	1,761	1,728	1,844	1,737	1,856	1,770	1,761	1,698	17,746
Fairfield	Male	2,106	2,227	2,089	2,045	2,323	2,107	2,213	2,155	2,084	2,056	21,407
	Female	2,076	1,973	2,016	1,882	2,104	1,931	1,915	1,966	1,965	1,933	19,761
	Not stated	36	40	61	51	46	26	30	23	10	11	334
	Total	4,218	4,240	4,166	3,978	4,473	4,064	4,158	4,144	4,059	4,002	41,502
Windham ...	Male	567	555	619	526	623	538	549	496	519	521	5,513
	Female	550	493	580	433	538	501	508	481	495	471	5,035
	Not stated	6	2	3	4	1	3	1	3	1		25
	Total	1,123	1,050	1,202	1,013	1,162	1,042	1,053	980	1,015	993	10,633
Litchfield	Male	553	566	530	581	602	660	618	606	665	643	6,169
	Female	520	542	604	584	604	604	656	645	673	629	6,090
	Not stated	7	2	3	6	8	7	2	4	1		42
	Total	1,080	1,110	1,137	1,171	1,214	1,271	1,270	1,255	1,344	1,274	12,371
Middlesex ...	Male	446	455	439	452	426	420	406	433	380	394	4,231
	Female	399	451	397	427	384	380	382	340	343	340	3,843
	Not stated	2	2	3		1	2		2		3	17
	Total	847	908	839	879	811	802	790	775	703	737	8,091
Tolland	Male	325	311	270	283	279	222	253	242	219	261	2,665
	Female	243	273	254	243	239	239	272	230	265	213	2,498
	Not stated	2	2		3	4	4	4	2		2	23
	Total	570	586	524	529	522	465	529	474	484	476	5,186
Total for the State	Male	10,109	10,432	10,627	10,240	11,080	10,623	10,897	10,739	10,422	10,611	105,730
	Female	9,518	9,897	9,570	9,555	10,132	9,896	10,060	10,026	10,102	9,650	98,136
	Not stated	123	167	143	136	92	91	76	90	36	33	922
Grand Total.	.....	19,750	20,396	20,345	19,931	21,304	20,590	21,033	20,865	20,560	20,294	204,968

STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR THE TEN YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.

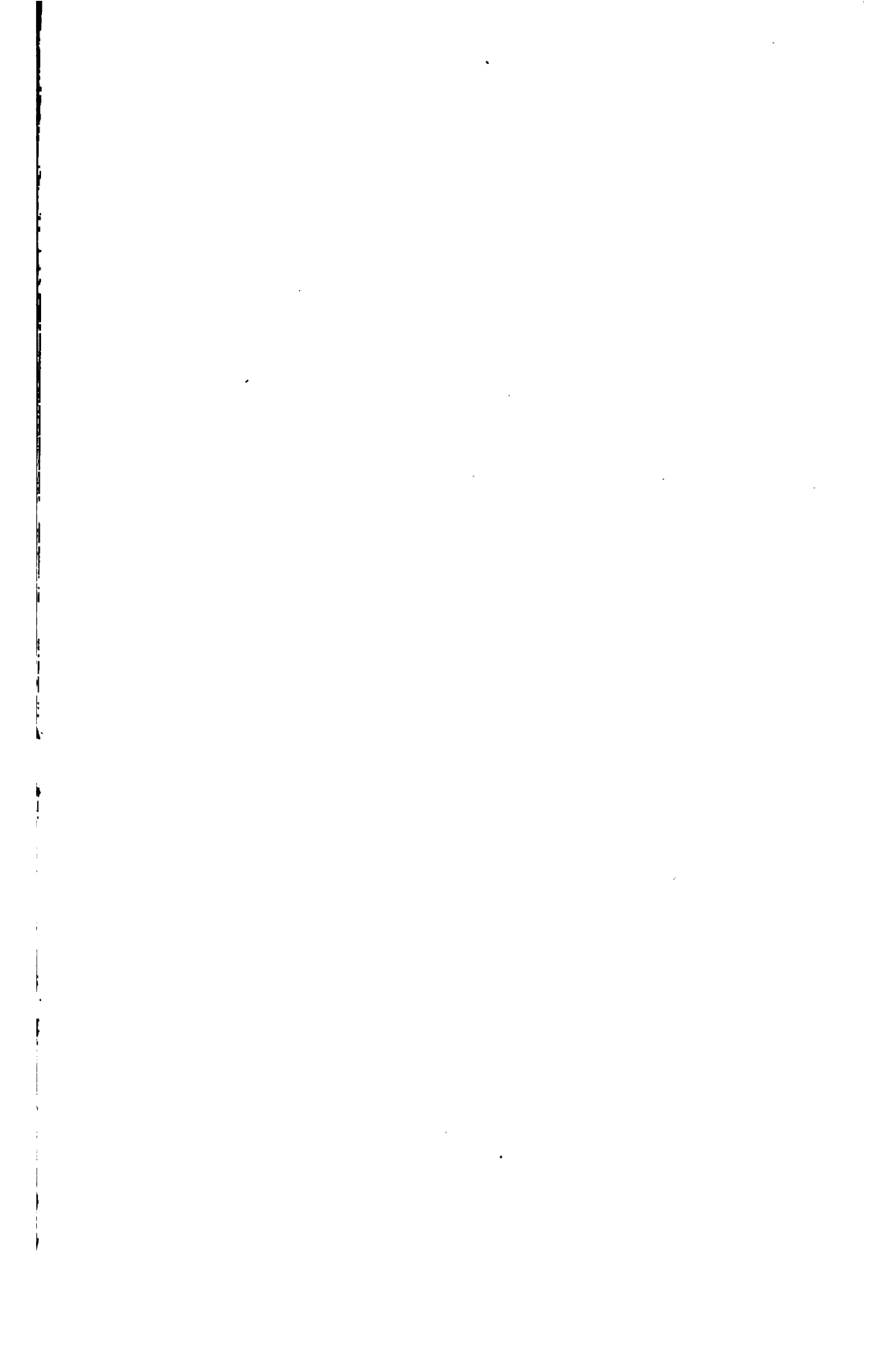
COUNTIES.	SEX.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total for 10 yrs.
Hartford	Male	1,622	1,522	1,399	1,437	1,570	1,506	1,544	1,618	1,770	1,631	15,559
	Female	1,482	1,524	1,221	1,390	1,411	1,378	1,394	1,598	1,648	1,454	14,500
	Not stated	1	1	-----	-----	6	7	1	1	-----	1	18
	Total	3,105	3,047	2,560	2,827	2,987	2,891	2,939	3,217	3,418	3,086	30,077
New Haven.	Male	2,190	2,271	2,100	2,199	2,352	2,170	2,178	2,191	2,535	2,380	22,486
	Female	2,009	2,170	1,917	2,082	2,172	1,894	2,140	2,030	2,238	2,095	20,687
	Not stated	2	-----	-----	1	1	3	-----	2	-----	2	11
	Total	4,201	4,441	4,017	4,282	4,525	4,067	4,318	4,153	4,773	4,457	43,184
New London	Male	755	721	717	720	720	650	716	638	774	738	7,144
	Female	725	720	698	665	717	722	612	637	812	695	7,003
	Not stated	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	5
	Total	1,481	1,442	1,415	1,386	1,438	1,372	1,328	1,270	1,587	1,433	14,152
Fairfield	Male	1,642	1,607	1,472	1,543	1,636	1,507	1,445	1,548	1,709	1,651	15,780
	Female	1,444	1,424	1,339	1,516	1,414	1,362	1,341	1,343	1,510	1,374	14,007
	Not stated	3	7	6	10	3	3	1	1	1	2	37
	Total	3,089	3,038	2,817	3,069	3,053	2,812	2,807	2,892	3,220	3,027	29,824
Windham	Male	433	437	432	432	438	419	410	382	453	361	4,197
	Female	456	426	441	482	439	404	397	414	457	371	4,296
	Not stated	1	3	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	6
	Total	890	865	873	914	877	824	806	796	910	732	8,499
Litchfield	Male	501	473	490	480	479	432	423	476	601	508	4,868
	Female	499	396	409	462	445	455	408	464	562	494	4,589
	Not stated	1	-----	-----	2	4	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	8
	Total	1,001	869	899	944	923	888	836	940	1,163	997	9,455
Middlesex	Male	459	378	391	373	402	341	406	386	418	373	3,924
	Female	453	362	342	352	367	317	337	349	424	379	3,682
	Not stated	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4
	Total	913	741	733	725	770	659	740	735	842	752	7,610
Tolland	Male	257	235	226	234	224	215	201	183	220	201	2,198
	Female	233	223	159	215	223	185	206	195	235	170	2,041
	Not stated	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	1	3
	Total	490	458	385	449	447	402	404	378	455	372	4,240
Total for the State.	Male	7,859	7,644	7,167	7,418	7,821	7,240	7,340	7,357	8,480	7,818	78,144
	Female	7,301	7,244	6,523	7,114	7,188	6,657	6,827	7,020	7,896	7,032	70,795
	Not stated	10	13	6	14	16	18	3	4	2	6	92
	Grand Total	15,170	14,901	13,699	14,546	15,025	13,915	14,170	14,381	16,368	14,856	147,081

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.—PREPARED BY L. M. TARR, OBSERVER U. S. WEATHER BUREAU.
Observations taken at U. S. Weather Office, in New Haven, Conn., during 1901.

1901. MONTH.	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.				TEMPERATURE.				HUMID- ITY.		PRECIPITATION.		WIND.		
	Monthly mean Pressure.	Highest Pressure during month.	Lowest Pressure during month.	Range of Pressure during month.	Monthly mean Temperature.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Range.	Monthly mean Rel. Humidity. Per cent.	Amount of Rain and Melted Snow.	No. of days on which Precipitation occurred.	Prevailing Direction.	Highest Velocity.	Total number of miles of movement.	
January	29.86	30.60	29.96	1.65	28.0	49	-1	50	72	1.38	11	N.	33	7,372	
February	29.72	30.23	29.36	.88	24.0	41	8	33	62	.64	6	N.W.	37	7,655	
March	29.80	30.26	29.27	.99	36.0	52	9	43	74	5.80	14	N.W.	32	8,159	
April	29.83	30.38	29.16	1.22	46.0	69	35	34	77	9.03	13	N.E.	45	9,610	
May	29.78	30.06	29.42	.63	55.0	80	39	41	79	6.38	17	S.	35	7,255	
June	29.87	30.10	29.61	.50	68.0	94	47	47	70	.25	6	S.	30	5,685	
July	29.84	30.16	29.66	.49	74.0	97	53	44	80	4.40	15	S.W.	32	5,072	
August	29.93	30.13	29.71	.42	72.0	86	56	30	83	6.92	9	S.	27	5,143	
September	29.96	30.42	29.50	.92	64.0	87	41	46	80	5.70	10	S.W.	34	5,143	
October	30.03	30.54	29.42	1.11	53.0	76	31	45	76	2.95	7	N.	36	6,423	
November	29.86	30.30	29.23	1.07	37.0	60	12	48	67	1.61	7	N.W.	43	7,320	
December	29.94	30.42	29.36	1.06	31.0	59	5	54	77	7.65	13	N.	39	7,719	
For the year	Mean 29.87	Highest 30.60	Lowest 28.96	Mean Range .91	Mean 49.0	Highest 97	Lowest -1	Mean Range 43	Mean. 75	Total. 52.61	Total. 128	Prevailing Direction N.	Highest 45	Total 82,356	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
Taken by the U. S. Weather Bureau in New Haven, Conn., since 1873.

Year.	COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.												COMPARATIVE PRECIPITATION.													
	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual means	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1873	34.1	36.4	38.1	44.1	50.7	57.1	62.4	69.1	68.4	62.3	53.1	43.2	47.8	7.45	3.85	4.01	4.95	6.27	2.07	1.55	9.90	2.12	0.18	67.4	4.41	57.06
1874	32.7	34.0	31.8	40.0	45.2	50.6	56.8	63.1	64.9	62.5	51.2	38.3	43.2	4.29	3.98	3.24	7.96	4.82	3.41	4.90	12.99	4.07	1.08	7.44	2.85	56.53
1875	32.7	34.0	31.8	40.0	45.2	50.6	56.8	63.1	64.9	62.5	51.2	38.3	43.2	2.72	3.72	3.24	7.05	3.12	3.50	11.06	1.20	3.18	7.45	1.89	43.53	
1876	33.7	35.0	35.3	47.3	53.9	59.2	64.8	71.9	62.8	60.5	47.5	31.9	43.2	1.54	4.29	10.16	7.05	3.12	1.96	11.06	5.34	1.12	7.45	2.38	54.13	
1877	31.9	33.5	37.7	43.3	50.3	56.8	62.5	72.6	61.6	60.5	45.8	24.3	50.7	2.60	1.07	8.09	3.44	2.14	6.17	2.57	5.98	1.13	10.09	7.11	1.46	51.96
1878	31.3	33.5	35.4	42.4	49.0	55.5	61.2	72.1	65.4	65.9	45.8	35.0	52.4	2.60	1.07	8.09	3.44	2.14	6.17	2.57	5.98	1.13	10.09	7.11	1.46	51.96
1879	30.5	32.1	34.0	40.1	46.4	52.8	59.2	65.7	62.1	60.1	41.9	28.0	50.7	2.69	8.49	5.82	6.08	3.32	4.32	9.50	8.40	2.13	1.41	2.33	4.41	55.90
1880	37.5	35.2	36.3	49.3	54.0	60.6	63.4	70.2	64.3	61.5	48.3	27.8	51.6	3.76	3.50	5.63	8.69	1.24	1.21	8.14	3.78	4.07	2.33	2.49	43.53	
1881	31.4	32.8	35.8	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	71.2	69.5	65.9	49.1	37.6	43.8	4.79	6.17	10.42	1.71	3.89	5.74	3.53	2.51	1.45	2.75	4.15	47.5	51.32
1882	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1883	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1884	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1885	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1886	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1887	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1888	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1889	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1890	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1891	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1892	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1893	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1894	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1895	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1896	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1897	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1898	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1899	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1900	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
1901	33.6	31.6	36.9	44.1	53.6	63.4	70.6	69.7	64.5	65.3	47.5	29.0	43.8	3.91	4.52	3.69	1.55	5.05	2.74	3.03	2.36	1.43	3.64	1.21	2.99	47.22
Mean	37.6	38.5	39.9	46.2	57.6	67.1	71.8	70.2	68.5	62.8	41.3	32.3	49.5	4.10	4.04	4.49	5.99	3.87	2.34	5.08	4.90	3.86	3.86	3.46	47.58	



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State of Connecticut.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 42.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

State of Connecticut,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1902.

**MERIDEN, CONN.:
JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1902.**

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS OF CONNECTICUT.

Appointed by his Excellency George P. McLean, Governor of Connecticut, July 1, 1901, to hold office for two years:

William H. Loomis of Rockville.

William E. Hyde of Danielson.

J. Tenney Barker of Wallingford.

Horace Bascom of New Haven.

Edward W. Pratt of East Hartford.

The Commission organized by electing Edward W. Pratt President, and J. Tenney Barker Recorder.

State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF THE DENTAL COMMISSIONERS,

Hartford, September 25th, 1902.

To His Excellency

GEORGE P. McLEAN,

Governor.

Sir:—Complying with the provision of Section 4750, Chapter 277 of the General Statutes, the Dental Commissioners have the honor to present to you their annual report for the year ending September 30th, 1902, together with appendixes

- A. List of registered and licensed dentists in Connecticut;
- B. List of officers of the various dental societies of Connecticut;
- C. List of dental colleges recognized as reputable by the Commissioners;
- D. Copy of the Revised Dental Law of Connecticut.

EDWARD W. PRATT, President,
WM. H. LOOMIS,
WM. E. HYDE,
HORACE BASCOM,
J. TENNEY BARKER, Recorder.

REPORT IN DETAIL.

After organizing, the Commissioners decided to hold all examinations in writing, and require all candidates to present both a practical silver and vulcanite plate, entirely of their own workmanship, and complete for use, and also adopted the following rules for examinations:

RULES FOR CONDUCTING DENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

First.—The subjects for theoretical examination shall be divided into five sections and there shall be at least ten questions upon each section.

Second.—Help of every kind must be withheld or removed from the reach and sight of the candidate.

Third.—Examiners must retain the question papers securely in their own possession prior to their distribution to the candidates.

Fourth.—Questions must be given out and answers collected punctually at the time specified on the program. Under no circumstances will papers be accepted unless the examination be actually taken at the appointed time. The time for each examination paper of ten questions shall not exceed two hours.

Fifth.—Explanation of questions and criticisms or inspection of the answer papers during the examination will not be permitted.

Sixth.—No candidate shall under any circumstances communicate in any way with any other candidate, nor have books or helps of any kind, nor be permitted to question any examiner in reference to the meaning or interpretation of the questions under consideration, but must rely solely upon his or her own judgment as to the meaning of each question, and on his or her own knowledge of the subject in answering. Any candidate violating this rule *shall be debarred* from that particular examination.

Seventh.—At the close of the examination in each subject each candidate must subscribe his or her name and post-office address to the following declaration, printed on the question paper, and deliver it, with his or her answer papers, to the examiners :

"I....., now at the close of the examination in (name the subjects), declare that prior to this examination I had no knowledge of the questions to be proposed, and have neither given or received explanations or other aid in answering any of them.

(Signed)

Every set of answers lacking this declaration and signature, however satisfactory in other respects, will be rejected; and in no case can this omission be supplied after the papers have reached the Board of Examiners.*

Eighth.—Any candidate detected in trying to give or obtain aid shall be instantly dismissed from the room, and his or her paper for the entire work rejected.

Ninth.—If any candidate withdraw himself or herself, without permission, from the sight of the examiner, his or her examination shall be closed. This rule permits a candidate, temporarily ill, to withdraw from the room and return only by the consent of the examiner.

Tenth.—No candidate shall, under any circumstances, enter the examination more than thirty minutes late, unless excused by the examiner; and no candidate shall leave the room within thirty minutes after the distribution of the question papers. All time lost by being absent shall be deducted from the time allotted to the examination of that particular subject.

Eleventh.—The Board of Examiners shall begin their inspection of the answers submitted by the candidates immediately after the close of the examination, and shall complete the same with promptness and dispatch.

A correct set of answers to the questions of any one paper shall entitle the candidate to the full mark for that subject, viz.: one hundred points.

Partial or imperfect answers shall be rated by the examiners in accordance with their degree of fullness and correctness.

Twelfth.—A general average of not less than seventy per cent. upon all the questions shall entitle the candidate to a license to practice dentistry in the Commonwealth; provided that the practical work presented by the candidate shall have been approved by the Board, and that should the marking upon any one subject be less than fifty per cent. then that paper shall be reckoned as zero (0) in making up the general average, and that he or she shall otherwise have complied with the law.

Thirteenth.—No candidate is permitted to make any reference on his examination papers to any college or professor thereof.

Fourteenth.—Handwriting of candidates must be legible, and spelling and use of correct language will be taken into account in making up the rating on the answers.

Fifteenth.—Upon no pretext shall any question paper or answer paper

* Rule seventh must be read to the applicants before the examination question papers are distributed.

be taken from the room by a candidate before, during or after an examination. A breach of this rule shall vitiate the examination of the candidate guilty of the act. Should a candidate receive permission to absent himself or herself from the room, he shall turn over his or her papers to the examiner granting the permission.

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Every applicant for license must be twenty-one years of age. He must fill out an application blank which, together with his license fee—Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00)—must be returned to the Recorder at least one week before the day upon which the examination is to take place. Blanks can be obtained from the Recorder. Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) will be returned if the candidate is rejected.

Every candidate for license, whether graduate or non-graduate, will be required to pass a thorough examination, both practical and theoretical, and all rules conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Operative—Each applicant must bring a patient, for whom an approximal cavity is to be prepared and filled with gold, in the presence of the Commissioners—foil only to be used. Rubber dam, gold, and all other instruments and materials for this demonstration of his skill, must be provided by the candidate, chairs, tables and cuspidors only being furnished by the Commission.

Prosthetic—Each applicant must present a full upper set on rubber plate, also a partial plate of three or four teeth, made on silver, soldered with silver solder, plain or gum teeth in either case, which shall be made for the patient.

Affidavits (blanks to be had of Recorder) will be required from patient and applicant, that all work submitted is the unaided individual work of the candidate.

THEORETICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy, Physiology and Histology.
2. Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Surgery.
3. Dental and Oral Pathology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
4. Operative Dentistry and Orthodontia.
5. Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work, and Anæsthesia.

Applicants should bring such pens as they prefer, as answers are to be written in ink.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the year two examinations have been held at Hartford. The first, in its theoretical branch, at the Capitol on November 12th and 13th, 1901, and, in its practical branch, at Putnam Phalanx Armory, November 14th, 1901.

Twenty-three candidates appeared, and the examinations were proceeded with under the number system, which proved to be a very satisfactory method.

Seventeen passed the requisite test, and received licenses, and six were rejected. The successful candidates were:

R. W. Van Wagner, D.D.S., Waterbury.
O. D. Flannagan, D.D.S., Wallingford.
H. Sandel, D.D.S., Putnam.
A. H. Wiley, Taunton, Mass.
C. E. Monks, D.D.S., New Haven.
W. N. Butler, D.D.S., Meriden.
L. D. Johns, D.D.S., New Haven.
A. L. B. Stebbins, D.D.S., Colchester.
G. F. Walden, D.D.S., Greenwich.
Raymond Mazene, D.D.S., New Haven.
T. D. Esgate, D.D.S., Hartford.
C. E. Caulkins, Lyme.
A. V. Prentiss, New London.
W. E. Thompson, D.D.S., Branford.
B. S. Hall, D.D.S., Branford.
W. S. Quinn, D.D.S., Bridgeport.
Oscar Carrabine, D.D.S., Providence, R. I.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held in February, 1902, the November examinations were thoroughly discussed, especially the method of marking employed. In respect to the theoretical examinations it was deemed satisfactory, but the Commissioners decided that as to examinations in practical work a higher standard should be required, and, therefore, adopted a rule now known as Rule Sixteenth for conducting examinations, which provided that thereafter the examination in operative and prosthetic dentistry shall be conducted at the beginning of the

session, and if any candidate fails to secure a marking of 75 per cent. on either of these two subjects, he or she shall be debarred from the theoretical examination at that session. The following rules were also adopted:

RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Every candidate for license must be twenty-one years of age. He must fill out an application blank which, together with his license fee—Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00)—must be returned to the Recorder at least one week before the day upon which the examination is to take place. Blanks can be obtained from the Recorder. Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) will be returned if the candidate is rejected.

Every applicant for license, whether graduate or non-graduate, will be required to pass a thorough examination, both practical and theoretical, and all rules conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

TEMPORARY PERMIT.

Temporary permits to practice dentistry pending the regular examination will not be issued under any circumstances.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Operative—Each applicant must bring a patient for whom an approximal cavity is to be prepared and filled with gold, in the presence of the Commissioners—foil only to be used. Rubber dam, gold, and all other instruments and materials for this demonstration of his skill, must be provided by the candidate, chairs, tables and cuspidors only being furnished by the Commission.

Prosthetic—The practical examination in prosthetic dentistry will be held on.....at 9 A. M. Each candidate must present a full upper set of teeth on rubber plate, mounted on articulator with bite. Also a partial plate of three or more teeth made on SILVER or GOLD, soldered with SILVER or GOLD solder, and mounted on a plaster or other articulator, to test the fit and proper articulation of the teeth (plain or gum teeth in either case). The silver or gold plate, together with the model, must be permanently deposited with the Recorder of the State Dental Commission.

BOTH PLATES MUST BE PRACTICAL CASES MADE FOR THE PATIENT'S MOUTH.

No piece of metal work shall be electroplated.

Both the rubber plate and the metal plate must be accompanied by affidavits by the applicant that the work was made by himself or herself with-

out assistance, and also by affidavits (blanks to be had of Recorder) from the patients that the work was made for them.

THEORETICAL EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy, Physiology and Histology.
2. Chemistry and Metallurgy, and Surgery.
3. Dental and Oral Pathology, Therapeutics and Materia Medica.
4. Operative Dentistry and Orthodontia.
5. Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work, and Anæsthesia.

Applicants should bring such pens as they prefer, as answers are to be written in ink.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the second examination, also held at Hartford, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May, 1902, twenty-five candidates appeared and were examined.

Eleven failed under the new (sixteenth) rule to secure the required average in the branch of practical work, and were therefore excused from the theoretical examination. The remaining fourteen were examined in both branches; of these, six failed to secure the required average and were rejected, and eight were accepted and granted licenses, as follows:

Jos. J. Hinchey, D.D.S., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
J. J. Ryle, D.D.S., Stamford, Conn.
Helen L. Bascom, D.D.S., New Haven, Conn.
Henry D. Levy, D.D.S., New Haven, Conn.
F. A. B. Forrest, D.D.S., New Britain, Conn.
Walter H. Robinson, D.D.S., Rockville, Conn.
Elwin R. Bryant, D.D.S., So. Stukely, Province of Quebec.
Arthur W. Mosher, Bridgeport, Conn.

The purpose of the Commissioners in holding, in addition to the meeting required by law to be held in May, a meeting in November for the examination of candidates, has been to accommodate such as were pursuing college courses and for that cause were unable to take examination until after the end of their academic year in June. It would seem wise in this connection to amend Section 4741 of the General Statutes so as to

provide that the annual meeting shall be held in June or July instead of May, as at present, thus enabling the class referred to to avoid interruption to their studies and at the same time not be compelled to postpone the beginning of their professional career and the opportunity to earn their living, which in most cases is of first importance, until after the examinations in November.

THE GRANTING OF PERMITS DISCONTINUED.

The Commissioners voted to discontinue the issuing of temporary permits, as there is no provision of law authorizing such practice.

PROSECUTIONS.

Three prosecutions for practicing dentistry in violation of law have been brought during the past year. In one case the Court imposed a substantial penalty, which was paid, and the other two are still pending.

COMPLAINTS.

It would seem to be generally supposed by members of the profession that a chief duty of the Dental Commissioners relates to prosecutions for practicing dentistry in violation of law.

This is a capital mistake. Neither by express requirement nor by implication does the law charge the commissioners with any duty or responsibility in that direction.

It is the duty of all rightly disposed citizens, whether dentists or not, to see that the law is enforced. It is also the duty of prosecuting attorneys to bring to justice every violator of the law, when complaint is made and proper evidence presented. At the same time it has been, as it will continue in future to be, the purpose and policy of the Commissioners to co-operate with the public authorities and with members of the profession, to the utmost practicable extent, in the apprehension and prosecution of all violators of law, the strict enforcement of which is so necessary for the comfort and well-being of the community.

In prosecuting violators, the evidence necessary to be secured is:

1. Full name of the person violating the dental law.
2. Address of such person.
3. Date of violation.
4. Character of work done, whether extracting, treating or filling teeth.
5. Does the dentist advertise by sign, windows or sign-board, placards or dodgers, in papers or otherwise? If so, state how, and if by dodgers or newspapers, send papers or dodgers.
6. Name and address of informant.

No notice will be taken by the Commissioners of any complaint unless in writing, and signed by the informant.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commissioners would most respectfully represent that in order to carry along the work of the examination of candidates efficiently and well, there should be provided for their use a room equipped with a number of desks, dental chairs and lathes, and with soldering appliances. In the opinion of the Commissioners, these facilities are very much needed, and would be found to contribute much of practical advantage to the work of the Commissioners, whose ambition it is to raise the standard of the practice of dentistry in Connecticut to a degree unexcelled by any sister state.

[APPENDIX A.]

CONNECTICUT'S REGISTERED AND LICENSED
DENTISTS.

The Register of the State Dental Commissioners contains a complete list of all registered and licensed dentists who are entitled to practice in Connecticut, and is open to inspection of all.

Credit should be given the profession throughout the State for their assistance to and encouragement of the Commissioners in their efforts to elevate the standard of dentistry, and better protect the public from incompetency.

The following is a complete list of all registered and licensed dentists of the State as appearing on the State Records. Undoubtedly many changes are occurring in addresses, and the Recorder would request any who have changed their location to inform him, that the Register may be corrected.

R.—Indicates Registration.

L. R.—Indicates Legal Right.

L.—Indicates License.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

ANSONIA.			BRIDGEPORT.		
Baldwin F. C.....	L.	22	Alvord, J. D.....	L.	21
Dugan, H. J	R.	105	Adams, C. B.....	R.	322
Hitchcock, M. H.....	R.	77	Baker, C. B.....	R.	31
Russell, R. C.....	R.	299	Beardsley, J. E.....	R.	282
BRANFORD.			Beebe, D. R.....	R.	108
Porter, C. H.....	R.	187	Beaulieu, W. J.....	R.	60
Thompson, W. E.....	L.	184	Cairoll, J. S.....	R.	133
			Casey, W. T.....	L.	51

Colby, C. G.....	L.	87
Callahan, J. H.....	L.	63
Egan, J. L.....	L.	26
Elgmne, G. C.....	R.	186
Fones, A. C.....	R.	42
Fones, A. E.....	R.	25
Fones, C.....	R.	2
Gerrish, W. F.....	R.	248
Gibbs, C. F.....	R.	323
Griffin, S. H.....	L.	165
Griffith, E. B.....	R.	113
Hindsley, F.....	R.	35
Hunt, H. H.....	R.	328
Lyon, W. V.....	L.	72
Merritt, C. G.....	R.	320
Merritt, J. P.....	R.	253
McIvan, J. M.....	L.	101
Morris, E. V.....	R.	295
Mosher, A. U.....	L.	191
Neubouer, G. H.....	L. R.	6
Rector, O.....	R.	122
Richardson, F. K.....	L.	104
Rosenbluth, E. S.....	R.	245
Ryder, C. A.....	R.	265
Sage, L. E.....	R.	319
Scofield, W. L.....	L.	169
Spalding, C. E.....	R.	107
Strang, C. W.....	R.	347
Tomlinson, F. D.....	R.	163
Uhle, F. L.....	R.	123
Van York, W. T.....	R.	267
Warnes, E. S.....	R.	220
Wilson, A. L.....	L.	9

BRISTOL.

Beach, A. G.....	L.	57
Beach, L. L.....	R.	70
Reisling, F. C.....	L.	153
Tyler, I. W.....	R.	218
Wilson, J. W.....	R.	74

CANAAN.

Ross, H. L.....	R.	53
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CENTRAL VILLAGE.

Nichols, M. S.....	R.	221
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COLCHESTER.

Beadle, H. H.....	L.	82
Stebbins, A. L. B.....	L.	182

CLINTON.

Morgan, H. G.....	L.	170
Stevens, A. H.....	R.	331

DANBURY.

Benedict, J. H.....	L.	125
Chapman, S. W.....	R.	40
Downs, J. C.....	R.	19
Gallup, F. G.....	R.	125
Hart, T. A.....	L.	30
Hawley, G. K.....	R.	196
Mead, A. S.....	R.	279
Rider, W. H.....	R.	12
Rider, W. J.....	R.	4
Thornton, C. H.....	R.	228
Whaley, J. C.....	R.	27

DANIELSON.

Darmar, F. W.....	R.	281
Hyde, W. E.....	R.	151
Otis, C. H.....	L.	168
Sharpe, O. C.....	R.	140
Warren, M. S.....	L.	156

DEEP RIVER.

Foster, Theo.....	L.	67
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DERBY.

Larkin, E. J.....	L.	53
Leach, B. F.....	R.	203
Nettleton, C. B.....	R.	214
Tiley, C. B.....	R.	189
Gilson, G. L.....	L.	163

ENFIELD.

Bridge, J. C. F.....	L.	123
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EAST HADDAM.

Arnold, Russell.....	R.	32
Brainard, W. M.....	R.	297

EAST HARTFORD.			Crane, S. L. G.....	R.	314
Pratt, E. W.	R.	137	Dahlin, P. J.	L.	91
ESSEX.			Damon, W. A.....	L. R.	2
Ball, W. C. C.....	R.	76	Darling, W. E.....	L.	24
Gladwin, W. H.....	R.	252	Dickerman, D. H.....	L.	25
Sweet, A. M.....	L.	137	Doebler, J. F.....	R.	290
Winnie, C. I.....	L.	140	Downes, W. G.....	L.	151
GUILFORD.			Dryhurst, H.....	R.	169
Nichols, C. L.....	R.	97	Dunnham, F. W.....	R.	33
GALE'S FERRY.			Duval, A. E.....	R.	291
Povey, D. R.....	L.	74	Eberle, E.....	R.	30
GREENWICH.			Emmett, W. H.....	L.	92
Crooker, C. L.....	R.	84	Esgate, T. D.....	L.	174
Dodge, A.....	L.	66	Fisk, H. J.....	R.	165
Howgate, C. W.....	L. R.	5	Goodwin, N. J.....	R.	23
Judd, E. N.....	R.	183	Griswold, G. M.....	R.	115
Linstedt, W. E.....	L.	148	Griswold, M.....	R.	110
Mead, B. E..	R.	99	Harper, J. W.....	R.	50
Mead, E. I.....	R.	269	Haskell, J. J.....	L.	155
Walden, G. F.....	L.	185	Henry, G. H.....	L.	14
GROTON.			Hunt, A. A.....	R.	350
Jarvis, E. W.....	L.	118	Jackman, F. H.....	L.	18
HARTFORD.			Jackson, F. C.....	R.	127
Abbey, E. B.....	R.	51	Kimberly, T.....	R.	315
Allen, H. R.....	L.	81	King, T. J.....	L.	184
Balley, F. J.....	R.	158	Kumpitch, P. F.....	R.	162
Barrett, C. A.....	R.	340	Lavin, J. L.....	R.	71
Barrett, G. F.....	R.	277	Little, A.....	R.	36
Boucher, W. E.....	L.	111	Mallery, J. H.....	R.	78
Bryant, C. K.....	R.	56	McLean, C. O.....	R.	224
Bullock, H. C.....	R.	184	McManus, C.....	R.	13
Butler, W. N.....	L.	172	McManus, H.....	R.	14
Cahill, W. H.....	L.	61	McManus, J.....	R.	1
Carey, A. E.....	L.	85	Munger, E. H.....	R.	61
Carney, J. W.....	R.	135	Parmele, G. L.....	R.	3
Carr, Ellen R.....	L.	23	Pillion, H. J.....	R.	39
Chapman, L. G.....	R.	63	Pomeroy, W. H.....	R.	161
Clark, F. D.....	L.	65	Povey, D. R.....	L.	74
Cowee, A. W.....	L.	130	Prentiss, C. C.....	R.	47
			Pomeroy, G. E.....	L.	162
			Riggs, C. H.....	R.	49
			Roberts, C. W.....	L.	117
			Sears, A. B.....	L.	142

Starr, T. K.....	R.	191
Taylor, L. G.....	R.	16
Warren, Mary L.....	L.	119
Welles, J. M.....	R.	185
Wright, J. T.....	R.	84
Whitford, E. R.....	R.	209
Youngblood, W. S....	R.	164

LAKEVILLE.

Hurd, G. E.....	R.	86
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LITCHFIELD.

Fenn H. E.....	L. R.	4
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MANCHESTER.

Sweet, F. A.....	R.	64
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MERIDEN.

Doolittle, A. W.....	L.	159
Doolittle, L. T.....	R.	178
Flanagan, J. T.....	R.	317
Deceased.		
Landers, W. E. F....	L.	97
Lyon W. S.....	L.	154

Mallery Dent. Co.

McMahon, D. C.....	R.	43
Murdock, F. L.....	R.	212
Patzold, H.....	R.	109
Patzold, O. C.....	R.	71
Powers, P. A.....	R.	39
Rule, O. T.....	L.	136
Rust, T. S.....	R.	44
Carter, B. H.....	L.	157

Manager Wylth Dent. Co.

MIDDLETOWN.

Abernethy, E. G.....	L.	149
Penn.		
Babcock, W. E.....	R.	339
French, A. P.....	R.	158
Gaffey, E. G.....	R.	131
Graham, C. P.....	R.	6
Holmes, A. E.....	R.	342
Hutchings, D. A.....	R.	309

Lambertson, H.....	R.	82
Watrous, O. S.....	R.	157
Williams, H. S.....	L.	139

MILFORD

Guild, W. G.....	L.	55
Ralston, W. C.....	L.	152

MYSTIC.

Alexander, J. H.....	R.	11
Bentley, H.....	L. R.	3
Gallup, F. C.....	R.	125
Smith, W. S.....	L.	42
Ward, G. E. T.....	R.	224

NAUGATUCK.

Baxter, T. B.....	L.	124
Gerrish, W. E.....	R.	130
Also Beacon Falls.		
Gorton, H. H.....	R.	91
Krell, J.....	L.	5
Wright, H. B.....	L.	79

NEW BRITAIN.

Barker, A. T.....	R.	280
Buckley, R. P.....	L.	84
Erichson, C. B.....	R.	311
Erichson, C. F.....	R.	312
Forrest, F. A. B.....	L.	192
Hawkins, E. F.....	R.	159
Johnson, A. B.....	R.	216
Lee, C. W.....	L.	35
Mazine, R.....	L.	178
Monks, C. E.....	L.	179
McDonald, P. J.....	R.	211
Stearns, G. F.....	L.	118
Sturgiss, G. L.....	L.	47
Swain, C. E.....	L.	78

NEW CANAAN.

Cunningham, E. G....	L.	90
Lane, C. B.....	R.	296
Roberts, T.....	R.	258

NIANTIC.

Munger, E. H. R. 61

NEW HAVEN.

Bascom, Helen L. L. 194
 Bascom, H. S. R. 106
 Bishop, B. F. L. 126
 Blumstein, I. R. 188
 Bradley, W. V. R. 346
 Brothers, F. J. R. 287
 Brown, F. W. R. 17
 Bryant, E. R. L. 190
 Burge, D. V. R. 103
 Burwell, R. F. R. 352
 Church, D. L. R. 48
 Coley, L. W. R. 288
 Curtis, E. C. L. 121
 Davis, W. S. R. 303
 Devereaux, Mrs. M. S. R. 235
 Eberle, A. E. R. 202
 Fuller, A. B. L. R. 1
 Gaylord, E. S. R. 7
 Gaylord, R. M. L. 93
 Gidney, G. H. R. 240
 Grady, M. K. L. 19
 Hall, B. S. L. 176
 Harris, W. T. R. 285
 Hatch, P. F. R. 148
 Healey, B. S. M. R. 180
 Herma, A. W. R. 294
 Hildebrand, B. E. R. 256
 Holmes, W. T. R. 144
 Horton, W. S. R. 121
 Heyke, J. E. L. 133
 Jones, D. A. R. 10
 Jones, Emeline. R. 18
 Johnstone, D. W. R. 73
 Johnson, W. B. R. 246
 Johns, L. D. L. 177
 Lawton, G. A. R. 337
 Laffin, E. G. L. 12
 LaRue, A. S. L. 34
 Levy, H. D. L. 193

Lyon, I. R. 111
 Mayer, W. T. R. 316
 McVean, R. K. R. 52
 Metcalf, W. H. R. 20
 Minor, W. H. R. 276
 Monks, L. D. R. 66
 Nettleton, G. E. R. 21
 Nichols, H. S. L. 10
 Orloff, A. N. L. 1
 Parsons, F. C. L. 73
 Peabody, R. R. L. 38
 Pendleton, J. E. R. 117
 Putnam, G. W. L. 116
 Quinn, W. S. L. 181
 Riggs, J. L. R. 300
 Rice, A. M. R. 217
 Robb, W. A. L. 76
 Roberts, F. P. R. 119
 Slater, A. F. L. 50
 Smith, C. C. R. 88
 Sprang, H. A. R. 132
 Sproat, T. A. R. 188
 Strong, C. E. R. 232
 Swift, F. C. R. 306
 Taber, C. M. R. 292
 Taft, F. E. L. 6
 Tiley, C. B. R. 243
 Willmot, F. G. R. 28
 Vroom, R. Guysbert .. R. 358

NEW LONDON.

Bates, G. M. L. 164
 Bishop, A. A. R. 173
 Bishop, A. F. R. 208
 Brown, R. W. R. 5
 Cantwell, R. W. R. 283
 Caulkins, D. R. 330
 Crosby, A. W. R. 146
 Fitch, E. P. L. 54
 Howard, F. R. 250
 Keeler, R. H. L. 56
 Keeney, W. B. R. 233
 Linsley, J. R. R. 112

Morris, C. H.....	R.	237
Norkett, F. S.....	R.	22
Prentis, A. V.....	L.	180
Prentis, E.....	R.	24
Prince, J. A.....	R.	284
Smith, M. H.....	R.	207

NEW MILFORD.

Allen, C. H.....	R.	147
Battam, W. E.....	R.	167
Blackman, C. B.....	L.	59
Knowles, D. W. . . .	R.	270
Tappan, C. A.....	R.	198

NEWTOWN.

Betts, R. N.....	R.	168
Traveling dentist.		
Spring, W. F.....	R.	238
Traveling dentist.		
Foote, J. H.....	L.	68

NORWICH.

Bidwell, F. N.....	R.	199
Bowen, G. M.	L.	161
Caulkins, C. E.....	L.	173
Clapp, W. W.	R.	335
Comeau, G. A.....	R.	156
Eldred, J. H.....	R.	225
Eldred, C. B.....	R.	226
Geer, S. L.	R.	67
Hiscox, V.....	L.	32
Howard, A. F.....	R.	249
Sydeleman, H. D.....	R.	241

NORWALK.

Ayres, H. D.....	L.	110
Baldwin, W. H.....	R.	57
Bennett, G. W.....	R.	200
Boutwell, C. T.....	R.	81
Chasmar, C. R.....	L.	62
Clune, T. F.....	L.	86
Crosby, F. D.....	L.	49
Hopton, H. E.....	R.	171
Hoyt, F. B.....	L.	70
Hyatt, F. T.....	R.	141

Kendall, J. S.....	R.	236
Many, C. W.....	R.	205
Morgan, E. R.	L.	141
Newkirk, J. C.....	R.	236
Phelps, F. A.....	L.	115
Riordan, T. A.....	L.	75
Weed, W. L.....	R.	182
Woodward, H. A.....	L.	13

PORTLAND.

Webb, J. A.....	R.	98
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PUTNAM.

Sandal, H.	L.	183
Sharpe, W. H.....	R.	58
Sharpe, H. W.	L.	143
Simpson, E. L.....	R.	193
Strahan, A. H.....	R.	239
Teatreau, L. A.....	R.	298

RIDGEFIELD.

Northrop, H. W.	L.	167
Van Saun, E. B.....	L.	166

ROCKVILLE.

Allen, C. W.....	R.	83
Loomis, W. H.....	R.	26
MacGeorge, W. C.....	R.	155
Robinson, W. H.....	L.	188

SEYMOUR.

Charmbury, T. H.....	L.	120
McNeille, G. A.....	L.	37

SOUTH MANCHESTER.

Cramer, W. L.....	L.	89
Maine, M. M.....	R.	69
Sylvester, L. J.....	L. R.	9

STAMFORD.

Brown, P. H.....	R.	192
Coulson, A. G.....	R.	273
Francis, C. E.....	R.	359
Gregory, W. G.....	L.	94
Hanway, J. M.....	R.	308
Hartnett, W. J.....	R.	353

Hertz, J. D.....	R.	204
Ketcham, T. W.....	R.	268
Latson, G. C.....	R.	344
Nolan, H. G.....	L.	102
Payne, E. T.....	R.	351
Phillips, G. A.....	R.	160
Prange, C. E.....	L. R.	11
Prior, P. W.....	R.	194
Ryle, J. J.....	L.	195
Schlechtweg, C. B....	R.	273
Stillson, I. B.....	L.	48
Tuck, G. H. H.....	R.	338
Weed, A. G.....	R.	274
White, C. A.....	R.	152
Wilcox, H. P.....	R.	356

STAFFORD SPRINGS.

Comins, A. D.....	R.	72
Eaton, L. E.....	R.	174

SAYBROOK.

Leanard, B. W.....	R.	100
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SAUGATUCK.

Allen, E. E.....	R.	206
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STEPNEY DEPOT.

Curtis, A. B.....	R.	229
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STRATFORD.

Hotchkiss, F. C.....	R.	126
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STONINGTON.

Maine, C. E.....	R.	89
Weeks, J. H.....	R.	242

SOUTHINGTON.

Andrews, F. H.....	R.	215
Cutting, A. J.....	R.	289

THOMPSONVILLE.

Johnson, C.....	L. R.	12
Mudge, C.....	R.	99
Thornton, B. H.....	R.	90
Wiley, L. N.....	R.	124

THOMASTON.

Gorton.....	R.	177
Parsons, F. S.....	L.	2

TORRINGTON.

Henchey, B. F.....	L.	147
Peck, L. A.....	L.	103
Sabine, Rolla.....	L.	52
Thompson, A. C.....	R.	80

UNIONVILLE.

Hart, W. S.....	L.	60
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WASHINGTON.

Shopp, B. R.....	L.	40
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WATERFORD.

Howard, F.....	R.	250
Rogers, G. H.....	L.	8

WATERTOWN.

Peck, A. L.....	R.	353
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WESTPORT.

McArdle, J. H.....	L.	16
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WALLINGFORD.

Barker, J. Tenney....	R.	184
Craig, G. H.....	R.	231
Kimberly, J. T.....	R.	92
Flannagan, O. D.....	L.	175

WATERBURY.

Abbott, E. J.....	L.	80
Beecher, W. O.....	L.	83
Brown, F. J.....	R.	201
Chapman, W. C.....	L.	160
Chipman, S. W.....	R.	120
Cook, F. W.....	R.	175
Eager, F. L.....	R.	181
McElligott, Wm. J....	L.	11
Frost, M. L.....	R.	222
Erbe, F. J.....	L.	46
Gates, C. E.....	R.	247

Hadley, W. E.....	R.	227
Mahoney, J. W.....	R.	149
Margraff, F. C.....	L.	98
Mignault, T.....	R.	176
Moyer, E. W.....	R.	219
Munson, V. H.....	L.	100
Patzold, E. R.....	R.	101
Ryder, F. L.....	R.	257
Schneider, C. C.....	L.	105
Van Wagner, R. W...	R.	187
Walters, G. W.....	R.	263
Waters, G. H.....	R.	228
Wheeler, W. B.....	L.	146

WINDSOR LOCKS.

Murless, F. T.....	R.	41
Murless, F. T., Jr.....	R.	37

WILLIMANTIC.

Crane, F. B.....	L.	150
Royce, C. J.....	L.	77
Segar, A. V.....	R.	104
Smith, J. J.....	L.	41
Sullivan, J. L.....	L.	144
Taylor, D. E.....	R.	302
Wilcox, G. E.....	R.	326

WINSTED.

Burwel, R. M.....	R.	65
Case, G. C.....	L.	64
Hinchey, Jos. J.....	L.	189
Plant, L. E.....	R.	349
Provost, H. G.....	R.	241
Roys, F. E.....	R.	62
Smith, W. T.....	R.	93

OUT OF THE STATE.

Abel, L. H.....	L.	20	Chandler, Wm. M.....	L.	109
New York.			Philadelphia, Penn.		
Barber, W. S.,.....	L.	128	Clark, W. P.....	R.	357
Westerly, R. I.			Brooklyn, N. Y.		
Barden, G. F.....	R.	301	Coleman, A. D.....	L.	88
Springfield, Mass.			New York.		
Barker, G. H.....	R.	286	Davenport, A. E.....	L.	131
Address unknown.			North Adams, Mass.		
Beardsley, R. E.....	R.	166	Davis, F. L.....	L.	127
Paris.			Providence, R. I.		
Blinn, C. P.....	L.	127	Doran, R. R.....	R.	234
Address unknown.			New York.		
Brink, T.....	R.	345	Ehnl, R. F.....	R.	142
Address unknown.			Springfield, Mass.		
Breault, H. C. R.....	L.	59	Fenn, G. L.....	L.	27
Natick, R. I.			Springfield, Mass.		
Bronson, G.....	R.	196	Fisher, C. H.....	L.	28
Brown, A. L.....	L.	15	Arizona.		
New York.			Fisher, D. J.....	L.	29
Bruce, W. W.....	L.	60	Providence, R. I.		
New York.			Guptill, A. E.....	L.	132
Brush, F. C.....	R.	96	Fitchburg, Mass.		
New York.			Hasley, H. E.....	L.	4
Bushnell, J. H.....	R.	170	Arizona.		
Boston, Mass.			Heltman, G. L.....	R.	325
Camp, F. H.....	L.	129	Hills, W. B.....	L.	96
St. Paul, Minn.			New York.		
Carr, R. B.....	L.	103	Holt, W. E.....	R.	254
Gloucester, Mass.			Newark, N. J.		
Carrabine, O.....	L.	171	Hubbel, G. C.....	R.	145
Boston, Mass.			Pittsfield, Mass.		
Carrier, T. J.....	L.	107	Ide, E. T.....	R.	139
Port Jefferson, N. Y.			Denver, Col.		

Jasmin, A. H..... R.	206	Ryder, H. L. B..... R.	251
Holyoke, Mass.		Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	
Joslyn, E. L. A..... R.	305	Smith, J. E..... L.	45
Chicago.		New York.	
Keeney, J. M..... R.	341	Talmage, B..... L.	44
New York.		New Haven, Conn.	
Knapp, W. A..... L.	33	Taylor, F. E..... R.	210
Millerton, N. Y.		Malone, N. Y.	
Lavelli, A. W..... R	275	Tiffany, T. C..... R.	94
Council Bluffs, Iowa.		New York City.	
Leland, G. H..... R.	153	Troop, H..... L.	138
Luther, G. F..... R.	318	New York City.	
Magill, W. J..... R.	332	Van Natten, J. E..... R.	85
Erie, Penn.		New York City.	
Mansir, J. L..... L.	185	Voerz, B. A..... L.	122
Great Barrington, Mass.		Danbury, Conn.	
Middletown, J. E..... R.	172	Walte, L. V..... R.	262
Springfield, Mass.		Wallace, F..... L.	145
Mignault, S..... L. R.	13	New York City.	
Holyoke, Mass.		Warnes, F. A..... R.	102
Murless, C. S..... L.	114	Decatur, Ill.	
Holyoke, Mass.		Warnes, H. H..... R.	95
Murless, D..... L. R.	7	Whitney, E. W..... L.	106
Holyoke, Mass.		New York City.	
Ober, H. B..... R.	324	Whitney, S. C..... R.	321
Great Barrington, Mass.		Boston, Mass.	
Quigley, C. V..... R.	260	Wiley, A. H..... L.	186
Chicago, Ill.		Taunton, Mass.	
Robbins, E. K..... R.	354	Wilson, E..... R.	307
Ross, J. B..... R.	197	New Haven, Conn.	
California.		Woisward, E. E..... L.	3
Rosenkrans, E. B..... R.	116	New York City.	
Norfolk, Va.			

RETIRED.

Acton, W. F..... R.	29	Flint, J. B..... R.	59
Belden C. A..... R.	264	Kendal, C. H..... ..	..
Blood, C. F. E..... R.	329	Smith, A. B..... R.	150
Cronan, S. P..... L.	17	Stiles, I. W..... R.	255
Ferris, W. L..... R.	45		

ASSISTANTS NOT REGISTERED OR LICENSED.

	Assistant to
Barber, A. T.....	New Haven..... E. Monks
Boon, Geo.....	New London..... Dr. Brown
Deverough, A.....	New Haven Mrs. Deverough
Gengross, A. J.....	Hartford C. K. Bryant
Lockhart, A.....	Hartford..... King Dental Co.
Mack, Harry...	Middletown A. P. French
Sage, A.....	Bridgeport L. E. Sage
Spellman, L.....	Hartford..... Wright & Dunham
Taft, Frank	New Haven..... E. Monks
Winters, Edw.....	Hartford J. F. Doebler

DECEASED LICENTIATES.

Abbott, J. J.....	R.	87	Marvin, C. A.....	R.	47
Barker, C. C.....	R.	8	Mix, F. W.....	R.	278
Bentley, J. D.....	R.	68	Nettleton, H. A.....	R.	213
Butler, B. W.....	R.	46	Pearson, A.....	L.	7
Cecil, T.....	R.	336	Pember, C.....	R.	354
Champlain, J. G.....	R.	179	Peterson, G. L.....	R.	334
Dunham, R. C.....	R.	55	Pelton, J. A.....	R.	36
Eddy, B. F.....	R.	114	Prentis, G. F.....	L. R.	10
Enni, W.....	R.	143	Roberts, R. N.....	R.	129
Fagan, A. H.....	R.	239	Russell, I. N.....	R.	129
Fisk, L. H.....	R.	343	Scheld, W.....	L. R.	8
Gibbons, J. M.....	R.	136	Shaller, T. A.....	R.	54
Hall, L. E.....	L.	95	Sheffield, W.....	R.	75
Hewes, W. J.....	L.	31	Shomaker, A. S.....	R.	190
Lancaster, W. H.....	R.	313	Smith, J. H.....	R.	9
Lane, D. F.....	R.	327	Stone, F. C.....	R.	266
Lathrop, E. D.....	R.	310	Tuller, S. S.....	R.	348
Law, W. H.....	R.	139	Wales, A. E.....	R.	38
Lawrence, W. H.....	R.	304	Weis, C. Z.....	R.	259
Maine, O. G.....	R.	15	Williams, G. F.....	R.	280
Mallery, H. M.....	R.	79			

[APPENDIX B.]

DENTAL SOCIETIES IN CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

EDWARD EBERLE, Hartford.....President
DAVID W. JOHNSTON, New Haven.....Vice-President
FREDERICK HINDSLEY, Bridgeport.....Secretary
EDWARD B. GRIFFITH, Bridgeport.....Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

George O. McLean, Hartford. Elmer B. Abbey, Hartford.
J. E. Heyke, New Haven.

ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WM. H. POMEROY, Hartford.....President
S. L. G. CRANE, Hartford.....Vice-President
C. W. HOWGATE, Greenwich.....Secretary
M. C. HITCHCOCK, Ansonia.....Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. Mallery, Hartford. L. D. Monks, New Haven.
J. E. Beardsley, Bridgeport.

DENTAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

QUONEHTACUT DENTAL CLUB.

Incorporated Nov. 7, 1895.

J. TENNEY BARKER, Wallingford..... President
HENRY McMANUS, Hartford Vice-President
CHARLES McMANUS, Hartford..... Secretary and Treasurer

COUNCIL.

Clinton W. Strang, Bridgeport.	Alfred C. Fones, Bridgeport.
E. S. Gaylord, New Haven.	A. W. Crosby, New London.

NEW HAVEN DENTAL CLUB.

F. S. GAYLORD, New Haven.....	President
G. E. NETTLETON, New Haven.....	Vice-President
JOHN E. HEYKE, New Haven.....	Secretary
H. S. NICHOLS, New Haven.....	Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. W. Johnstone, New Haven. A. F. Slater, New Haven.
H. A. Sprang, New Haven.

HARTFORD DENTAL SOCIETY.

JAMES McMANUS, Hartford.....	President
J. WARREN HARPER, Hartford.....	Vice-President
EDWARD EBERLE, Hartford.....	Secretary
E. R. WHITFORD, Hartford.....	Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Nelson J. Goodwin, Hartford. Geo. O. McLean, Hartford.
Elmer B. Abbey, Hartford.

[APPENDIX C.]

LIST OF COLLEGES

RECOMMENDED BY

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

*As revised and corrected at the annual meeting
held at Niagara Falls, July, 1902.*

1. Alabama.....Birmingham....Birmingham Dental College.
2. California.....San Francisco..University of California, Dental Dept.
3. California.....San Francisco..Dental Dept. Col. of Phys. and Surg.
4. California.....Los Angeles....Col. of Dentistry, Univ. of South. Cal.
5. Colorado.....Denver.....Colorado College of Dental Surgery.
6. Dist. Columbia..Washington....Columbian University, Dental Dept.
7. Dist. Columbia..Washington....Howard University, Dental Dept.
8. Dist. Columbia..Washington....Georgetown Univ. Medical School,
Dental Department.
- *9. Dist. Columbia..Washington....National University, Dental Dept.
10. Georgia.....AtlantaAtlanta Dental College.
11. Georgia.....AtlantaSouthern Dental College,
12. Illinois.....Chicago.....Chicago College of Dental Surgery.
13. Illinois.....Chicago.....Northwestern Univ. Dent. Surgery.
14. Illinois.....Chicago...Illinois School of Dentistry.
15. Indiana.....Indianapolis....Indiana Dental College.
16. Indiana.....Indianapolis....Central College of Dentistry.
17. IowaIowa City.....State Univ. of Iowa, Dental Dept.
18. IowaKeokuk.....Keokuk Dental College, Dent. Dept.
Keokuk Medical College.
19. Kentucky.....LouisvilleLouisville College of Dentistry.
20. Louisiana.....New Orleans...New Orleans College of Dentistry.
21. Maryland.....BaltimoreBaltimore College of Dental Surgery.
22. Maryland.....BaltimoreBaltimore Med. College, Dent. Dept.
23. Maryland.....BaltimoreUniversity of Maryland, Dent. Dept.
24. Massachusetts..BostonHarvard University, Dental Dept.
25. Massachusetts..Boston.....Tufts College Dental School.
26. MichiganAnn Arbor....University of Michigan, Dental Dept.
27. MichiganDetroit.....Detroit College of Medicine, Dept. of
Dental Surgery.

28. Minnesota Minneapolis University of Minnesota, Col. of Dent.
29. Missouri St. Louis Missouri Dental College.
30. Missouri Kansas City Kansas City Dental College.
31. Missouri Kansas City Western Dental College.
32. Missouri St. Louis Dental Dept. Marion Sims College of
Medicine.
33. Nebraska Omaha University of Omaha, Dental Dept.
34. New York Buffalo University of Buffalo, Dental Dept.
35. New York New York New York College of Dentistry.
36. New York New York New York Dental School.
37. Ohio Cincinnati Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery.
38. Ohio Cincinnati Ohio College of Dental Surgery.
39. Ohio Cleveland Western Reserve Univ., Dent. Dept.
40. Ohio Columbus Ohio Medical Univ., Dental Dept.
41. Oregon Portland North Pacific Dental College.
42. Pennsylvania ... Philadelphia ... Pennsylvania Col. of Dental Surgery.
43. Pennsylvania ... Philadelphia ... Philadelphia Dental College.
44. Pennsylvania ... Philadelphia ... University of Penn., Dental Dept.
45. Pennsylvania ... Philadelphia ... Medico-Chir. Col. Dept. of Dent. of
Philadelphia.
46. Pennsylvania ... Pittsburg Pittsburg Dental Col., Dept. of West-
ern University of Pennsylvania.
47. Tennessee Nashville School of Dentistry, Cent. Tenn. Col.
48. Tennessee Nashville Univ. of Tennessee, Dental Dept.
49. Tennessee Nashville Vanderbilt University, Dental Dept.
50. Virginia Richmond University Col. of Med., Dental Dept.
51. Wisconsin Milwaukee Dental Dept. Milwaukee Med. Col.
52. Canada Toronto Royal Col. of Dent. Surg. of Ontario.

*NOTE.—The National University Dental Department of Washington, D. C., has been replaced on the list this year tentatively, by special understanding with the Faculties Association.

[APPENDIX D.]

DENTAL LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

REVISION OF 1902.

Section 4740. Appointment of dental commissioners. 1893, ch. 130, §1.
The governor shall on or before the first of July biennially appoint five dental commissioners, who shall hold office for two years from the first of July in the year of their respective appointments, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

Sec. 4741. Qualifications and duties of commissioners; meetings. 1893, ch. 130, §2, 7.
No person shall be appointed a dental commissioner who shall not have been, for at least ten years previous to such appointment, a practitioner in dentistry in this state and in good standing in his profession. Said commissioners shall appoint one of their number to be their official recorder, who shall keep a record of their official proceedings, and copies of said record certified by him shall be legal evidence. The comptroller shall provide a suitable place in the capitol for said commissioners. The commissioners shall meet in May of each year and at such other times as they shall designate. They shall give due notice of every meeting by advertising the time and place thereof, for two weeks successively, in two of the daily newspapers published in Hartford. They may make rules of procedure for the regulation of all applications and hearings before them.

Sec. 4742. Not to engage in practice without license. 1887, Rev. 1888, §2024, 1893, ch. 130, §8.
No person shall engage in the practice of dentistry unless such person shall have first obtained from said commissioners a license. This section, however, shall not apply to persons engaged in the practice of dentistry in this state on the thirtieth of June, 1893.

Sec. 4743. Requisites of application for license. 1887, Rev. 1888, §2024, 1893, ch. 130, §9, 1895, ch. 85.
Every application for such license shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and no license shall issue to any person unless he

shall have received a diploma or other sufficient certificate of graduation from some reputable dental college, or medical college having a department of dentistry and recognized by the laws of the state wherein the same is situated, or unless he shall have spent three years under the instruction of some reputable dentist, or unless he shall have had at least three years' continuous practice as a dentist.

Rev. 1888, §2024.
1893, ch. 130,
§§2, 7.

Sec. 4744. Grant and revocation of licenses. Every applicant for a license shall be examined by said commissioners as to his professional knowledge and skill before such license shall be granted, and they may refuse to grant a license where they are satisfied that the applicant is unfit or incompetent; they may for good and legal cause revoke any license that has been granted, and may prohibit any dentist in lawful practice from further practice, on satisfactory proof that such dentist has become unfit or incompetent. Cruelty, incapacity, unskillfulness, gross negligence, indecent conduct toward patients, or such unprofessional behavior as shows unfitness on the part of the dentist, shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of a license, or prohibition to practice; whenever complaint shall be made to a commissioner against a dentist said commissioner shall investigate the matter, and on finding probable cause shall notify the party complained of to appear before the dental commissioners and show cause why he should not be prohibited from practice or why his license should not be revoked.

Rev. 1888, §2024.
1893, ch. 130, §13.

Sec. 4745. Notice of hearing on revocation. Every such notice shall be in writing, and signed by the recorder, and shall contain a statement of the causes for which such prohibition or revocation is claimed, and shall specify the place and time for the hearing, which shall be at least twelve days after the service of said notice. Said notice may be served by leaving a copy thereof, attested by the recorder, at the place of business of the party complained of or at his last usual place of abode, or by sending the same by mail.

1893, ch. 130, §14.

Sec. 4746. Forfeiture of license. Every dentist who shall at any hearing before the commissioners, either by himself or by his procurement, make a false statement or misrepresentation with intent to deceive said commissioners shall forfeit his license, or be prohibited from practice.

1893, ch. 130, §15.

Sec. 4747. Appeal from order of revocation. Every dentist aggrieved by the action of said commissioners in the revocation of his license or prohibition from his practice may ap-

ply to the superior court, or court of common pleas, in the county in which he resides, for a writ of mandamus, requiring them to revoke their decision, if the same be found on hearing to have been erroneous. Such application for mandamus may be served on said commissioners by leaving with the recorder or at his usual place of abode an attested copy thereof within twelve days after said commissioners shall have notified such dentist of their decision.

Sec. 4748. Fees and expenses. Every person applying for a license shall, at the time of his application, pay to the recorder a fee of twenty-five dollars, but if such applicant shall fail to obtain his license, twenty dollars shall be returned to him. The recorder shall keep an account of all moneys received by him, and shall annually in November render his account to the comptroller; and shall pay from the moneys received by him the necessary traveling expenses of the commissioners and for necessary books and stationery, and shall keep all files, receipts, and records in his possession, and deliver the same to his successors in office. 1893, ch. 130,
§§ 16, 17.

Sec. 4749. Physician or surgeon may practice dentistry. The provisions of this chapter shall not prevent a practicing physician or surgeon from the performance of an operation in dentistry on a patient under his charge, nor a lawfully practicing dentist from availing himself of the services of any pupil, student, or assistant, employed by him and under his immediate supervision. 1887.
Rev. 1888, § 2024.
1893, ch. 130, § 10.

Sec. 4750. Report of commissioners. Said commissioners shall make an annual report of their proceedings to the governor. 1893, ch. 130, § 18.
1895, ch. 294.

Sec. 4751. Penalty. Every person who shall practice dentistry in violation of any provision of this chapter shall be fined not more than fifty dollars for each offense; and the unlawful practice of dentistry for each week shall be a separate offense. 1887.
Rev. 1888, § 2025.
1893, ch. 130, § 19.

State of Connecticut
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 39

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SEWERAGE COMMISSION
TO THE
GOVERNOR

For the Year 1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

New Haven:
THE TUTTLE, MOREHOUSE & TAYLOR COMPANY
1903

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

ROBERT A. CAIRNS, C.E., Waterbury.

CHARLES W. COMSTOCK, Norwich.

LORRIN A. COOKE,* Winsted.

EDWARD H. JENKINS, Ph.D., New Haven.

FRANCIS LEONARD,† Norwalk.

JOHN N. WOODRUFF, M.D., Sherman.

LEONARD P. KINNICUTT, Ph.D.

Consulting Chemist.

* Died August 11, 1902.

† Appointed August, 1902.

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

CONNECTICUT SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

To His Excellency, ABIRAM CHAMBERLAIN, Governor of Connecticut:

Sir:—The Sewerage Commission, as required by law, herewith respectfully presents its fourth Annual Report,* which covers its work for the last twelve months.

Ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, of Winsted, a member of this Commission, died on the 12th day of August, 1902.

Governor Cooke, in his message to the legislature in 1897, first called attention to the matter of sewage disposal and urged the appointment of a Commission to investigate and report on the situation in this State and on what action, if any, was necessary. Largely through his personal interest and influence the first Sewerage Commission was established. During the next administration he himself was appointed on the Commission by Gov. Lounsbury, and from that time till his death was one of its most earnest and helpful members.

* The previous publications of the several Sewerage Commissions of Connecticut have been,

1st Report, 88 pp. January, 1899, On Sewage and Sewage Disposal in this State.

Circular, 8 pp. December, 1899, On Promising Developments of Bacterial Processes of Sewage Purification.

2d Report, 64 pp. January, 1901, On Recent Action in Connecticut regarding Sewage Disposal and on English Experiments in Sewage Disposal.

3d Report, 32 pp. January, 1902, On the Action of the Septic Tank on Acid Iron Sewage.

The following minute was adopted by the Commission :

"It is with profound regret that we make record of the death of our distinguished associate, ex-Governor Lorrin A. Cooke, the originator of the Commission, and for the past three years one of its members. We cannot adequately express the feeling of deep sorrow with which we realize that we shall no longer have his thoughtful and prudent counsel in the work of the Commission that he regarded as of so much importance to the well being of the commonwealth, and to which he was ready and glad at all times to contribute his best efforts.

"And even more deeply do we feel that we have met with a personal loss. Each one of us will miss his genial smile and hearty hand clasp, the quick inquiry that evidenced his kindly interest and the readiness always displayed to do any friendly act that lay in his power.

"To be associated with him was a pleasure and privilege that we have appreciated and the loss of which cannot be made good.

"Feeling our loss so strongly, we can a little appreciate the terrible blow which has fallen upon his immediate family, and to them we extend our heartiest sympathy, assuring them that they are not alone in their grief, but that all who had the happiness of Governor Cooke's acquaintance share in their grief."

Signed,

R. A. CAIRNS,
C. W. COMSTOCK,
E. H. JENKINS,
JOHN N. WOODRUFF.

The scope of the work of the Sewerage Commission is thus defined by statute:

"Said Commission shall investigate methods of sewage purification and construction of sewerage systems and sewage disposal works."

For the purpose of this investigation it is empowered to summon witnesses before it with books, papers and maps. It may also, "with the approval of the Board of Control, employ a bacteriologist, chemist, or engineer."

In the following pages will be found reports of examinations made by the Commission of the several sewage disposal plants in the State which are now in operation, also notices of the condition of work in those cities which have been compelled by law to take up and cleanse their sewage before discharging it into rivers.

A map of the State has been prepared, showing all the watersheds, reservoirs, public water supply systems, sewered

districts and sewage disposal works in Connecticut with the data regarding them. It also shows those areas in the western part of this State which experts in the employ of the city of New York have proposed to make tributary to the water supply of that city. This map is made a part of this report and a discussion of the relations of water supply and sewage disposal is based upon it.

We believe that a Sewerage Commission should not simply call public attention to matters connected with the subject of sewage disposal. It should also have some power to remedy or relieve present evils, and it should, if possible, make some original contribution to the sum of our knowledge regarding the principles or the practice of sewage disposal.

The Commission has absolutely no authority to do anything to remedy or relieve present evils resulting from the improper disposal of sewage, except so far as this can be done by calling them to the attention of those interested or affected by them. We have, however, been able to present in this Report a distinct contribution to the sum of knowledge of the principles of sewage disposal.

This has been made possible by the kindness of Prof. Kinnicutt of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Prof. Kinnicutt is a well known expert in this subject and for two years has been making a most valuable study of the action of the septic tank on one class of sewage. His first results were published in our last Report and the present Report contains his second paper, which distinctly advances our knowledge of the subject and will be welcomed by all who are concerned with the septic tank, which is now an essential part of the disposal system of many cities.

THE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS IN CONNECTICUT.

Such sand filters as those which are now so satisfactorily working in Bristol, Danbury and Meriden,—the last named for more than ten years without any extensive repairs or alterations, other than those necessary in enlarging—demonstrate that the method of sand filtration itself is economical and perfectly suited for its purpose. Its purpose is to make the sewage odorless, colorless, and non-putrescible, so that its presence in rivers which are already unfit for potable water supply will not further pollute them. It is not the purpose of sand filtration to make potable water out of sewage. Unfortunately many places cannot get within reasonable distance a sufficient area of the coarse sandy soil which is necessary to make effective filters. The use of unsuitable material in the filters is disastrous and dooms the process to failure from the start.

These filtration beds will not, however, even when properly built, run themselves nor can they be run without intelligent care. We desire to repeat from a previous report.

“A study of the means by which sewage is cleansed in the sand filters, as well as of the experience of those who have practically operated them, makes it clear that they require constant care and great regularity in their treatment. The sand filters are not dead, they are teeming with active life, and this life depends on certain things: food supply, air, heat, etc., and on regularity in the supply of these things. To leave the sewage running on a bed for twelve hours beyond the prescribed time, because of a severe storm or a circus in the next town, is as culpable as to leave a herd of cows or a barn full of horses without food or drink for the same length of time, and may be vastly more harmful to the property and health of the community. If sewage stands too long on a filter, the air supply is reduced below the normal, the nitrifying microbes are checked in their work, perhaps destroyed in part, and thus the filter is made less efficient, not for a single day only, but for a considerable period of convalescence. If excessive quantities of sewage are poured on, the whole filter may become foul and require weeks to clear itself. It becomes evident that the efficiency of a filter depends much upon steadily following a course of action, and requiring every part of it to accomplish the same work at regular intervals of time. The filter becomes a delicate organization, adapted to what is

required of it, if its possibilities are not exceeded; but any change from the requirements is likely to render necessary weeks of time before the filter can become adapted to the changed conditions.' (Mass. State Bd. Health, Part II, Report on Water Supply and Sewerage, 1888-1890, p. 25.) No chemical or bacteriological skill is necessary for the detail of management on the sewage field, but there is needed a man who is absolutely faithful in carrying out the directions of the city engineer or selectmen, who is intelligent, and who has acquired experience in meeting all the vicissitudes of weather and knows the individual peculiarities of the beds."

The Commission have had occasion to observe the havoc wrought by a field superintendent without these qualifications, and to see a disposal field, which had been working perfectly, made inefficient and a menace to health and damaged for months by a change of the field manager.

The manager of a sewage disposal plant should no more be removed for political reasons than a police captain or a fireman.

There are nine sand filtration and irrigation works in this State used for sewage purification, at the following places: Bristol, Danbury, Granby, Litchfield, Meriden, Norfolk, Ridgefield, Simsbury and South Manchester.

These places have been visited by us from time to time, and at different seasons of the year.

DANBURY.

The works at Danbury have been visited from time to time and found doing excellent work. This is the only instance in Connecticut where extensive filtration is being done on hillsides. Most of the sewage flows along carriers on either side of a sharp valley, and part of it is allowed to overflow and work down the slopes, first passing through beds of broken stone, where the coarser particles are arrested. The rest of the sewage is treated on level beds at the bottom of the slopes, all the effluent finally discharging through under drains into an open brook channel which traverses the axis of the valley.

Natural conditions here are singularly favorable to this arrangement, or to put it in another way, great good judg-

ment was shown in adapting the arrangement to the natural conditions. Unlimited quantities of suitable filtration sand are found in the northerly hillside, from which the level beds have been constructed, and a large tract of low land, as yet unimproved, is available for extensions. In the meantime this tract is used occasionally for the reception of part of the storm water when the latter is in unusual quantity. There seems to be a constant intelligent oversight of these works, resulting in maintaining them in good order, and ensuring a satisfactory effluent.

MERIDEN.

These works have been fully described in the First Report of this Commission, pages 87 and 88, with a map of the disposal field and photo-engravings of the beds.

Their construction was begun in 1891, about a year later than the Litchfield works, which were the first in Connecticut. Owing to unskillful management, some trouble was experienced soon after they were put in operation, but from then on to the present they have cleansed Meriden's sewage, about 2,000,000 gallons a day, summer and winter, with perfect satisfaction.

A large portion of the filtered sewage sinks down to the ground water; the smaller portion of it runs from the drains beneath the beds and forms a little stream flowing into the Quinnipiac. The water in this stream is colorless and bright, without odor or taste, fish live in it and the bed of the brook is clean and free from any organic deposit.

The land on which these beds are built is the very best for the purpose and the beds are kept in neat condition. We have made frequent inspection of this place during the year and have never found anything to criticize.

It is a model disposal plant and shows the process of sand filtration as a means of cleansing sewage at its very best.

We understand that Wallingford's sewers are so planned that the sewage can flow by gravity to the same kind of sand which Meriden uses and be cleansed by filtration. We

hope that Wallingford will decide to do this of her own accord instead of running sewage into the Quinnipiac.

NAUGATUCK VALLEY.

No progress has been made toward improving the sanitary condition of the Naugatuck river. Notwithstanding the issue of the long-drawn-out suit of Platt Bros. Company vs. The City of Waterbury, viz., an injunction restraining that city from discharging crude sewage into the river between June 1st and December 1st, the time for the injunction to become operative being fixed as June 1st of this year (1903), no attempt has been made to construct purification works. An application was brought to the Superior Court for the appointment of a Commission to assess the damages caused the plaintiffs, to be figured on the supposition that the nuisance would not continue longer than a period of five years. This application was refused by the Superior Court and judgment has been affirmed by the Supreme Court. It is reported that the city will now try to settle the case out of court, by paying damages according to a mutual agreement. We cannot ascertain what the probabilities are of such overtures being accepted.

In the meantime conditions are steadily growing worse in this valley as the population increases. When another extremely dry season comes, similar to 1899, there will be serious complaint, with a likelihood of new suits being brought. Moreover the bad state of the river is becoming general from Torrington to Derby, instead of being limited to a few miles below Waterbury.

It is interesting to consider whether, in case a number of the larger municipalities are compelled to adopt some relief measures, it will be better for each city to construct its own purification plant, or for the whole valley to combine and build a trunk sewer to the sound, discharging its contents so far off shore as to make it certain that no one should be injured thereby. As bearing on this question we note that

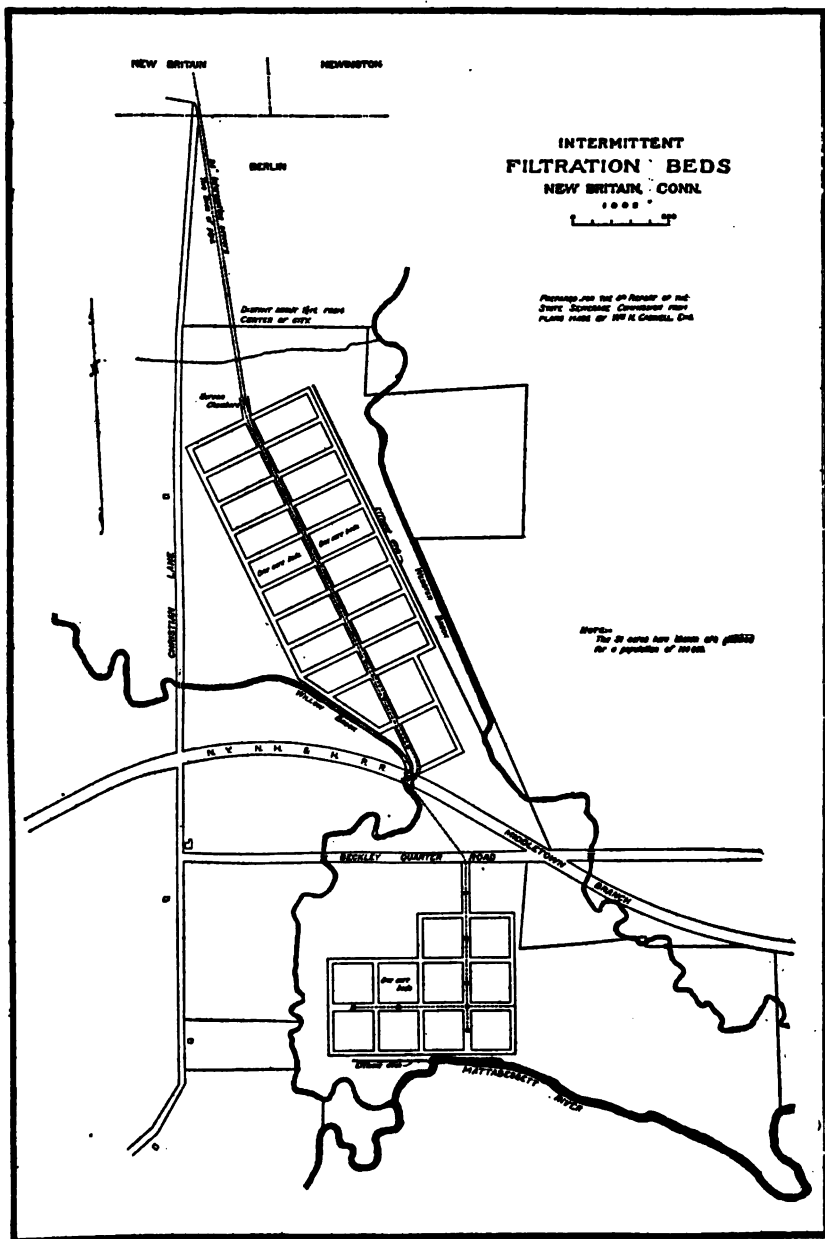
such a solution is proposed for the Passaic Valley in New Jersey. There the conditions have been notoriously bad for years, and one Commission after another has endeavored to find some satisfactory scheme for keeping sewage out of the river. Now the Passaic Valley District Sewerage and Drainage Commission has reported an elaborate plan for building a trunk sewer all the way from Paterson, past Passaic, Acquackanonk, Franklin, Belleville, and Newark, and thence across the meadows, under Newark Bay, through a portion of Jersey City and Bayonne, to an outfall near Robbins Reef Light, in the middle of New York Bay. The cost of these works is estimated as about \$9,000,000, and the annual charges as about \$650,000. The population ultimately to be served is estimated as 1,500,000. The present population is about 600,000.

The fact that this recommendation has been made after a thorough study of every possible method of purification, and after consultation with the best informed sanitary engineers, may reasonably be regarded as a strong argument in favor of the trunk sewer method in districts similarly situated. The most noticeable difference in conditions is the comparatively small population (about 100,000, exclusive of Derby) in the Naugatuck Valley. This, however, is rapidly increasing, and the time may not be far distant when it will be large enough to warrant the expenditure of several million dollars on a trunk sewer.

Experience at Boston, where the sewage of the whole great Metropolitan District is discharged directly into the bay, is regarded as a strong indication that the sewage of the Naugatuck Valley could be emptied into Long Island Sound, perhaps several miles off shore, and no harm result, either to shore properties or shell fish interests.

NEW BRITAIN.

At New Britain the work of establishing a new sewage disposal system is well under way. Bonds to the amount of \$300,000 have been issued; surveys have been made, plans drawn and contracts let.



The plan contemplates the separation of storm water from the sewage, the building of two lines of 24" intercepting sewers, and the construction of beds for intermittent downward filtration.

The work of diverting storm water has already been begun and will be pushed as rapidly as possible. The waste from the several manufactories does not enter the sewers, being otherwise disposed of.

The sewage of the city will be collected by two main lines of intersecting sewers, one of which runs across the south part of the town, and the other across the easterly portion. The latter line will require a tunnel for part of the way. Both meet at the southeast corner of the town and thence run parallel for about half a mile into the town of Berlin and discharge into the filter beds which are now being built.

The filter beds are in a gravelly soil apparently well adapted for the purpose. They are of one acre each and thirty-one in number. Experiments indicate that the tract selected is capable of disposing of the sewage from 100,000 people. Tests have proved that 300,000 to 400,000 gallons of sewage per acre can be cleansed every second day.

It is estimated that works sufficient for a population of 100,000 people, together with the complete separation of the sewage from storm water, will involve an expenditure of about \$500,000.

A map on page 9 shows the position and arrangement of the filtration area.

RIDGEFIELD.

In connection with the new sewerage system recently installed at Ridgefield provision was made for purification of the effluent by intermittent filtration. These works were visited in November and carefully examined. It was found that the material is poorly adapted for filtration, that there is insufficient provision of underdrains, and that there has been a lack of intelligent supervision, resulting in beds filling and overflowing their embankments. Also in several places

the water pressure had broken down the covering of underdrains, leaving large holes through which sewage could escape without any purification whatever.

Doubtless the material is as good as could be conveniently obtained, and for such limited quantities of sewage it is perhaps economical to make the beds out of the soil at hand. But under the circumstances it seems necessary to lay a far greater amount of underdrains, taking much pains to get the covering uniform. Also there should be such frequent inspection of the beds as would insure proper manipulation of the gates to prevent the sewage accumulating to a depth sufficient to overtop embankments and break down into the underdrains.

SIMSBURY.

The central village has a population of about 600 and about one-third of this number are in dwellings connected with the sewer, which is somewhat over 7,700 feet long and carries the sewage under the railroad and low land by an inverted syphon to higher sandy land near the Farmington river. Here it is cleansed by intermittent sand filtration on two beds each with an area of something more than one-quarter of an acre. The system is described and mapped in the Report of the State Board of Health for 1901, pp. 306-308.

Up to the present, the system has given satisfaction.

THE WATER SUPPLIES OF CONNECTICUT AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The danger and the damage to the public health which follow from the utter disregard of sewage or its improper carriage and disposal, come chiefly through the pollution of water supplies.

When a river is so far fouled that it deposits in mill dams or along its banks decomposing animal and vegetable matter and in summer becomes evil-smelling, the nuisance is so

obvious and so intolerable that public attention is called to it and redress is sought in the courts.

But the greatest damage to public health is done long before this state of things is reached. When the river is known to be slightly polluted with a very moderate amount of sewage which it is judged is removed by the mysterious "self-purification of running water," and when, trusting to this, the river is used as a source of public water supply, then lives are sacrificed every year and much avoidable sickness and misery come into the community by this unnoticed poisoning of the drinking water.

This has happened, and is happening to-day, in many of the cities and large towns of our own country.

In the first Report of this Commission, 1899, p. 36, is given a statement regarding the water supply of Lawrence, which represents a state of things not at all uncommon in other cities to-day and which is only remarkable in this; that fortunately the statistics have been gathered and are in such shape as to show exactly what happened there.

It is by some public health board or sewerage commission that such data are made public and generally instructive. Local authorities are not as likely to call attention to faults in municipal works.

The city of Lawrence has taken its public water supply for many years from the Merrimac river, which nine miles above receives the sewage of Lowell. The popular theory that in flowing that distance, with a fall of 100 feet in a rapid one mile long, the water purified itself, was somewhat shaken by the facts that between the years 1885 and 1890 the number of deaths from typhoid steadily increased; that in the last named year 60 people, or more than 12 in every 10,000, died of this disease, and that no other adequate explanation could be given than infection from the water supply.

Believing that infection from this source was the cause, the city of Lawrence put in a sand filter and passed through it all the river water that entered the service pipes. The

effect of this action on the typhoid death-rate appears in the following table of statistics:

MORTALITY FROM TYPHOID FEVER IN LAWRENCE, MASS.

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid per 10,000 inhabitants.	Total No. of Deaths.
1885.....	4.2	17
1886.....	5.8	23
1887.....	11.4	47
1888.....	11.4	48
1889.....	12.7	55
1890.....	13.4	60
1891 Warning by Health Board.....	11.9	55
1892.....	10.5	50
1893 Filter operated 4 months.....	8.0	39
1894 Filtration continues	4.8	24
1895 " "	3.1	16
1896 " "	1.9	10
1897 " "	1.6	9
1898 " "	1.4	8
1899 " "	3.4	20
1900 " "	1.8	11
1901 " "	1.8	12

The table shows that the typhoid death-rate had increased rapidly, being more than three times as large in 1890 as five years before.

In 1891 the State Board of Health warned the city of the danger and urged that all drinking water be boiled.

This alone reduced the typhoid death-rate considerably, but cleansing the whole water supply by a sand filter, put in by the city, immediately brought down the number of deaths from typhoid to very small proportions, i. e., from 50 or 60 deaths a year to 8 or 9.

In 1898 the Lawrence water board reported that the filter did not furnish enough water for the demand and that portions appeared clogged.

Examination proved this to be true and steps were taken to remove the clogging material. The somewhat larger death-rate in 1899 is most likely due to this incident, and either to the use of unfiltered water made necessary by the deficient supply from the filter or to less satisfactory purification of what passed through the filter.

This recent episode also shows how narrow is the margin between safety and danger, when a city depends for its drinking water on a badly polluted river and a skillfully managed filter.

The experience of Lawrence is not unique. It is, in its earlier parts, the experience of many other American cities, we believe of all cities which depend on large, contaminated rivers for their water supply and trust in the comfortable doctrine of the "self-purification" of running water.

Albany and Philadelphia are examples of cities which have recently waked to the fact that their people are, and have been for years, dying in alarming numbers from poisoned drinking water.

It is not many decades since travelers to continental Europe were warned of the danger of drinking water in the larger cities and towns because of the commonly gross pollution.

Vast improvement has since been made in the water supplies of continental cities, while in our own, matters have for the most part been going from bad to worse, till at present it is doubtful whether our American city supplies are on the whole better than those of much older cities.

It is not, however, those water supplies alone which are taken bodily from streams carrying city sewage which are the cause of isolated cases of devastating epidemics of typhoid fever.

As a whole city's sewage may infect a large river, so a single drain or a single typhoid patient may infect the water of a reservoir which otherwise was perfectly safe, and before infection was of irreproachable purity. In Connecticut, as well as in other states, we have seen sudden and disastrous outbreaks of typhoid, which could only be explained by the contamination of a reservoir with the dejections of a single individual; cast, not into the reservoir itself, but on the watershed where rains carried them down (and sometimes for long distances) into the water supply.

It is clear that the watershed may at any time pollute the

reservoir; the one is in fact a part of the other, and it is, therefore, just as necessary to protect the former as the latter.

In the interests of public health a supply of pure water from a source not likely to be suddenly infected is of the very first importance.

To take water in its original purity as it distils from the clouds or springs from its storage in clean earth, is much more desirable than to stop foul water on its way to the sea and make it safe to drink.

Towns and cities must guard with jealous care against all sewage pollution, not only their reservoirs, but the whole area of their watersheds.

The discharge of house waste into any stream tributary to a water supply is a menace to the health of the whole district supplied by it.

It is gratifying to see that water companies in this State are becoming more careful in guarding both their reservoirs and their watersheds, from the chance of pollution. Three water boards in the State, those of Hartford, Middletown and New Haven, have undertaken to bring in forest growth on their watersheds, both by tree planting and by improvement cutting, to foster the growth in the first place of the most desirable species and then of the most desirable specimens. The forest "floor" is the safest medium in which to receive and in a certain measure to store the rainfall for use in public water supply. If all our watersheds could be thus covered, they would be much safer from chance pollution.

The difficulties in the way are increased where there are houses and farms or mill privileges on the areas. Much of the land is, however, better for lumber growth than for other purposes.

Our watersheds for public supply now cover one-ninth of our area, but the so-called "woodland" of Connecticut covers more than forty per cent. of its area. If these watersheds were all forest and destitute of dwellings the forest area of the State would not be necessarily increased. In

studying the problems of sewage disposal for the towns and villages of this State, it is important to know just where are the watersheds, and what are the streams tributary to any public water supply.

This information the Commission has supplied by the map accompanying this report and the data which are given on the map and which are also summarized in what follows.

This map, based on the topographical map of the State, and which is bound at the end of this Report, shows the town and county boundaries, the rivers, streams and railways of the State.

The potable water supplies are represented in blue, lakes and reservoirs being of a deeper tint, and the areas supplied with water are cross-hatched in blue.

Areas having both water supply and sewer system are in red, as well as the county boundaries. Sewage disposal works are also indicated.

The facts regarding the areas, names of watersheds, method of carrying the water, etc., are given on the map, and the more important facts are likewise given in the following tables.

This map has been prepared for the Commission by Mr. Frederic L. Ford, city engineer of Hartford, whose energy, labor and skill in doing the work it is a pleasure to acknowledge.

A glance at the map makes evident the great number of distinct districts used for water supply and also the large areas which drain into and maintain the public water supplies.

The total number of watersheds in Connecticut, as appears from Table I, is 117. These cover 555.65 square miles in this State besides 3.2 square miles in Massachusetts and 18.08 in New York. The present Croton watershed covers 20.8 miles in Connecticut.

As the total area of Connecticut is 5,004 square miles, it appears that more than one-ninth of its surface gathers water for its public water supplies.

Moreover, the area is constantly increasing. At present,

as shown in the map and Table III, there are proposed Connecticut water supplies covering 47.44 square miles.

The city of New York is searching for additional watersheds, and in recent reports of engineers in the city's employ, several propositions are made for taking land in Connecticut for the purpose. These proposed watersheds are shown on the map with blue outline boundaries. The smallest area is the "ten mile" watershed, including 34.54 square miles in the northwestern part of the State; the next is the upper Housatonic with an area in this State of 273 square miles, and last is the lower Housatonic with an area in Connecticut of 562 square miles.

TABLE I.—AREAS OF POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES OF CONNECTICUT.

<i>(Shown on Map by Blue Tint.)</i>		
Name of City, Town or Borough supplied.	Distinctive Name of Watershed.	Area in Square Miles.
Ansonia.....	Beaver Brook.....	1.57
	High Pressure Reservoir.....	1.00
	West of River, 2 reservoirs.....	0.70
	Total Watershed.....	3.27
Attawaugan, Ballouville, } Pineville, }	 Steer Pasture Brook.....	0.34
Bethel.....	Mountain Pond.....	0.38
Branford.....		3.66
Bridgeport.....	Bunnell's Upper.....	4.15
	Canoe Brook.....	1.68
	Easton Lakes.....	13.39
	Horse Tavern.....	2.45
	Island Brook.....	1.54
	Pequonnock.....	20.73
	Samp Mortar.....	12.72
Bridgeport & Stratford.....	Beaver Dam.....	2.28
	Total Watershed.....	58.94
Bristol.....	Green Meadow.....	0.54
	Poland.....	6.34
	Total Watershed.....	6.88
Broad Brook.....		0.78
Canaan.....		0.27
Chester, Deep River, } Ivoryton, }	 Waterhouse Pond.....	0.30

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Name of City, Town or Borough supplied.	Distinctive Name of Watershed.	Area in Square Miles.
Clinton, Madison, Guilford, }	.....	10.5
Cromwell		1.2
Danbury	East Lake .....	....
	Padanaram	3.25
	Kohanza	0.46
	Total Watershed	3.71
Danielson	Chase Reservoir	1.7
	Hygeia Dist. Reservoir	0.36
	Total Watershed	2.06
Deep River	(See Chester)	
Derby		0.6
Durham	Cold Spring	0.34
East Hartford	Salom Brook	1.4
Falls Village	Limestone Spring	0.24
Farmington		0.35
Granby	Bissell Brook	6.15
Greenwich, }	 Horseneck Brook	3.0
Port Chester, }		
Groton	Great Brook	14.8
Guilford	(See Clinton.)	
Hartford	Six reservoirs, called Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	13.0
Ivoryton	(See Chester.)	
Jewett City		0.9
Kent		0.22
Lakeville		2.8
Litchfield	Bantam River	5.82
	Griswold Brook	0.65
	Total Watershed	6.47
Madison	(See Clinton.)	
Manchester	White's Brook	2.2
Meriden	Elmere	0.02
	Hallmere	0.6
	Kenmere	1.0
	Merimere	2.00
	Total Watershed	3.62
Middletown	Higby Mountain	2.06
	Laurel Brook	1.05
	Total Watershed	3.86
Middletown	Industrial School	0.18
	Insane Hospital	0.75
Milford		1.6
Mystic, }	 Mistuxet Brook	6.17
Stonington, }		
Naugatuck	Straitsville Brook	2.9

Name of City, Town or Borough supplied.	Distinctive Name of Watershed.	Area in Square Miles.
New Britain.....	Roaring Brook.....	2.58
	Shuttle Meadow	2.66
	Total Watershed	5.24
New Canaan	Five Mile River 1.07, less .12 in N. Y...	0.95
New Hartford.....	South Mountain Brook.....	1.08
New Haven	Bethany	3.8
	Chamberlain.....	4.2
	Dawson	5.6
	Farm River.....	15.8
	Lake Whitney	37.7
	Maltby	1.3
	Phipps	0.4
	Saltonstall.....	4.0
	West Haven	1.6
	Wintergreen	1.1
	Total Watershed.....	75.5
New London.....	Brigg's Brook.....	1.6
	Car Pond	2.0
	Konomock	1.8
	Total Watershed	5.4
New Milford		0.87
Norfolk	Waugum Lake.....	1.15
Norwalk, } Winnipauk, }	Silvermire River 10.0, less 4.2 in N. Y...	5.8
Norwich	Fairview Reservoir.....	1.0
	Meadow Brook	1.25
	Total Watershed	2.25
Pineville	(See Attawaugan.)	
Plainville		0.44
Port Chester.....	(See Greenwich.)	
Portland	Somasic Brook.....	3.5
Putnam	Little River 36.74, less 3.20 in Mass.....	33.54
Ridgefield	1.84, less 0.06 in N. Y.....	1.78
Rockville	Schenipset Lake	15.6
Seymour		1.32
Sharon	Calkinstown	0.80
	Beardsley Pond	0.53
	Total Watershed	1.33
Shelton	Curtis Brook	1.3
Simsbury.....		0.82
Southington	Humiston Brook.....	1.80
South Manchester....	Porter Reservoir	1.5
	Taylor Reservoir.....	0.86
	Total Watershed	2.36
South Norwalk	Belden Hill Brook.....	2.62
Stafford Springs.....	Roaring Brook.....	6.50

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Name of City, Town or Borough supplied.	Distinctive Name of Watershed.	Area in Square Miles.
Stamford	Mill River, 24.0, less 13.7 in N. Y.....	10.3
Stonington	(See Mystic.)	
Stratford	(See Bridgeport.)	
Taftville		0.25
Thomaston		0.64
Torrington	Crystal Lake, } Lake Hatcha, } Whist Pond, }	6.29
Unionville	Trout Brook	1.02
Wallingford	Pistapaug Pond	0.78
Waterbury	Branch System	18.0
	East Mountain	1.4
	Total Watershed	19.4
Watertown		1.4
Williamsville	Alexander Lake	1.15
Willimantic	Natchaug River	160.
Winnipauk	(See Norwalk.)	
Winsted	Mad River } Rugg Brook }	11.93
	Highland Lake	6.65
	Total Watershed	18.58
Woodbury		1.6

In Table I are given, with the names of the cities, towns or boroughs having a public water supply, the names of each of the different watersheds and its area together with the total area.

The largest watershed in the State is that of Willimantic, 160 square miles.

Other large areas are the New Haven watersheds, 75.5 square miles, Bridgeport, 58.94 and Stamford, 24 square miles. Remarkably small is the watershed of the Hartford supply: viz., 13 square miles.

The facts given in Table I are summarized as follows:

TABLE II. SUMMARY REGARDING AREAS OF WATERSHEDS.

Total number of watersheds in Connecticut	117
Connecticut area of 117 watersheds	555.65 square miles.
Add 3.20 square miles in Massachusetts and 18.08 square miles in New York	21.28 square miles.
Total watershed of Connecticut public water supplies in square miles	576.93
Area of present Croton watershed in Connecticut in square miles.	20.8
Area of Connecticut in square miles	5,004

TABLE III. PROPOSED WATER SUPPLIES.

For Connecticut Cities and Towns:

South Norwalk	6.63 sq. m.
Bridgeport and Stratford, "Far Mill River"	7.34 "
Hartford, "Salmon Brook"	19.86 "
Norwich, "Stony Brook"	1.47 "
" " "Pease Brook"	12.14 "
Total area for Connecticut supplies	47.44 "

For New York City:

"Ten Mile" watershed ..	area 200 sq. m.	In Conn.	34 sq. m.
"Upper Housatonic" " ..	" 818 "	"	273 "
"Lower Housatonic" " ..	" 562 "	"	562 "
Total area for New York City...	1580		869

The supplies above noted are all described as "surface water" supplies.

A few smaller places have water from "underground sources." They are the following:

From springs—Collinsville, Ellington, Hazardville, Preston, Terryville, Thompsonville, Washington, Wauregan, Windsor, Windsor Locks.

From wells—Pawcatuck, Westport.

"Artesian wells"—Suffield.

It is a common impression that the water from wells or springs is purer and safer than the surface waters which are gathered in reservoirs and distributed from them. This may be in general true, but wells, as ordinarily made, are readily contaminated from polluting material in the neighborhood, and even springs, which are the safest water supplies, generally speaking, are not entirely safe from contamination.

On the map are shown, in blue cross-hatching, those parts of cities, towns and boroughs, forty-four in number, which have a definite system of public water supply, without a definite system of public sewers.

Table IV gives these places in alphabetical order, with the areas in square miles which are covered by the public water supply systems but are not furnished with public sewerage systems. The total area amounts to 43.33 square miles.

There are also twenty-four places, towns, boroughs and villages, or parts of them, which are supplied by piping from a common source; but the distribution of water is not extensive enough to be a supply system. These places are:

Attawaugan, Ballouville, Black Rock, Broad Brook, Burnside, Canaan, Chester, Deep River, Enfield, Fairfield, Glastonbury, Granby, Ivoryton, Lakeville, Madison, Morris Cove, Pineville, Sharon, Simsbury, Stratford, Suffield, West Hartford, Wethersfield, Woodbury.

Also Portchester and Rye, N. Y., are supplied from Greenwich.

In these places, which have a partial water supply without a sewerage system, the danger of contamination of the wells of those who do not use the public water supply and the general pollution of the soil is likely to be much greater than in places which have no public supply or in those others which have both water supplies and public sewers.

The use, and waste, of water greatly increases when a supply is introduced which can be had by turning a faucet without the labor of pumping. Cesspools are overtaxed by this larger use of water, and their contents leach out further into the soil. The natural cleansing capacity of the soil is insufficient for this extra burden and the wells are in consequence still further polluted.

A closely built town with a water supply and no corresponding sewer system is in a dangerous condition from the standpoint of the sanitarian.

In Table V are given the names of those cities, towns, and boroughs which have definite systems of public water supply and public sewers. These are indicated on the map by the dark pink tint.

The areas thus provided with water and sewers are also given in the table referred to and amount altogether to 52.87 square miles.

TABLE IV. AREAS SUPPLIED WITH WATER SYSTEMS WITHOUT PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEMS.

(Shown on Map by Blue Hatching.)

Name of City, Town or Borough supplied,	Area in Square Miles.	Name of City, Town or Borough supplied.	Area in square Miles.
Ansonia (west of river).....	0.32	Portland	1.86
Bethel	1.25	Preston	0.47
Branford	1.10	Putnam	0.90
Clinton	1.96	Seymour	1.34
Collinsville	0.18	Shelton	0.90
Cromwell	1.04	Southington	2.70
Danielson	0.95	Southport	0.68
East Haven	0.67	Stafford Springs	0.97
Ellington	0.50	Stonington	0.57
Falls Village	0.16	Terryville	0.45
Forestville	0.90	Thomaston	0.85
Groton	1.08	Warehouse Point	0.57
Guilford	1.82	Washington	0.85
Hazardville	0.54	Watertown	1.20
Jewett City	0.45	Wauregan	0.37
Kent	0.35	West Haven	2.45
Manchester	1.12	Westport	2.10
Milford	1.48	Windsor	0.84
Mystic	1.06	Windsor Locks	1.25
New Canaan	0.84	Winsted	1.10
New Hartford	0.95	Total area of sections having	
New Milford	0.77	definite water systems.....	
Paucatuck	0.57	43.33	
Plainville	0.85		

TABLE V.—AREAS SUPPLIED WITH WATER AND HAVING SEWER SYSTEMS.

(Shown on Map by Pink Tint.)

Name of City, Town or Borough.	Area in Square Miles.	Name of City, Town or Borough.	Area in Square Miles.
Ansonia	1.31	Norwalk	1.95
Birmingham	0.41	Norwich	1.56
Bridgeport	4.47	Ridgefield	0.81
Bristol	1.22	Rockville	0.70
Danbury	1.50	South Manchester	1.21
East Hartford	1.32	South Norwalk	1.25
Greenwich	1.15	Stamford	1.07
Hartford	7.64	Taftville	0.27
Litchfield	1.20	Thompsonville	0.63
Meriden	2.0	Torrington	1.30
Middletown	0.81	Wallingford	2.31
Naugatuck	2.11	Waterbury	3.20
New Britain	2.16	Willimantic	0.78
New Haven	5.81	Total area supplied with sewers	
New London	1.40	and water	
Norfolk	1.32	52.87	

Note also: Simsbury—small separate system.

THE ACTION OF THE SEPTIC TANK ON ACID
IRON SEWAGE.

BY LEONARD P. KINNICUTT AND HARRISON P. EDDY.

SECOND PAPER.

The experiments with the closed septic tank described in the Third Annual Report of the Connecticut Sewage Commission, January, 1902, have been continued during the past year, and have, in the main, confirmed the general conclusions which were given tentatively in that report.

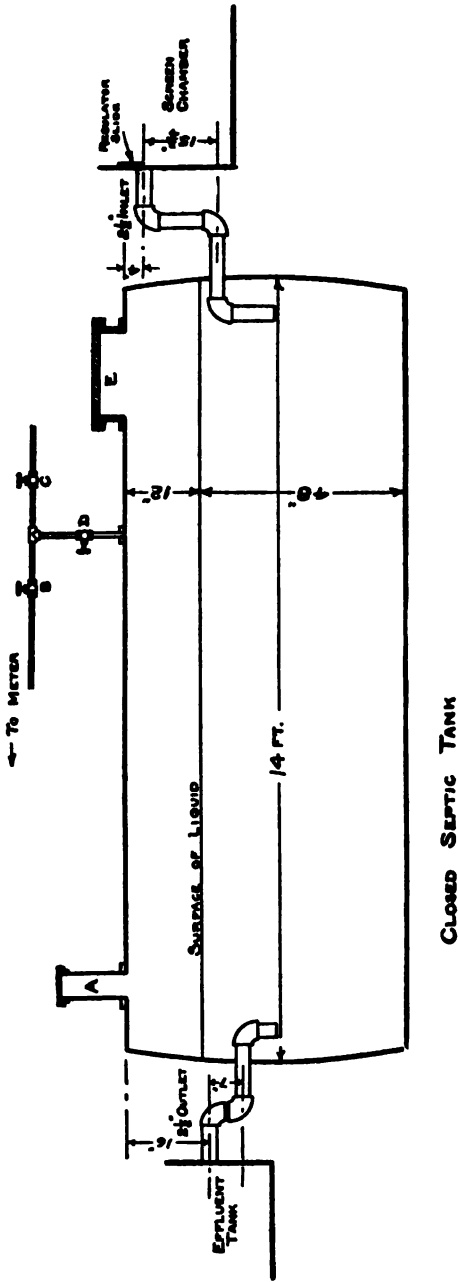
The experiments being a continuation of those begun in 1900, the following paragraphs, taken from the Report for 1901, hold true for the work of the past year.

"The septic tank (diagram I) used in these experiments was a discarded iron pressure tank, 14 feet long and 5 feet in diameter. The inlet tube was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and bent at a right angle after it entered the tank, and extended down to about one foot below the level of the surface of the sewage. The outlet tube, of the same diameter, at the opposite end of the tank, also extended about one foot below the level of the sewage. At the top of the tank, near the forward end, was a manhole, large enough to allow one to enter the tank; at the other end a smaller opening (A), large enough to allow the entrance of a 2-inch glass tube for the purpose of measuring the depth of the sludge. Both of these openings were closed with air-tight covers. On the top of the tank, near the center, was also a gas outlet pipe connected with a T tube. One end of the T tube was joined to a standard wet gas meter, the other end with a pipe for collecting samples of gas for analysis. Both ends of the T were fitted with brass stopcocks (B) and (C)."

"The sewage, before it entered the tank, was passed through a screen chamber, the meshes of the screen being half an inch apart; and the effluent, as it passed from the tank, flowed through a deep wooden effluent box."

"The sewage level in the tank was four feet from the bot-

SEPTIC TANK.



tom, which gave a volume of 1,762 U. S. gallons, and the flow, which was continuous, was so regulated that the time of passage through the tank was 18 hours. The tank was buried so that only the top surface was on the level of the ground, and it was covered in winter with a rough shed, for convenience in taking observations and collecting samples."

In our study of the action of the septic tank on iron acid sewage we have not only examined the sewage and effluent as to the amount of solid matter and nitrogen in the form of free and albuminoid ammonia they contain, but have also studied and examined the deposit and crust formed in the tank, have made careful and continuous measurements of the amount of gas evolved, and studied its composition.

The experiments on the action of the closed septic tank on Worcester sewage were begun in the autumn of 1900 and have been continued without interruption. Half-hour samples of the sewage and effluent have been taken day and night, mixed and sterilized at the end of the day, and at the conclusion of a week aliquot portions of the twenty-four hour samples have been thoroughly mixed and the resultant mixture analyzed. This resultant mixture we designate as "half-hour weekly samples." The amount of gas given off each day has been noted and samples of the gas have been taken, often daily and always weekly, except during the months of January, February and August, 1901, for analyses. The amount of deposit formed has been measured, and its composition as well as the composition of the crust determined. The maximum and minimum daily temperatures have been recorded and the temperatures of the sewage and effluent have been taken twice daily, at nine in the morning and at five in the afternoon.

WORCESTER SEWAGE.

The sewage used in the experiments was, as has been stated, Worcester sewage from the outlet sewer at the sewage plant near Quinsigamond village, and the following table shows its average composition just before it enters the tank.

All the results are the means of analyses of "half-hour weekly samples" taken during the whole year, except that the amounts of iron sulphate and free acid given for the year 1901 are the means of only a certain number of "half-hour weekly samples" taken at different periods of the year, these two determinations not having been made on every weekly sample during 1901.

As is shown by the table, the general character of the sewage was the same in 1902 as in 1901. It contained, however, a little more iron sulphate and a little less free acid in 1902 than it did in the previous year, and the amount of organic matter as indicated by the albuminoid ammonia was 13 per cent. greater in 1902 than in 1901.

There is one fact, however, regarding the sewage in 1901 that is not shown in the above table, which is, that while the amount of free acid for the year averaged ten parts in one hundred thousand parts, there was one period in January when, owing to the changes in the sewage system of Worcester, the amount of free acid exceeded twenty parts in one hundred thousand parts. This was noted in our last report, and also that on this account there was very little, if any, decomposition of the organic matter in the tank during January, February and March, as shown by the non-formation of gas. During the past year the amount of free acid in the sewage has never greatly exceeded seven and one-half parts in one hundred thousand and the decomposition of the organic matter has been continuous, though the amount of decomposition, as shown elsewhere, was much greater in summer than in winter.

The general character of Worcester sewage is, however, well shown by the analyses given and it can be characterized as a fairly strong sewage for an American city, containing, besides the substances usually found in the sewage of a manufacturing city, a very large amount of iron, both in solution and in suspension, and an amount of free acid which in terms of sulphuric acid equals eight to ten parts in one hundred thousand parts. It is a type of sewage characteris-

WORCESTER SEWAGE.

	Parts per 100,000—	
	1901.	1902.
Total solid matter.....	74.20	83.22
Suspended solid matter	16.50	31.01
Soluble solid matter	57.70	52.21
Free ammonia.....	1.85	2.02
Total albuminoid ammonia	0.6484	0.837
Suspended albuminoid ammonia.....	0.4006	0.600
Soluble albuminoid ammonia.....	0.2478	0.237
Total oxygen consumed.....		11.07
Oxygen consumed by solids in suspension...		4.97
Oxygen consumed by solids in solution...		6.10
Iron in solution.....	5.78	7.35
Iron in suspension.....	3.51	8.35
Aluminium in solution.....	0.07	
Aluminium in suspension	0.15	

By calculation from above results.

Ferrous sulphate in solution Fe SO_4	15.77	19.95
Aluminium sulphate in solution $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$..	0.44	
Ammonium sulphate in solution $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$..	4.33*	7.84
Free acid in terms sulphuric acid in solution H_2SO_4	10.12	7.47

tic of a city largely engaged in iron industries and sewered on the combined system, and we believe the results of our experiments show what can be expected from the use of a closed septic tank, in the treatment of sewage of such cities.

THE ACTION OF THE SEPTIC TANK IN THE REMOVAL OF THE SOLID SUBSTANCES IN THE SEWAGE AS SHOWN BY THE DIFFERENCE IN AMOUNT OF TOTAL, SOLUBLE AND SUSPENDED SUBSTANCES IN SEWAGE AND EFFLUENT.

In the following tables are given the amount of total solids, the amount of solids in solution, the amount of solids in suspension in the sewage as it enters the tank, and in the partially purified sewage as it leaves the tank, for the year 1902, and also the amounts removed given in percentages, for 1901 and for 1902.

The results as given are the mean of the results obtained on samples taken every half hour day and night throughout the year, and prepared for analysis in the way that has been described.

* The free ammonia, averaged in the half-hour weekly samples, in which the total iron, aluminium, and sulphur trioxide were determined, was 1.12 and not 1.85, which was the average of the whole year.

SEPTIC TANK. REMOVAL OF SOLID MATTER.—PARTS PER 100,000.

MONTH, 1902.	Mean Temperature Fahrenheit.		Gas. Cubic feet.	Total Solids.				Solids in Solution.				Solids in Suspension.			
	Sewage.	Effluent.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.	
						Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.
Jan. . . .	48.16	46.58	3.68	73.12	50.60	22.52	30.80	50.04	35.88	14.16	28.30	23.08	14.72	8.36	36.22
Feb. . . .	47.01	45.74	7.69	75.27	58.40	16.87	22.42	46.80	42.27	4.53	9.68	28.47	16.13	12.34	43.34
March. .	46.68	45.86	5.86	59.30	50.10	9.20	15.52	43.15	35.95	7.20	16.68	16.15	14.15	2.00	12.39
April. .	49.15	49.10	6.27	68.97	49.83	19.14	27.75	48.70	36.67	12.03	24.74	20.27	13.16	7.11	35.07
May. . .	55.43	55.77	13.21	76.56	56.04	20.52	26.80	48.40	37.64	10.76	22.25	28.16	18.40	9.76	34.65
June . .	59.54	61.52	18.33	101.40	68.70	32.70	32.25	62.30	46.00	16.30	26.16	39.10	22.70	16.40	41.89
July . .	64.22	63.68	17.34	91.00	70.60	20.40	22.41	59.60	49.70	9.90	16.61	31.40	20.90	10.50	33.43
Aug. . .	66.38	65.84	20.80	91.60	70.40	21.20	23.14	59.20	44.70	14.50	24.49	32.40	25.70	6.70	20.67
Sept. . .	66.56	64.76	21.01	105.20	77.00	28.20	26.80	56.50	48.10	8.40	14.86	48.70	28.90	19.80	40.45
Oct. . .	61.16	60.08	14.29	94.70	68.30	26.40	27.87	58.90	40.00	18.90	32.09	35.80	28.30	7.50	20.94
Nov. . .	57.02	55.76	14.22	83.10	65.10	18.00	21.66	48.50	41.70	6.80	14.02	34.60	23.40	11.20	32.37
Dec. . .	49.28	48.56	8.78	78.50	64.50	14.00	17.83	44.50	33.70	10.80	24.27	34.00	30.80	3.20	9.41
Mean .	55.88	55.27	12.62	83.22	62.46	20.76	24.95	52.21	41.03	11.18	21.41	31.01	21.44	9.57	30.86

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SEPTIC TANK. REMOVAL OF SOLID MATTER. COMPARISON OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN 1901 AND 1902.

MONTH.	Total Solids in Sewage.		Per cent. Removed.					
			Total Solids.		Solids in Solution.		Solids in Suspension.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
January ..	78.80	73.12	11.42	30.80	-2.45	28.30	47.98	36.22
February ..	68.85	75.27	32.75	22.42	14.00	9.68	66.74	43.34
March	86.60	59.30	32.33	15.52	17.28	16.68	58.28	12.39
April	57.40	68.97	17.07	27.75	8.68	24.74	36.61	35.07
May	59.73	76.56	20.97	26.80	24.61	22.25	10.43	34.65
June	76.15	101.40	14.51	32.25	26.71	26.16	14.04	41.89
July	82.10	91.00	27.53	22.41	27.41	16.61	27.81	33.43
August....	85.76	91.60	23.41	23.14	26.80	24.49	13.53	20.67
September	83.90	105.20	24.13	26.80	34.31	14.86	-6.16	40.45
October ..	91.06	94.70	26.58	27.87	32.99	32.09	15.93	20.94
November	85.88	83.10	20.40	21.66	18.47	14.02	22.29	32.37
December	65.55	78.50	8.92	17.83	16.54	24.27	-3.39	9.41
Mean	76.81	83.23	22.06	24.95	21.13	24.41	24.02	30.86

The action of the septic tank as shown in the above table in 1901 removed 22.06 per cent. of the total solid matter in the sewage; in 1902, 24.95 per cent. These results agree closely with those obtained at Exeter and Manchester and are only about 8 per cent. lower than those obtained at Leeds. The sewage at Exeter would be classed as a domestic sewage, that at Manchester and Leeds as manufacturing sewage, containing, however, more wool washings and dye stuffs, and much less iron in solution and free acid than Worcester sewage. Taking the results obtained in these four cases, it would appear that the total amount of solid matter removed from sewage by the action of the septic tank is about 25 per cent. of the total amount of solid matter in the sewage.

The proportion of soluble and suspended substances removed from a sewage by the septic tank seems to be much more dependent on the character of the sewage than does the amount of total solid matter removed.

With Exeter sewage there is no percentage reduction of the solids in solution. With Manchester sewage 15.45 per cent. of the solids in solution and 57 per cent. of the suspended solids were removed, while with Leeds sewage the amounts were 12.05 and 70.37 per cent. respectively.

Our experiments with Worcester sewage gave in 1901, 21.13 per cent. of soluble solids and 24.02 per cent. of suspended solids removed; in 1902, 24.41 and 30.86 per cents.

The cause of the difference in results, we think, can be explained by the character of the sewage. Exeter sewage does not contain iron salts in solution, and the sewage of Worcester contains a very much larger amount of iron in solution than the sewage of Manchester or of Leeds.

The soluble iron in Worcester sewage is in the form of sulphate of iron. By the reducing action of the tank this is changed to insoluble sulphide of iron, and thus reduces the amount of soluble matter that otherwise would be found in the effluent. Further, the iron sulphide thus formed does not settle readily, and after it has settled to the bottom of the tank is easily brought again to the surface by the gas generated in the sludge and is carried along to a greater or less extent with the current in the tank, and so increases the amount of suspended matter in the effluent.

It is in this way, we believe, that the difference in results obtained in various places as to the proportion of soluble and insoluble substances removed can be best explained, and that while the amount of total solids removed by the septic tank from various kinds of sewage may not vary greatly, the ratio between the soluble and insoluble solids will depend largely on the amount of soluble iron salts in solution. With sewage containing as much iron sulphate in solution as occurs in Worcester sewage our results certainly indicate, that unless special mechanical devices are used, the total amount of solid matter removed will be about equally divided between soluble and suspended solids.

THE ACTION OF THE SEPTIC TANK ON THE ORGANIC MATTER IN THE SEWAGE.

The following tables give the results of the determinations of free ammonia, total albuminoid ammonia, and the soluble and suspended albuminoid ammonia in the sewage and in the effluent for the years 1901 and 1902; also the total,

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CLOSED SEPTIC TANK, 1902. REMOVAL OF ORGANIC MATTER AS INDICATED BY "ALBUMINOID AMMONIA" AND "OXYGEN CONSUMED."—PARTS PER 100,000.

MONTH, 1902.	Mean Temperature F.		Gas.	Free Ammonia.				Total Albuminoid Ammonia.				Soluble Albuminoid Ammonia.				
	Sewage.	Effluent.		Cubic feet per day.	Sewage.	Effluent.	Increase.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.	
							Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.
Jan.	48.16	46.58	3.68	1.40	1.92	0.52	37.07	0.545	0.398	0.147	27.01	0.209	0.172	0.037	17.70	
Feb.	47.01	45.74	7.69	2.22	2.64	0.42	18.91	0.837	0.515	0.322	38.48	0.321	0.260	0.061	19.05	
Mch.	46.68	45.86	5.86	1.35	1.538	0.19	13.93	0.478	0.387	0.091	19.04	0.204	0.166	0.038	18.62	
April	49.15	49.10	6.27	1.40	1.91	0.51	36.43	0.475	0.413	0.062	13.05	0.161	0.173	-0.012	-7.45	
May	55.43	55.77	13.21	1.87	2.42	0.55	29.35	0.742	0.528	0.214	28.26	0.182	0.217	-0.035	-19.23	
June	59.54	61.52	18.33	2.40	3.07	0.67	27.91	0.993	0.693	0.300	30.21	0.227	0.217	0.010	4.40	
July	64.22	63.68	17.34	2.31	3.16	0.85	36.79	0.942	0.609	0.333	35.35	0.246	0.243	0.003	1.21	
Aug.	66.38	65.84	20.80	2.34	3.19	0.85	36.32	1.036	0.675	0.361	35.42	0.234	0.219	0.015	6.41	
Sept.	66.56	64.76	21.01	2.55	3.34	0.79	30.98	1.238	0.769	0.469	38.12	0.292	0.329	-0.037	-12.67	
Oct.	61.16	60.08	14.29	2.57	3.05	0.48	18.67	0.985	0.634	0.351	35.63	0.221	0.188	0.033	14.93	
Nov.	57.02	55.76	14.22	2.08	2.61	0.53	25.48	0.850	0.600	0.250	27.41	0.220	0.197	0.023	10.45	
Dec.	49.28	48.56	8.78	1.75	2.26	0.51	29.14	0.968	0.521	0.447	46.17	0.342	0.250	0.092	26.90	
Mean	56.88	55.27	12.62	2.02	2.58	0.57	28.21	0.840	0.562	0.279	33.21	0.238	0.219	0.019	7.98	

CLOSED SEPTIC TANK, 1902.—Continued.

MONTH, 1902.	Suspended Albuminoid Ammonia.				Total Oxygen Consumed.				Soluble Oxygen Consumed.				Suspended Oxygen Consumed.			
	Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.		Sewage.	Effluent.	Removed.	
			Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.			Parts.	Per cent.
Jan.	0.336	0.226	0.110	32.74	11.49	5.64	5.85	50.91	6.69	4.35	2.34	36.47	4.80	1.29	3.51	73.13
Feb.	0.516	0.255	0.261	50.58	11.74	7.44	4.30	36.62	6.71	5.29	1.42	21.16	5.03	2.15	2.88	57.27
Mch.	0.274	0.221	0.053	19.34	7.88	5.33	2.55	32.36	5.15	3.37	1.78	34.56	2.73	1.96	0.77	28.20
April	0.314	0.240	0.074	23.57	7.76	4.96	2.80	36.09	5.28	2.67	2.61	49.43	2.48	2.29	0.19	7.66
May	0.560	0.311	0.249	22.45	9.63	8.25	1.38	14.33	6.05	4.61	1.44	23.80	3.58	3.64	-0.06	-1.67
June	0.766	0.451	0.315	41.12	13.25	7.41	5.84	44.07	7.50	4.26	3.24	43.20	5.75	3.15	2.60	45.21
July	0.696	0.305	0.330	47.41	13.02	7.63	5.39	41.39	6.48	4.11	2.37	36.57	6.54	3.52	3.02	46.10
Aug.	0.802	0.446	0.346	43.14	10.72	7.04	3.68	34.32	5.47	3.74	1.73	31.62	5.25	3.30	1.95	37.14
Sept.	0.946	0.439	0.507	53.59	14.18	7.73	6.45	45.48	6.92	4.35	2.57	37.13	7.26	3.38	3.88	53.44
Oct.	0.764	0.445	0.318	41.90	11.39	8.32	3.07	27.03	5.88	4.91	0.97	16.79	5.51	3.41	2.10	38.11
Nov.	0.630	0.361	0.245	36.03	9.80	8.75	1.05	10.81	5.53	5.83	-0.30	-5.42	4.27	2.92	1.35	31.61
Dec.	0.626	0.271	0.355	56.71	12.02	6.31	5.71	47.50	5.54	4.06	1.48	26.71	6.48	2.25	4.23	65.27
Mean	0.602	0.343	0.259	43.02	11.07	7.07	4.00	36.13	6.10	4.31	1.79	29.33	4.97	2.77	2.20	44.26

soluble, and suspended, "consumed oxygen for 1902," but owing to the large amount of iron in the sewage and effluent, the results obtained from these last three determinations show little or nothing as regards the action of the tank on the organic matter in the sewage.

Free or Saline Ammonia.

The action of anaerobic bacteria on organic matter containing nitrogen must cause the liberation of nitrogen, partly in the form of free nitrogen and partly in the form of ammonia. The nitrogen would be found in the gases given off from the tank and the ammonia should be found in the effluent as free or saline ammonia. It would, therefore, be expected that the amount of free or saline ammonia found in the effluent would be greater than the amount found in the sewage. In Worcester this has been the case. Every analysis made during the past two years, except in one month, March, 1901, has given a larger amount of free ammonia in the effluent than in the sewage. In 1901 the effluent contained 20.52 per cent. more free ammonia than the sewage, and in 1902, 28.21 per cent.

At Exeter, Leeds and Manchester, less free ammonia is found in the effluent than in the sewage, and while Clark in his experiments at Lawrence in 1898 and 1899 found a larger amount in the effluent than in the sewage, in 1900 and 1901 he found a loss averaging about 9 per cent.

This difference in results may be due in part to whether or not the sewage has undergone a certain amount of so-called septic action in the sewers before it enters the tank; in part to the fact that more free nitrogen and less ammonia is formed in certain cases than in others by the decomposition that takes place in the tank; and in part to the degree of acidity of the sewage.

In a neutral or alkaline sewage the ammonia would tend to escape from the liquid, while in a strong acid sewage the ammonia, as soon as formed, would unite with the acid to form salts, and thus be retained in the liquid.

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REMOVAL OF ORGANIC MATTER AS INDICATED BY "ALBUMINOID AMMONIA," COMPARISON OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN 1901 AND 1902.

MONTH.	Cubic feet Gas per day.		Total Albuminoid Ammonia in Sewage.		Per cent. Increase, Free Ammonia.		Per cent. Removed, Albuminoid Ammonia.					
							Total.		Soluble.		Suspended.	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Jan.	0.59	3.68	0.880	0.545	0.70	37.07	36.03	27.01	....	17.70	....	32.74
Feb.	0.69	7.69	0.762	0.837	3.29	18.91	9.18	38.48	....	19.05	....	50.58
Mch.	0.30	5.86	0.579	0.478	-2.22	13.93	5.08	19.04	....	18.62	....	19.34
April	0.80	6.27	0.460	0.475	15.38	36.43	17.37	13.05	....	-7.45	....	23.57
May	2.89	13.21	0.362	0.742	21.31	29.35	25.57	28.26	....	-19.23	....	22.45
June	8.12	18.33	0.511	0.993	18.36	27.91	14.87	30.21	17.08	4.40	10.06	41.12
July	24.21	17.34	0.612	0.942	39.19	36.79	22.39	35.35	8.46	1.21	24.85	47.41
Aug.	14.55	20.80	0.579	1.036	54.79	36.32	35.23	35.42	35.95	6.41	12.48	43.14
Sept.	13.08	21.01	0.788	1.238	31.77	30.98	34.40	38.12	32.53	-12.67	48.40	53.59
Oct.	12.17	14.29	0.772	0.985	25.33	18.67	31.22	35.63	22.06	14.93	35.28	41.90
Nov.	11.65	14.22	0.980	0.850	24.53	25.48	21.74	27.41	34.97	10.45	13.71	36.03
Dec.	1.80	8.78	0.600	0.968	53.05	29.14	18.17	46.17	-10.90	26.90	34.96	56.71
Mean	7.57	12.62	0.657	0.840	20.52	28.21	23.26	33.21	22.70	7.98	26.79	43.02

Albuminoid Ammonia.

The total amount of organic matter removed from Worcester sewage as shown by the determinations of total albuminoid ammonia in sewage and effluent was in 1901, 23.26 per cent.; in 1902, 33.21 per cent.

The amount of organic matter removed from Lawrence sewage, by the action of the septic tank, determined in the same way, was, according to Mr. Clark, 60.2 per cent. in 1900 and 50 per cent. in 1901.

Worcester and Lawrence sewage contain about the same amount of organic matter, represented by about 0.85 parts of albuminoid ammonia in 100,000 parts. The sewage used at Lawrence, however, is taken from a main sewer above the entrance of manufacturing waste, and consequently is a typical "Domestic Sewage." The sewage used at Worcester is the sewage at the main outfall, and is a typical "Manufacturing Iron Acid Sewage." We thus have an excellent comparison of the action of the septic tank on these two types of sewage, and the results certainly seem to show, that the action of the septic tank removes about twice as much of

the organic matter from Domestic Sewage as it does from Manufacturing Sewage, containing iron salts and free acid, and that when the organic matter in the sewage is represented by about one part of albuminoid ammonia in one hundred thousand parts, the septic tank will remove one-half of the organic matter from domestic sewage, and not over one-third of the organic matter from a manufacturing sewage containing iron salts and free acid.

Soluble and Insoluble Albuminoid Ammonia.

The difference in amounts of soluble and insoluble albuminoid ammonia, in sewage and effluent, represents the resultant of two different reactions. The action of the septic tank changes part of the soluble organic matter into insoluble matter and a certain amount of the insoluble substances into soluble substances; and the difference in amounts of soluble and insoluble organic matter found in sewage and effluent, as represented by the soluble and insoluble albuminoid ammonia, is the result of these two different reactions and a negative or minus percentage of soluble organic matter removed, found at times by us, also by Clark, and most other observers, would seem to indicate that at such times a larger amount of suspended organic matter was being brought into solution than the amount of soluble organic matter which was being changed into insoluble or gaseous compounds.

The determinations of soluble and insoluble albuminoid ammonia may thus give an idea of the reactions taking place in the tank, but are chiefly valuable as showing the character of the sewage after septic action has taken place.

The results of the past year at Worcester show that the resultant action of the tank was to remove 8 per cent. of the soluble organic matter and 43 per cent. of the insoluble organic matter. During three months, however, April, May and September, a larger amount of insoluble matter was brought into solution than the amount of soluble matter changed into insoluble or gaseous compounds.

MEASUREMENTS OF GAS EVOLVED FROM THE SEPTIC TANK.

The amount of gas that was formed in the tank was measured in the same way as in 1901. A standard wet gas meter was connected to the gas outlet cock so that all the gas from the tank had to pass through the meter, and the outlet tube from the meter dipped into mercury, so that no air could enter the tank when the gases inside the tank contracted on sudden lowering of temperature. The readings of the meter were taken each day at noon. The amount of sewage passed through the tank was 2,350 gallons in twenty-four hours.

The results for 1901 and 1902 tabulated by months are given below.

GAS MEASUREMENTS, 1901.

MONTH, 1901.	Mean temperature.		Cubic feet of gas per day.	Gas in gallons per 100 gallons of sewage.
	Sewage.	Effluent.		
Jan.....	51.5	51.4	0.59	0.1878
Feb.	50.0	49.5	0.69	0.2196
March.....	48.5	48.0	0.30	0.0954
April.....	49.0	48.0	0.80	0.2546
May	54.8	54.7	2.89	0.9198
June	59.2	60.0	8.12	2.5840
July	72.6	72.5	24.21	7.7050
Aug.	75.1	75.1	14.55	4.6310
Sept.	68.0	67.8	13.08	4.1620
Oct.....	64.0	62.8	12.17	3.8730
Nov.....	56.1	54.1	11.65	3.7090
Dec.	48.1	49.3	1.80	0.5729
Mean	58.08	57.78	7.37	2.408

The amount of gas given off in 1902 averaged nearly four gallons for every hundred gallons of sewage passed through the tank or about five cubic feet for every thousand gallons, nearly twice the amount given off in 1901. This difference is partly accounted for by the fact that in January, February, March and April, 1901, practically no gas was given off from the tank, while during the same months in 1902 the amount averaged 1.9 gallons per month, per every 100 gallons of sewage.

GAS MEASUREMENTS, 1902.

MONTH, 1902.	Mean temperature.		Cubic feet of gas per day.	Gas in gallons per 100 gallons of sewage.
	Sewage.	Effluent.		
Jan.....	48.16	46.58	3.68	1.171
Feb.....	47.01	45.74	7.69	2.448
March.....	46.68	45.86	5.86	1.866
April.....	49.15	49.10	6.27	1.996
May.....	55.43	55.77	13.21	3.979
June.....	59.54	61.52	18.33	5.837
July.....	64.22	63.68	17.34	5.521
Aug.....	66.38	65.84	20.80	6.624
Sept.....	66.56	64.76	21.01	6.689
Oct.....	61.16	60.08	14.29	4.550
Nov.....	57.02	55.76	14.22	4.528
Dec.....	49.28	48.56	8.78	2.572
Mean	55.88	55.27	12.62	3.939

In our report of 1901 we called special attention to the fact that during the first four months of 1901 there appeared to be very little septic action taking place, and in speaking of the amount of gas evolved, said: "The very low results we obtained for January, February and March may possibly be due partly to the fact we have already mentioned, i. e., the high acidity of the sewage at one time in the month of January, and it is also possible that full septic action had not begun before cold weather."

The low results, we now believe, were due chiefly to the high acidity of the sewage, and experiments made in the laboratory confirm the statement that when the sewage has a much greater acidity than is represented by twenty parts of free sulphuric acid in one hundred thousand parts, the sewage is practically germicidal.

The results of this year do, however, show that the amount of gas given off is directly dependent on the temperature and that about twice the amount of gas is evolved in the warm as in the cold months. Further, the amount of gas evolved is the only method we have of determining the amount of decomposition and liquification of the sludge tak-

ing place at any given time, and consequently our results also indicate that the amount decomposed in summer is twice the amount decomposed in winter.

COMPOSITION OF THE GAS GIVEN OFF FROM THE SEPTIC TANK.

Weekly analyses of the gas during the past year shows that the composition varies only slightly from week to week, or month to month. It is principally marsh gas, 75 per cent., mixed with nitrogen, and containing small amounts of carbon dioxide; similar in composition to the gas evolved when vegetable and animal matter is undergoing decomposition under water in swampy ponds. We have not been able to prove the presence of hydrogen, and in the few cases where 1 to 2 per cent. of hydrogen has seemingly been obtained we believe this result is due to the burning of nitrogen in the explosion burette. Careful examination of large volumes of the gas have failed to show the presence of carbon monoxide or sulphide of hydrogen.

COMPOSITION OF GAS. MEAN OF WEEKLY ANALYSIS. TABULATED BY MONTHS.

1902. Months.	Carbon dioxide, CO ₂ .	Oxygen, O.	Absorbed by Cuprous chloride. Ca ₂ Cl ₂ .	Methan CH ₄ .	Nitrogen, N.	Hydrogen, H.
Jan.	3.68	1.25	0.60	69.89	24.18	0.40
Feb.	4.02	0.25	0.67	79.44	14.95	0.67
March	3.38	0.56	0.64	81.60	13.34	0.48
April	3.60	0.90	0.40	67.66	26.54	0.90
May	5.50	0.20	0.45	71.51	22.34	0.00
June	7.80	0.28	0.48	79.28	11.80	0.36
July	8.85	0.60	0.30	81.40	8.85	0.00
August	8.17	0.50	0.60	80.56	10.17	0.00
Sept.	8.40	0.76	0.24	78.58	12.02	0.00
Oct.	8.10	0.25	0.67	77.05	13.80	0.13
Nov.	4.70	1.50	0.70	66.14	26.82	0.14
Dec.	4.60	2.13	0.30	69.02	23.95	0.00
Mean	5.90	0.76	0.50	75.18	17.40	0.26

THE AMOUNT OF SOLID MATTER OR SLUDGE LIQUIFIED OR CONVERTED INTO GASEOUS COMPOUNDS.

Measurements of the depth of the sludge have been made at least twice a year since the tank was put into operation and, as was to be expected, the depth has gradually increased, and with the increase in depth the density of the sludge has increased, and the amount of water it contained decreased.

On October 29th, 1901, the depth was $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches, equaling 60.14 cubic feet. Its density was 1.043 and the amount of water it contained equalled 90.03 per cent. This gives as the amount of dry solid matter remaining in the tank at the end of the first year, 384.1 lbs.

The amount of solid suspended matter taken out of the sewage from July 10th, 1900, to October 29th, 1901, averaged 3.61 grains per gallon, and the amount of sewage passed through the tank was 1,036,350 gallons, giving as the total amount of suspended matter taken out of the sewage 534.4 lbs.

The difference between 534.4 lbs. and 384.1 or 150.3 lbs. is the amount of solid matter liquified or converted into gaseous compounds during the past year. It equals 28.12 per cent.

On October 16th, 1902, the depth of the sludge was 23 inches, equalling 96.99 cubic feet. The density was 1.047 and the amount of water it contained equalled 88.57 per cent. This gives as the amount of dry solid matter remaining in the tank at the end of two years, 729.1 lbs. The total amount of sewage passed through the tank from July 10th, 1900, to October 16th, 1902, was 1,863,550 gallons; 1,036,350 gallons of which contained 3.61 grains of suspended matter per gallon, and 827,200 gallons, the flow from October 29th, 1901, to October 16th, 1902, which contained 5.58 grains per gallon, making the total amount of dry suspended matter removed from the sewage during the two years 1193.7 lbs. The difference between 1193.7 lbs. and 729.1 lbs. or 464.6 lbs. gives 38.91 per cent. as the amount of sludge liquified or changed into gas as the result of the two years' experiments.

The total amount of suspended matter taken out of the sewage during the second year or the period from October 29th, 1901, to October 16th, 1902, as given by above data, was 659.3 lbs. The amount liquified or changed into gas during that period is the difference between 464.6 lbs., the amount liquified or changed into gas from July 10th, 1900, to October 16th, 1902, and 150.3 lbs. the amount liquified or changed into gas from July 10th, 1900, to October 29th, 1901, or 314.3 lbs. This gives 47.7 per cent. as the amount liquified or changed into gas during the past year.

That the percentage decomposition of the sludge during the second period is decidedly greater than the percentage decomposition of sludge during the first period, is not surprising, as it required at least two months of the first period to bring the tank into full septic action, and also, as is shown by the amount of gas evolved, the action of the tank was much more energetic during the second period than during the first period.

Taking into account all the data we have obtained, we believe that the loss in weight which will take place in the sludge deposited in a septic tank from an acid iron sewage cannot be safely taken as over 35 per cent. of the weight of the total suspended matter removed from the sewage.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF THE SLUDGE.

The results of the various analyses that have been made of the sludge are given in the table on opposite page:

The sludge, as is shown in the table, has gradually increased in density. In May, 1901, it contained 9.70 per cent. of solid matter; in October, 1901, 9.93 per cent., and in October, 1902, 11.43 per cent.

The amount of volatile matter in the sludge has also increased since May, 1901, when it equalled 40.36 per cent. of the dried sludge.

In October, 1901, it equalled 42.47 per cent., and in October, 1902, 46.98 per cent. The determination of the volatile

ANALYSIS OF SLUDGE. PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION.

	DATE			
	1901. Jan. 4th.	1901. May 7th.	1901. Oct. 16th.	1902. Oct. 29th.
<i>Analysis of Sludge as taken from tank.</i>				
Specific gravity.....	1.039	1.041	1.043	1.047
Water	91.27	90.30	90.07	88.57
Solids	8.73	9.70	9.93	11.43
<i>Analysis of Sludge dried at 100 degrees centigrade.</i>				
Volatile solids	45.95	40.36	42.47	46.98
Fixed solids	54.05	59.64	57.53	53.02
Silica SiO_2	22.74	17.55	22.70	18.66
Iron sulphide FeS	11.64	11.61	19.54	23.54
Iron not united to sulphur as sulphide	3.04	3.59	4.03	1.28
Sulphur not united to iron as sulphide	0.10	0.19		1.62
Aluminium oxide Al_2O_3	8.78	7.40	7.00	5.98
Calcium oxide CaO	0.64	0.50	1.62	1.79
Magnesium oxide MgO}.....	....	....	0.67	1.28
Phosphorus pentoxide P_2O_5.....	....	....	1.58	2.13
Carbon, C	24.83	30.52	19.83	20.62
Hydrogen, H	3.73	4.67	2.94	3.23
Nitrogen, N.....	2.78	4.30	2.30	2.67

The determinations of iron and sulphur were made on moist sludge, and the percentages given are those that would be found in dry sludge, if there was no change of iron sulphide to iron oxide on drying the sludge.

matter by ignition of the dry sludge is, however, no true index as to the amount of organic matter in the sludge, for the mineral substances in the sludge undergo change on being heated, the most marked of which in sludge from Worcester sewage is the formation of ferric oxide from ferrous sulphide with consequent loss of weight.

The determination of carbon in the sludge by weighing the amount of carbon dioxide formed during combustion, though not giving the amount of organic matter, gives seemingly a more correct idea as to the increase or decrease of organic matter between two different dates, than the determination of volatile matter. From the results obtained by weighing the carbon dioxide formed on ignition, it would appear that the proportion of organic to mineral matter was about the same in October, 1902, as in October, 1901, while the larger amount of carbon found in May, 1901, indicates that the sludge contains a larger proportion of organic matter

at the end of the colder months than it does at the end of the warmer months; a confirmation of the results obtained by measuring the amount of gas evolved each day. Further, the amounts of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen found in October, 1902, all agree closely with the amounts found in October, 1901, and indicate that the organic matter which remains in the sludge at the end of the warmer months or at the end of the period of greatest decomposition of organic matter, has a fairly constant composition.

A marked change in the composition of the sludge is the increase in amount of iron sulphide it contains. During the past year it has increased from 19.54 to 23.54 per cent. This is what would be expected in a sludge formed from a sewage containing iron sulphate, insoluble iron sulphide being formed from the soluble iron sulphate by the reducing action of the tank.

COMPARISON OF THE SLUDGE FROM SEPTIC TANK WITH SLUDGE FROM SEDIMENTATION BASIN.

Comparisons have also been made during the past year between septic tank sludge and the sludge from an experimental open sedimentation tank. In the experimental sedimentation tank, sewage was passed slowly through the tank, but as soon as marked septic action began, which can be told by the evolution of gas, the tank was emptied, and the sludge removed. This sludge contained on the average about 94 per cent. water. The septic tank sludge at the end of the first six months contained 90.3 per cent., at the end of a year 90 per cent., and at the end of two years only 88.5 per cent. water. The amount of water contained in a sludge makes a very great difference in the weight and volume of the sludge.

According to W. Sampo Crimp, one hundred tons of sludge containing 94 per cent. water contains the same amount of solid matter as 60 tons of sludge containing 90 per cent. of water. Consequently even if there was no decomposition of the organic matter deposited in a septic

tank and the only change that took place was a reduction of 4 per cent. in the percentage of water it contained, the weight of the sludge to be handled when it was necessary to clean out the tank would be reduced 40 per cent.

From the data given above it is also seen that the longer the sludge remains in the tank the less water it contains, and though the difference between the amount of water contained in the sludge in October, 1901, and the amount contained in October, 1902 (2.25 per cent.), is not very great, it would make a difference of about 20 per cent. in the weight of the sludge.

The decrease in weight and volume of the sludge due to loss of water, may be at least a partial explanation of the statement often made, that after the first few months the amount of sludge in a septic tank does not apparently increase in volume, and also account for the observation noted by H. W. Clark in his paper on "Septic Sewage," in the Thirty-third Annual Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health: "At the end of the year the accumulation of sediment in the tank was no greater than at the end of the previous year, being about 22 per cent. of the tank capacity."

THE CRUST.

During the past year the tank has been opened and inspected a number of times and every time the liquid was free from crust, and we can only repeat the statement made in the report of 1901.

"In the experimental closed septic tank a crust began to form when the tank first started, which gradually increased in thickness, till, in November, 1900, it measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On January 4th, 1901, on opening the tank, it was found that the crust had disappeared, but on the next opening of the tank, February 26th, it was found that a crust had again formed, measuring one inch in thickness. On May 7th it was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick. The tank was not opened again until October, at which time the crust had entirely disappeared, and up to the present time there has been no reformation of the crust."

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

In our report of 1901, we stated that we considered the report as principally a "record of data so far obtained," and that though certain conclusions could be drawn from the results, these conclusions must be regarded as tentative and might have to be changed or modified by the work of the second year.

The results of the past year's work have shown, however, that these preliminary conclusions were in the main correct, and we believe we are now justified in stating more emphatically than we then cared to do, the results which may be expected from the slow passage of an acid iron sewage containing an amount of organic matter, represented by about one part of albuminoid ammonia in one hundred thousand parts, an amount of iron in solution from five to eight parts and the free acid in terms of sulphuric acid about ten parts in one hundred thousand parts.

That about one-fourth of the total solid matter contained in the sewage will be removed.

That the effluent from the tank will contain about 20 per cent. less soluble matter than the crude sewage, owing to the soluble matter in the sewage being decomposed or changed into insoluble substances.

That the amount of suspended matter removed from the sewage will not greatly exceed 30 per cent. unless special precautions are taken to retain in the tank the finely divided iron sulphide, formed by the reduction of the soluble iron sulphate in the sewage.

That the amount of organic matter removed from the sewage as determined from the albuminoid ammonia will average from 20 to 25 per cent.

That of the suspended organic matter, the amount removed will average a little under 50 per cent., and that the amount of soluble organic matter removed will not average much more than 10 per cent. of the soluble organic matter in the sewage.

That of the suspended matter taken out of the sewage

in its passage through the tank, from 60 to 70 per cent. will remain in the tank and have to be removed; only from 30 to 40 per cent. of the arrested suspended matter being changed by the action of the bacteria into soluble or gaseous substances.

That the amount of sludge that will have to be handled when it is necessary to clean out the tank will not, however, equal 60 or 70 per cent. of the weight of the sludge that would be formed from the removal of the same amount of suspended matter in a sedimentation tank, but will not be more than 50 per cent. of this amount, owing to the fact that the sludge in a septic tank contains less water than the sludge in a sedimentation tank.

That with an acid iron sewage containing street washings the amount of mineral matter in the sludge will be about 50 per cent. of the total solid matter in the sludge, and of this mineral matter over one-third will be found to be iron sulphide.

That decomposition of the sludge, as shown by the evolution of gas, will take place in winter as well as in summer, if the temperature of the sewage in the tank does not fall below 45 degrees centigrade, but the rate of decomposition will be much slower, one-half of what it is in summer.

That the amount of gas evolved from the septic tank with a sewage similar to Worcester sewage and having about the same range temperature as Worcester sewage, will average a little over one-half a cubic foot for every hundred gallons of sewage passed through the tank, the rate of flow of the sewage through the tank being eighteen hours. In the warmest months the amount evolved will, however, be about one cubic foot, in the coldest months about one-fourth of a cubic foot.

That the gas given off from a septic tank with acid iron sewage does not contain hydrogen or sulphide of hydrogen, but is a mixture of marsh gas, carbon dioxide and nitrogen, in about the following proportions: Marsh gas, 75 per cent.; carbon dioxide, 6 per cent.; nitrogen, 19 per cent.

State of Connecticut.
PUBLIC DOCUMENT No. 33.

SIXTEENTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF
INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES
TO
THE GOVERNOR

For the Year Ending September 30, 1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE

ROCKVILLE, CONN.:
PRESS OF THOS. S. PRATT & SON
1902

State of Connecticut.

OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

HARTFORD, CONN., November 30, 1902.

*To His Excellency, GEORGE P. McLEAN, Governor of the State of
Connecticut :*

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the
year ending September 30, 1902.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE L. McLEAN,

Inspector of Factories.

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State of Connecticut.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

ROOM 56, CAPITOL, HARTFORD.

TELEPHONE CALL 1851.

GEORGE L. McLEAN,
INSPECTOR.

HENRY O. NICHOLS,
DEPUTY INSPECTOR.

JOHN H. QUINLAN,
DEPUTY INSPECTOR.

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

RECORD OF INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAWS.

BUILDING INSPECTION LAWS.

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State of Connecticut.

REPORT
OF THE
Inspector of Factories.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,

HARTFORD, CONN., November 30, 1902.

To His Excellency, GEORGE P. McLEAN, Governor of the State of Connecticut:

SIR:—In accordance with the law under which this office was organized, the Inspector of Factories herewith respectfully submits his report of the conditions concerning safety to life and health of employes in factories and bakeshops visited, together with a detailed statement of inspections made and orders issued by this office during the year ending September 30, 1902.

In submitting the Sixteenth Annual Report of this department it gives me pleasure to state that the changes recommended in regard to ventilation, sanitary conditions, proper light, and the guarding of dangerous machinery, have in most instances been complied with, and the Inspector and Special Agents of the department courteously received.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1902, 1,801 factories and 343 bakeshops have been visited by the Inspector and Special Agents of the department, Messrs. Henry O. Nichols of Norwich and John H. Quinlan of Meriden, who, by their good judgment and faithfulness to duty, have contributed much to whatever good has been accomplished.

The following table will show the number of factories inspected, the operatives employed in the same from the year

1889 to 1902, inclusive, and will give an idea of the amount of work accomplished.

	No. of Factories Inspected.	No. of Operatives in Places Inspected.
1889 (5 months)	255	42,089
1890	489	63,140
1891	435	55,982
1892	414	51,960
1893	476	68,098
1894	1,154	93,428
1895 (10 months).....	1,091	93,467
1896	1,461	135,909
1897	1,426	131,700
1898	1,425	132,180
1899	1,466	151,152
1900	1,485	152,490
1901	1,313	124,744
1902	1,801	187,854

BAKESHOPS.

Number of bakeshops visited:

1897	254	1900	291
1898	211	1901 ..	331
1899	214	1902	343

In the 1,801 factories visited, 137,568 of the employes were male, and 50,286, or about one-third, were female.

According to the United States census of 1900, Connecticut ranks twenty-ninth in point of population, but stands eleventh in the value of its manufactured products.

BUSY FACTORIES.

During the past year most of the factories visited were found to be running on full time and with an increased number of employes. In some places large additions were in process of construction and many new companies were found doing business. In Waterbury, New Britain, Torrington and Bridgeport, localities where the brass and hardware industries form the chief production, a large increase in the size of the factories and in the number of employes has been

found. Bridgeport shows a greater growth in industrial establishments than any other city. This may be explained by the fact of her excellent railroad and water connections with New York and other advantages.

Many idle water powers have been purchased and new industries started in some of the smaller places.

ONE OF THE NEW INDUSTRIES.

Connecticut has always been noted for its many and diversified manufacturing industries, but until recently there has not been a steel ship building plant within her borders. About three years ago it was announced through the public press that the town of Groton was going to have a large ship building plant. It was also stated that J. J. Hill, who had done so much in developing the northwest section of the United States by extending vast railway lines, had placed orders with the Company known as the Eastern Ship Building Company, for two immense steel steamships. The construction of a large ship building plant was at once begun. It took considerable time to erect buildings and install machinery suitable for such work. Very few people not acquainted with the affairs of this concern realized what an immense industry was in the process of construction. In this yard the keels were laid for two of the largest steel steamships ever constructed.

These two vessels are alike and their dimensions are as follows:

Length, 630 feet; breadth, 73 feet, 6 inches; molded depth, 55 feet, 6 inches; depth from keel to navigating bridge, 90 feet; load displacement on 37 feet draft, 38,000 tons. With 9,500 horse power these vessels are expected to make fourteen knots per hour. There are ten decks or platforms on each of these ships.

Their carrying capacity is as follows:

Passengers, 1,350; quarters for 1,200 troops; cargo capacity, 20,000 tons.

The vessels will each carry a quantity of freight equal to one thousand freight cars having a capacity of 40,000 pounds each, or 500 cars of 80,000 pounds capacity.

In view of the rapid and great increase in the ship building industry within our State, I have thought it best to report this branch somewhat in detail.

The development of the merchant marine is at present attracting considerable attention. The subjoined facts will show how far Connecticut has advanced in proportion to other States, and that she is doing fully her share towards placing the Nation in the position it occupied before the Civil War, and which had not been recovered until 1902.

Robert Palmer & Son, Ship Building and Marine Railway Company, Noank, have the following vessels under construction or delivered during the year:

Six steamers — Steam houseboat Rosalie, 130 x 30 x 6.5. Triple expansion engine, 9 x 15 x 23.5 x 12. Steam lighter Manager, 128 x 34 x 11.5; engine 21 x 26. Steamer Huntington, 125 x 27 x 9.8. Fore and aft compartment, 15 x 30 x 24. Fishing steamer Leander Wilcox, 137 x 22 x 9; engine 15 x 30 x 22. Tug Robert Palmer, 96 x 21 x 10; engine 18 x 24. Tug David B. Dearborn, 99 x 22 x 11; engine 20 x 26.

One 330-foot car float; three 250-foot car floats; seven 265-foot car floats; four 260-foot car floats; two 105-foot barges. Steamer Richmond, 688 tons. Tug Samuel E. Bouker, 135 tons. Barge Herndon, 1,763 tons. Barge Bethayres, 955 tons. Two car floats, 316 feet long, 1,100 tons each. One car float 270 feet long, 810 tons. Barge Maxim, 365 gross tons. Majestic, 317 gross tons. Merchant, 304 gross tons. Mechanic, 304 gross tons.

Thames Marine Railway and Ship Yard, New London, has in process of construction, one sea going vessel rigged barge; carrying capacity 4,500 tons. The ocean tug Paul Jones, 1,000 tons register, engines of 1,500 H.P., which is said to be the largest ocean tug ever constructed.

Green Brothers' Ship Yard, Bridgeport, have built during the past year the following vessels:

Two oyster boats, 15 tons each, 25-horse power gas engines. One oyster boat, 15 tons, 35-horse power gas engine. One oyster boat, 20 tons, 35-horse power gas engine. One oyster boat,

100 tons, 150-horse power steam engine. One dredge, 25 tons 500-horse power steam engine. One freight steamer, 15 tons, 25-horse power engine. One yacht, 25 tons, 35-horse power gas engine. One yacht, 5 tons, 10-horse power gas engine. One four-masted schooner, 2,300 tons.

S. Gildersleeve & Sons, Gildersleeve, have built during the year 1902:

Eight barges, one ferryboat. Net registered tonnage, 2,185 tons, with a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons.

Lake Torpedo Boat Company, Bridgeport, have built the submarine torpedo boat Protector. This boat is 65 feet long, 11 feet beam, and has an engine of 350-horse power. Submerged displacement, 175 tons.

This is a steel boat, built for harbor and coast defense. The government has appointed a board of inspection to make tests of the utility of this style of boat as soon as she is ready for trial. If proven to be a success it is probable that this company will establish a fully equipped plant for building steel vessels and submarine torpedo boats.

The Holmes Ship Building Company, West Mystic, have built during the year 1902:

One five-masted schooner, length 230 feet, breadth 46 feet, depth 26 feet, 9 inches; gross tonnage 2,227. One sloop, length 54 feet over all, breadth, 12 feet, depth 7 feet. One sloop, length 66 feet over all, breadth 13 feet, 6 inches, depth 6 feet, 3 inches. One fishing steamer, length 49 feet over all, breadth 12 feet, 4 inches, depth 4 feet, 7 inches. Also, numerous yawls, gigs, torpedo launches and tenders.

ELEVATORS.

During the past year no accidents have occurred by reason of the giving way of cables or safety appliances on freight elevators in factories. In the inspection of factories special attention is given to the examination of the cables on all elevators, and also to the safety appliances. If a cable was found crystalized or cut so as to render it unsafe, orders were given to provide a new cable or repair safety appliances. Elevator openings which are unguarded are found to be very

dangerous, and where possible automatic hatches have been ordered so that the elevator openings will be guarded when the elevator car is away from same. Elevator openings which are guarded by chains placed across the openings by hand have been found to be exceedingly dangerous. Instances are known where an employe, in handling freight, would slip under the chains and fall to the bottom of the well. In some instances bars which are placed across the openings by the person last using the elevator, were found out of place and wherever possible these have been ordered replaced by automatic appliances.

FIRE ESCAPES.

The enforcement of the fire escape law in factories is placed in the hands of the local authorities. In some factories visited the egress was not found to be sufficient for the number of employes, and the local authorities to enforce the fire escape law were notified in writing and a press copy of the notice kept at this office for future reference. This course has been taken as it is realized that in the event of any loss of life of factory operatives caused by improper means of egress, this department would be censured.

The present laws relating to fire escapes may be found on pages 137 to 140 inclusive, in this report.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

During the past year two factory buildings have been found whose condition was considered dangerous. These buildings were not of standard factory construction but were built for mercantile purposes and when loaded with heavy machinery they showed a tendency to spread and the floors to settle. In one of these buildings the city building inspector fully remedied such weakness by reinforcing the structure. In the other instance the party owning the property was notified by this department, the local authorities were called in and the building was properly strengthened.

The law relating to unsafe buildings is found on pages 133 and 134 of this report.

GUARDING OF DANGEROUS MACHINERY.

Nearly all new machinery built in states having factory inspection departments, has guards at dangerous and exposed parts. There are some places, however, which cannot be guarded without interfering with the product of such machines. It is far easier to guard gears and other dangerous parts of a machine in foundries and machine shops where they are made than in the factory where they are operated. Manufacturers who have been called upon to guard machines in certain places, when placing orders for new machines, require them to be guarded properly, as it saves them a great deal of trouble and expense. In many of the new factories every precaution is taken to guard against accidents. Sometimes the factory inspector is requested to call and look over a new factory and the remark is often made, "We want it all right in every respect and to conform fully with the requirements of the state law." This is pleasant recognition but many times causes extra work and expense. It is the belief of the writer that no owner of any factory wishes to injure any of its employes. .

Very frequently machinery is run for many years without accident occurring from any part which is so exposed as to be dangerous to the operator, then several accidents will happen in a short time, and the first thing thought of by most manufacturers is how such dangers can be overcome. Many ingenious means are devised to remedy the evil.

The practical side of factory inspection is shown in preventing accidents in factories where the work carried on is of a similar nature, by placing proper guards at the dangerous points. Accidents often happen in places least thought of and the experience gained in one instance may be applied in preventing the occurrence of like accidents in other factories.

THE INSPECTION OF BAKERIES.

During the past year 343 bakeries have been inspected and their conditions appear in the printed tables. This branch of inspection has greatly added to the work of the factory inspec-

tion department. The law requires that after an inspection the factory inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery, that it is conducted in compliance with the provisions of law; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery, no such certificate shall be issued until such orders have been complied with. Most bakeries want a certificate of inspection, but if an order is given, the inspector has to revisit such place and see that the changes are completed before issuing a certificate.

In most bakeries a great improvement has been made since the bakeshop law went into effect. Many cellar bakeries which from their location and surroundings were hard to keep clean and properly ventilated, have been closed and their owners are now located above ground in first floor shops.

Grocery stores in some cities have started bakeries in connection with their other trade and under the present law all new shops are required to be above ground. These shops are usually found in first-class condition. There are some bakeries however, which have made changes necessary to receive a certificate, which in a few weeks are in as bad a condition as before the inspector called. When such places are again visited and the condition of the shop is found to be bad, the certificate is revoked until the shop is put in good clean condition. The fault in unsanitary bakeshops does not always lie with the owner, as an inspector is sometimes told by him to get after the bakers. The condition of a bakeshop is sometimes apologized for by employes and the statement made that they have to work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day and that they do not have time to sweep and clean the shop as they should.

The writer does not believe that men should be required to labor such long hours.

Practically all orders issued to bakery owners have been complied with.

VENTILATION.

Proper ventilation in factories is a hard problem to solve in some cases on account of the nature of the work. In foundries where brass moulding is done, good overhead ventilation helps to carry off the gases, but during the time required to

pour off the metal into the molds, much gas is inhaled by the moulders, producing what is termed "spelter shakes," a serious ailment. It is very necessary that the moulders should be close to their work and any system of forced ventilation is found impracticable. Ventilation in the side of a room is not practical in cold weather as the draughts caused by open windows are more dangerous to health than the inhaling of impure air. Exhaust systems that carry off the excessive dust from polishing or buffing lathes greatly reduce the unhealthfulness of metal polishing or buffing.

The activity of the hardware and brass industries during the past year has in many instances caused unsatisfactory ventilation in the buffing and polishing rooms. Ventilating systems which were intended to remove the dust from a small number of wheels were connected with an extra number, thus overloading the system and rendering it practically useless. In some instances larger blowers have been provided which greatly improve the ventilation.

The removal of excessive steam in the plank and coloring rooms of hat factories is also a hard problem to solve during some of the days of winter when the air outside of the building is cold and heavy. Ventilating fans at ordinary times carry off most of the steam generated. In some factories visited several thousand dollars have been spent in getting rid of the excessive steam.

BELT SHIFTING.

Throwing belts on pulleys on either main or counter shafting is always attended with danger. Boys should not be allowed to throw on belts. Many manufacturers have a man especially trained for this business, and no one is allowed to throw on belts except the one whose business it is to attend to it. In polishing and grinding rooms the foot is often used to throw on low running belts. This is attended with danger and accidents frequently occur from trying to throw on a belt in such a manner.

Belt shifters should be used where practicable, and friction clutches provided whereby the power can be applied gradually when throwing on heavy belts.

Idle belts hanging on running shafting are dangerous to any one striking against them and bringing any friction of the belt upon the shafting. Hangers should be provided. They not only prevent accidents, but also prolong the life of the belt.

WATER-CLOSET ACCOMMODATIONS.

Section 4519 of the General Statutes requires every person owning or operating any factory employing more than five persons, to provide suitable water-closet accommodations for the use of employes, and it stipulates that they shall be kept in good sanitary condition. This is a vexatious problem for many manufacturers, who have provided good flush closets, and have found them in a short time broken. In many places there are no sewer systems, and earth closets are provided, which, if not properly cared for, soon become in unsanitary condition. The extension of the sewerage systems in our cities has been the means of doing away with many earth closets and replacing them with good flush water-closets.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE L. McLEAN,

Inspector of Factories.

RECORD OF INSPECTION
OF
FACTORIES.

Inspection and Orders from October 1st, 1901, to September 30, 1902.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
1	Ammunition for Fire Arms,	677	937	Complied.
2	Coaches,	125	Guard by railing driving wheel to power press in heading department.	
3	Patterns and Metal Goods,	7	Repair and keep in proper working order gates on elevators Nos. 4, 8, 11.	
4	Carriage Hardware,	50	No Orders.	
5	Printing and Publishing,	84	No Orders.	
6	White Metal Goods,	8	Put safety catches of elevator in good working order.	Complied.
7	Plated Gold and Silver Ware,	118	No Orders.	
8	Mattresses,	5	No Orders.	
9	Silver and Nickel Plating.	13	Repair and put in good working order blower pipes.	
10	Corsets.	8	No Orders.	
11	Cabinet Work,	300	No Orders.	Complied.
12	Metal Chisels,	60	No Orders.	
13	Sewing Machines,	1085	Guard by railing pump near foundry door in grinting room. Repair and keep in good condition water closet in foundry.	
14	Mechanical Metal, Toys,	18	No Orders.	

15	Projectiles and Hydraulic Forgings, and Electro Plating and Polishing.	350	No Orders.		
16	Bicycle Parts and Bicycles.	6	No Orders.		
17	Silver Ware, Spoons, Forks, German Silver,	10	No Orders.		
18	Bit Braces, Printer's Rules, Gray Iron Castings,	378	Clean out and put in proper working order exhaust system in factory.	48	Complied.
19		75	Provide a suitable guard rail across doorway on second floor.	3	Complied.
20		5	No Orders.		
21		120	Provide new water closets for employees, or repair old ones as soon as possible.		Complied.
			Prevent employees using files or other articles to pick emery wheels with.		
22	Carriage Work,	26	No Orders.		
23	Wood Work,	8	No Orders.		
24	Elastic Web,	70	No Orders.	30	
25	Carriage Springs,	60	No Orders.		
26	Laundry Work,	2	Guard by casing or railing balance and driving wheel of engine.	5	Complied.
27	Wood Work,	12	No Orders.		
28	Patent and Enamel Leather,	30	No Orders.		
29	Machinery.	12	No Orders.		
30	Bent Wood and Carriage Wheels,	25	Guard by casing at least five feet high belt running through spoke room to wheel room. Keep elevator doors closed at all times when elevator car is away from opening.		Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
31	Light and Power,	11	Sheath up sides of elevator well, or case in elevator on sides or back at least five and one-half feet high to prevent employees from being caught between elevator and beams or braces as elevator ascends.	Complied.
32	Carriages,	15	No Orders.	
33	Art and Leaded Glass,	6	No Orders.	
34	Custom Shirts,	2	No Orders.	
35	Vehicle Air Pumps,	5	No Orders.	
36	Vehicle Air Pumps,	6	No Orders.	
37	Printing.	11	No Orders.	
38	Small Hand Sewing Machines,	140	No Orders.	
39	Book Binding,	3	No Orders.	
40	Sheet Rod and Struck Brass,	900	Provide a new cable for elevator. Remove cleat from elevator so that safety catches may be in proper order.	Complied.
41	Kerosene Engines,	8	No Orders.	
42	Laundry Work,	3	No Orders.	
43	Cotton Bufts and Lacquers,	20	No Orders.	
44	Boring and Turning Mills,	810	No Orders.	
45	Printing,	80	No Orders.	
46	Sausages,	5	No Orders.	

47	Grain Elevator,	6	Guard by railing pulley near entrance to elevator building.	Complied.
48	Type,	5	No Orders.	
49	Printing.	15	Provide better ventilation in type casting Department.	Complied.
50	Lager, Ale and Porter,	22	No Orders.	
51	Cured Meats,	15	No Orders.	
52	Corsets, Dress Stays,			
	Dress Forms and			
	Paper Boxes,	200	Repair and put in good working order safety catches on ship-	Complied.
53	Locomobiles,	1200	ping and steel room elevators.	
		620	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of	In Process
54	Wood Work,	4	this order such appliances or devices as may be necessary	
55	White Metal Goods,	22	to remove excessive dust generated from buff and polishing	
56	Electrotyping,	6	wheels in buff and polishing rooms.	
			No Orders.	
57	Carpet Sewing Ma-		No Orders.	
	chines,	6	Guard by casing or railing driving and balance wheel of	Complied.
58	Brass and Iron Goods		engine.	
	for Steam, Gas and	1	No Orders.	
	Water.			
59	Brass Goods for Steam,	990	No Orders.	
	Gas and Water,	70	Disinfect water closet used by employees and keep same in	Complied.
			good sanitary condition.	
60	Book Binding,	4	No Orders.	
61	Brass and Bronze Cast-	5	No Orders.	
	ings,	18	No Orders.	
62	Wood and Metal Pat-			
	tern Working,	5	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
63	Metal Specialties,	36	6	Complied.
64	Machinery,	9	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system to remove the excessive dust generated in buffing and polishing rooms.	
65	Typewriters,	265	No Orders.	
66	Brass and Aluminum Castings,	40	No Orders.	Complied.
67	Ribbons and Carbon Paper,	15	No Orders.	
68	Brass Castings,	12	No Orders.	
69	Finishing Card Board,	10	Repair drum of elevator.	
70	Mechanical Rubber Goods,	45	Guard by gate, bar or chain, opening of elevator on third floor.	
71	Wood Work,	20	No Orders.	Complied.
72	Leather Felting,	17	No Orders.	
73	Hardware Specialties,	60	No Orders.	
74	Rubber Dress Shields,	20	No Orders.	
75	Reclaiming Brass and Brass Castings,	37	Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of engine.	
76	Cold Rolled Steel and Tubing,	500	No Orders.	Complied.
77	Shell Bearing Lathes and Special Machinery,	5	No Orders.	
78	Corsets,	9	No Orders.	

79	Corsets,	72	669	No Orders.	Complied.
80	Water Gas,	12	No Orders.		
81	Cabinet Organs,	40	No Orders.		
82	Malleable and Gray Iron Castings,	500	No Orders.		
83	Electrical Fixtures,	310	40	No Orders.	
84	Embroideries,	4	21	No Orders.	Complied.
85	Broad Silk Goods,	125	150	Provide suitable seats for female employes in weave room. Remove obstructions from door leading to fire escape in weave room.	
86	Corsets,	7	68	No Orders.	
87	Machinery,	29		Cover or sink flush large projecting set screws in collars on north end of main shaft.	Complied.
88	Car Couplers,	25		No Orders.	
89	Drawer Pulls and Cabinet Hardware,	195	29	No Orders.	
90	Hardware,	30		No Orders.	Complied.
91	Bronze Castings,	41		Provide suitable means for removing fumes from metal kettles in foundry when fumes are escaping.	
92	Gas Capsules for Beverages,	68	10	Guard by casing in belt passing through floor near lacquer room.		Complied.
93	Sulphuric and Nitric Acid,	50		No Orders.	
94	Varnish,	7		No Orders.	
95	Heavy Forging and Machinery,	96		No Orders.	Complied.
96	Hot Rolled Steel Plate,	189		No Orders.	
97	Graphophones,	486	62	Put in proper working order exhaust system in buffing department.	
98	Organ and Piano Parts,	80		No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
99	Laundry.	7	19	Complied.
100	Corset Steels.	10	30	
101	Emery Wheels and Grinding Machines.	40	No Orders.	
102	Machine Screws.	50	No Orders.	
103	Pipe Cutting.	52	No Orders.	
104	Coach Lace.	7	No Orders.	
105	Water Wheel Governor.	12	No Orders.	
106	Paper Boxes.	10	No Orders.	
107	Decorated Novelties, Glass.	8	No Orders.	
108	Saddlery Hardware and Dog Collars.	33	No Orders.	
109	Water Wheel Governors.	15	No Orders.	
110	Metal Novelties.	12	No Orders.	
111	Castors.	38	No Orders.	
112	Wood Work.	6	No Orders.	
113	Shears.	6	No Orders.	
114	Spool Cotton.	9	1 Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an effective exhaust system to remove dust generated from polishing and buffing wheels.	Complied.
115	PhotoGelatinePrinters	21	80 Replace hand bar to elevator and keep the same in position at all times when elevator is not in use.	Complied.
116	Refined Metal.	5	3 No Orders.	

117	Nickel Plate Hardware Specialties,	5	No Orders.			
118	Stamping Presses,	7	No Orders.			
119	Woolen Cloth,	70	No Orders.	80		
120	Hardware Specialties,	5	No Orders.			
121	White Metal Novelties,	12	No Orders.			
122	Packing Boxes,	15	No Orders.			
123	Stamping and Punching Presses,	18	No Orders.			
124	Printing and Book Binding,	35	No Orders.	12		
125	Special Machinery,	8	No Orders.			
126	Organs,	285	No Orders.	15		
127	Brass, Silver, and Nickel Novelties,	105	No Orders.	50		
128	Book Binders' Leather,	12	No Orders.			
129	Hosiery and Underwear,	75	No Orders.	175		
130	Book Binders' and Organ Leather,	14				
131	Pocket Cutlery,	75	Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of engine.	5		Complied.
132	Printing and Publishing,	8	Repair belt running blower in hafting room and operate same.			Complied.
133	Carriage Hardware,	70	No Orders.	2		
134	Clocks,	251	No Orders.	15		
			Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on all main and large counter shafts.	100		
			Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator in movement shop.			Complied.
135	Soythes,	30	No Orders.			
136	Wood Work,	5	No Orders.			
137	Printing and Publishing,	15	No Orders.	8		
138	Knit Underwear,	61	No Orders.	120		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
139	Brass Pins and Paper Boxes,	40	No Orders.	Complied.
140	Woolen Yarn,	13	No Orders.	
141	Machinery.	6	No Orders.	
142	Undertakers' Hardware	105	25 Guard by sheet iron casing upright shaft and coupling of water wheel near passage.	
143	Undertakers' Hardware	35	6 No Orders.	
144	Laundry Work.	5	20 No Orders.	
145	Optical Goods,	10	No Orders.	
146	Wood Work,	5	No Orders.	
147	White Metal and Enamelled Iron Ware,	155	12 No Orders.	
148	Forged Ornamental Iron Work,	6	No Orders.	
149	Holiday Novelties and Fine Cut Glass,	40	No Orders.	Complied.
150	White Metal and Sterling Ware (Flat and Hollow),	802	252 Provide suitable ventilation for water closet near brass foundry.	
151	Clocks.	61	Provide better ventilation for water closet on first floor of new building No. 3.	
152	Cut Glass,	100	80 Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
			65 Prohibit women employees from operating freight elevator.	Complied.

153	Edge Tools,	70	Clean and keep in proper sanitary condition water closet used by male employees.	Complied.
154	Butchers' Cutlery,	12	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove dust generated in polishing room.	
155	Special Machinery and Machine Tools,	12	No Orders.	
156	Air Compressors and Sheet Metal Goods,	30	No Orders.	
		5	Provide hangers for power press belts in press room when belts are off from pulleys and not in operation.	Complied.
			Clean and put in good sanitary condition water closet in buff room.	
157	Sewing Silk and Machine Twist,	25	Repair and put in good condition exhaust system in buffing room and operate same.	
		110	Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator.	Complied.
158	Hardware and Brass Goods,	50	No Orders.	
159	White Metal and Sterling Silver Goods,	144	No Orders.	
160	Furniture Hardware,	190	No Orders.	
161	Laundry Work,	4	No Orders.	
162	Printing Presses,	8	No Orders.	
163	Ales, Lager, and Porter,	21	No Orders.	
164	Electricity for lighting,	12	No Orders.	
165	Printing,	13	No Orders.	
166	Book Binding,	8	No Orders.	
167	Paper Boxes,	15	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
168	Telephone Supplies,	20	No Orders.	
169	Electro Plate and White Metal Goods,	20	No Orders.	
170	Lamps and Art Metal Goods,	767	No Orders.	
171	Spoons,	20	No Orders.	
172	Pocket Cutlery and Steel Pens,	153	Guard by casing at least four feet high main belt near stair-way in new grinding room.	Complied.
173	Laundry Work,	2	No Orders.	
174	Organs and Music,	269	No Orders.	
175	Wood Work,	35	No Orders.	
176	Brass and Copper Sheets,	400	No Orders.	
177	Metal and Cloth Covered Buttons,	20	No Orders.	
178	Paper Boxes,	12	No Orders.	
179	Job Printing,	14	No Orders.	
180	Book Binding,	7	No Orders.	
181	Machinery,	388	No Orders.	
182	Steam and Gas Pipe Fitting,	60	No Orders.	
183	Electric Light and Power,	18	No Orders.	
184	Brass Goods,	361	No Orders.	

185	Lamps and Brass Goods,	421	280	Guard by sheet metal casing large gear wheel of No. 1 drawing press in drawing department.	Complied.
186	Laundry Work,	6	4	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine.	Complied.
187	Iron Window Weights,	20		No Orders.	
188	Iron Tumbling Barrels,	14		No Orders.	
189	Ales and Lager,	38		No Orders.	
190	Brass and Copper Goods,	735	90	Disinfect and put in good sanitary condition closets used by male employees on first and second floors of lamp department in south end of department.	Complied.
				Provide a new cable for elevator.	
191	Printing and Paper Boxes,	20	80	No Orders.	
192	Machinery,	30		No Orders.	
193	Laundry Work,	10	13	No Orders.	
194	Ratchet Drills,	6		No Orders.	
195	Printing and Binding,	18	4	No Orders.	
196	Mineral Waters,	5		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling on main shaft in machine room.	Complied.
197	Watches,	373	363	No Orders.	
198	Brass Tubes, Wire and Sheet Brass,	946	24	No Orders.	
199	Brass Goods,	126	102	Guard by casing gears on large drawing tube press in south end of press room.	
				Provide ventilation in roof of lacquer room so fumes of lacquer will be removed from room more effectively.	
200	Metal and Fancy But- tons,	127	260	No Orders.	
201	Gray Iron and Brass Castings,	35		Clean, disinfect, and put in good sanitary condition closet used by employees.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M.	No. of Employees F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
202	Metal Novelties,	100	125	No Orders.	Complied.
203	Brass and Steel Buckles.	260	225	No Orders.	
204	Mineral Waters,	6		No Orders.	
205	Chemicals,	25		No Orders.	
206	Wood Work,	86		No Orders.	
207	Machinery.	88		No Orders.	
208	Silk Thread,	5	95	No Orders.	
209	Wood Work,	30		No Orders.	
210	Wood Work,	8		No Orders.	
211	Printing.	40	12	Guard by railing fly-wheel of engine near passageway in basement.	
212	Decorated Glass Ware.	24	12	Replace metal pipes to vent pipes on typesetting machines.	Complied.
213	Piano Stools,	36	8	No Orders.	
214	Curtain Fixtures.	60	30	No Orders.	
215	Electric Power,	5		No Orders.	
216	Curtains, Bleaching, Fringe Weaving and Painting,	79	87	Guard by railing small fly-wheel to engine attached to filling and drying machine.	
217	Shot Guns.	105	5	No Orders.	
218	Lamps, Stamped and Cast Goods,	518	244	No Orders.	
219	White Metal Goods,	16		No Orders.	
220	Printing.	33	2	No Orders.	

221	Lamps and Vises,	385	35	Guard by rail opening of elevator on second floor in milling department.	Complied.
222	Sausage,	5		Guard by railing fly-wheel of engine on side near passageway.	Complied.
223	Spoons and Knives,	117	8	No Orders.	Complied.
224	Piano Stools,	65	7	Provide and place in operation a new cable on old elevator in brick building.	Complied.
225	Carving and Table Out- lety,	180	12	No Orders.	
226	Edge Tools,	95	1	No Orders.	
227	Laundry Work and Car- pet Cleaning,	2	10	Guard by railing fly-wheel of engine near passageway.	Complied.
228	Printing,	35	10	No Orders.	
229	Laundry Work,	9	8	No Orders.	
230	Printing and Publish- ing,	17	1	No Orders.	
231	Electric Clocks,	9			
232	Printing,	15	1	No Orders.	
233	Clock Cases,	138	9	No Orders.	
234	Wood Work,	12		No Orders.	
235	Machinery,	133	2	No Orders.	
236	Machinery,	90		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on main shaft on first floor.	Complied.
237	Metal Buttons and Fan- cy Metal Goods,	15	20	No Orders.	
238	Sheet Brass, Rods and Brass Goods,	450	55	No Orders.	
239	Brass and Nickel Goods,	1523	645	Disinfect water closet used by employes of south rolling mill.	Complied
240	Suspender Webbing,	57	200	Provide and operate a new cable on elevator in building "A." Guard by casing or railing driving pulley and belt of dynamo in engine room near entrance.	Complied.
241	Metal Novelty Goods,	77	75	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
242 243	Machinery, Brass Goods,	46 225	No Orders. Guard by casing gears on three large power presses in press room. Provide good water flush, inclose, disinfect, and ventilate to outside, water closet in buff room. Repair plumbing and put water flush in good sanitary condition in closet used by male employee in room "I." Provide good ventilation for lacquer tank in lacquer room and ventilate to outside of building. Provide better ventilation in plating room by fan or otherwise so that steam will be removed more effectively.	Complied.
244 245	Clocks and Watches, Brass and Iron Wire Goods,	1447 38	No Orders. Guard by casing or wire netting large driving pulley on main shaft near passage of engine pit.	Complied.
246 247 248	Patent Buttons, Shoe Hardware, Machinery and Brass Goods,	50 53 14	No Orders. No Orders. No Orders.	
249	Hollow Ware, Knives and Spoons,	47	No Orders.	
250	House Heating Boilers,	6	No Orders.	
251 252 253	Machinery, Laundry Work.	5 2	No Orders. Guard by railing fly-wheel of engine in basement.	Complied.
258	Plated Table Ware,	57	No Orders.	

254	Stamped Metal and Wire Goods,	40	30	No Orders.	Complied.
255	Silver Plated Ware,	22	2	Place in proper working order exhaust system in buffing department.	
256	Sterling Flat Ware,	55	3	No Orders.	Complied.
257	Fire Works,	60	75	No Orders.	
258	Flat and Hollow Ware,	150	6	Provide a suitable exhaust system for trimming room. Provide a suitable exhaust system for rag buffing department.	
259	Electricity for Lighting	5		No Orders.	Complied.
260	Hard and Sheet Rubber,	35		Reduce the length of lever to shuffling clutch at least five inches, to prevent employees from coming in contact with same.	
261	Insulated Wire,	106	25	No Orders.	
262	White Metal and Sterling Goods,	270	80	Guard by railing automatic hatch to hydraulic elevator to prevent employees from using hatch as passage way.	Complied.
263	Brass Furniture and Fancy Hardware,	321	150	No Orders.	Complied.
264	White Metal Goods,	19	3	Provide a suitable exhaust system within three months from the date of this order for buffing department.	
265	Plated Flat Ware,	500	117	Provide suitable water closets for female employees.	
266	Knit Underwear,	30	110	No Orders.	
267	Silver Plated Ware,	325	75	No Orders.	
268	Brass Goods,	650	150	No Orders.	
269	Sheet and Rod Brass,	230		No Orders.	
270	Machinery and Tools,	9		No Orders.	
271	Pocket Cutlery, Shears, and Razors,	45	5	Repair pipes of exhaust system and operate same on buff and coloring wheels in ware room.	Complied.
272	Brass Goods,	115	18	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
273	Laundry Work,	4	8	Complied.
274	Brass Goods, Pins,			
275	Hooks and Eyes,	345	115	
276	Electric Appliances	5		
277	and Machinery,	32		
278	Upholstering Nails,	6		
279	Brass Shoe Nails,			
280	Thimbles, Shears, and			
281	Specialties,	30		
282	Insulated Wire,	2		
283	Machinery,	6		
284	Gem Nail Clippers,	26		
285	Brass Goods, Sheet			
286	Brass, Copper and			
287	Brass Wire,	581		
288	Paper Boxes,	3		
289	Brass Goods,	28		
290	Sheet Brass, Copper,			
291	and Brass Rods,	397		
292	Insulated Copper Wire			
293	and Electrical Sup-			
294	plies,	36		
295	Elastic Webbing,	25		

Compliances.

Complied.

Complied.

288	Brass Specialties,	8	4	No Orders.	Partially
289	Electrical Goods,	4	6	No Orders.	Completed.
290	Clock Trimmings,	35	5	Provide wooden hood for acid jars in dip room and connect same with flue.	
291	Wrapping Paper,	18		Repair and put in sanitary condition water closet used by male employees.	
				Guard by casing or railing bevel gears on back line of shaft in machine room.	Completed.
292	Cereal Grinding.	5		Keep gate to elevator opening on first floor in place at all times when elevator is away from landing.	
293	Safety Fuse,	40	60	No Orders.	
294	Lace Curtains,	31	29	No Orders.	
295	Carpenters' Hardware,	10		No Orders.	
296	Rod Iron Nuts,	195		No Orders.	
297	Laundry Work,	2	3	No Orders.	
298	Steam Fitters' Supplies,	10	2	No Orders.	
299	Pocket Outlery and Razors,	195	35	No Orders.	
300	General Hardware,	825	25	No Orders.	
301	Turners' Tools,	75		No Orders.	
302	Carriage and Wagon Wheels,	35		Cut off defective part of cable to elevator and operate same if long enough, if not long enough provide a new one.	Completed.
303	Safety Fuse,	25	10	No Orders.	
304	Electric Light and Power.	8		No Orders.	
305	Suspender Trimmings.	25	35	Repair and put in good order blower in buff room so that the dust from the wheels will be removed from room more effectively.	Completed.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
306	Pharmaceutical Preparations,	9	Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of engine.	Complied.
307	R. R. Stationery, and Waybill Tissue Paper,	23	No Orders.	
308	Copying and Tissue Paper.	10	Guard by casing or railing driving belts of paper machines on back line shaft in passage.	Complied.
309	Fine Wrapping and Book Cover Paper.	10	No Orders.	
310	Press Paper and Cap Boards,	12	Guard by boxing in shaft near stair in finishing department.	Complied.
311	Machinists' Tools,	17	Provide exhaust system for polishing room.	
312	Bone Meal and Fertilizer,	9	No Orders.	
313	White Book Paper,	32	No Orders.	
314	Drop Forgings,	5	No Orders.	
315	Woolen and Worsted Underwear,	20	Cover or sink flush large projecting set screws in collars on counter shafts in spinning room.	Complied.
316	Worsted Yarn,	30	No Orders.	
317	Gray Iron Castings and Hardware Specialties,	42	No Orders.	
318	Canned Fruit and Vegetables,	40	No Orders.	

319	Wagon and Carriage Wheels.	10	No Orders.	Complied.
320	Canned Tomatoes,	45	No Orders.	
321	Gray Iron Castings and Hardware Specialties.	78	No Orders.	
322	Locks, Knives and Builders Hardware.	540	Provide better ventilation for lacquer tanks in lacquer room. Clean out and put blower pipes in buff and polishing room in good working order so dust will be removed from the rooms more effectively. Guard by casing or railing driving belt of engine in assorting room. Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on large shaft in main building.	
323	Malleable Iron Cast- ings and Fittings,	600	No Orders.	
324	Bicycles.	7	No Orders.	Complied.
325	Printing and Book Binding.	9	No Orders.	
326	Laundry Work,	5	No Orders.	
327	Broad Silk,	78	No Orders.	
328	Carriages and Repair- ing.	110	No Orders.	
329	General Rubber Foot Wear.	9	No Orders.	
330	Fine Cotton Goods, Lawn and Yarns,	159	No Orders.	
331	Lamps and Lamp Goods.	200	No Orders.	
		80	Guard by casing main belt in fitting room. Repair, clean out, and put in good working order exhaust system in upper buff room.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
332	Plated Table Cutlery.	14	Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on shafting in press rooms and turning room.	
333	Insulated Wire and Copper Cables,	25	No Orders.	
334	Rolled Copper,	215	Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on main shafts on all floors.	Complied.
335	Heavy and Rolling Mill Machinery,	650	No Orders.	
336	Metal Clocks,	50	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on all large shafts.	Complied.
337	Printing,	26	Provide flush for closet used by male employees on first floor.	Complied.
338	Carriage Forgings,	95	Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on shafting.	
339	Carriage Bolts,	50	No Orders.	Complied.
340	Metal Specialties,	6	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order a suitable exhaust system to remove the excessive dust generated in polishing department.	
341	Electric Power,	8	No Orders.	
342	Special Forgings,	18	Provide a suitable earth closet for employees in power house and car barn.	Complied.
343	Tinners' Tools,	155	No Orders.	
344	Carriage Forgings,	40	No Orders.	
345	Bells, Nuts, Screws, and Washers,	65	No Orders.	

346	Reclaiming and Smelting Metals.	12	No Orders.			
347	Brass and Iron Pins,	10	No Orders.			
348	Celluloid Combs,	50	No Orders.			
349	Corset and Shoe Laces,	6	No Orders.			
350	Corset Wires and Dress Stays,	5	Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on main shafting.			Complied.
351	Metal Eyelets,	60	No Orders.			
352	Feed Grinding,	9	No Orders.			
353	Machine Tools,	7	No Orders.			
354	Corsets,	7	Provide and operate a new cable on elevator.			Complied.
355	Woolen and Worsted Underwear and Hosiery,	200	No Orders.			
356	Brass, Copper and Iron Wire,	300	No Orders.			
357	Electric Power.	5	No Orders.			
358	Chilled Rolls and General Heavy Machinery,	200	No Orders.			
359	Pianos,	332	No Orders.			
360	Army and Navy Ammunition and Guns,	100	No Orders.			
361	Lager, Ale and Porter,	12	No Orders.			
362	Emery Grinding and Grading,	7	No Orders.			
363	Locks, Keys and Bicycle Bells,	31	Provide suitable shipper for belt running water tumbling barrel in water barrel room and have same so it can be fastened when belt is off tight pulley. Prevent boys under sixteen years of age operating elevator.			Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

No. of Order	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
364	Writing Machines,	112	26	Repair plumbing in water closet used by employees on second floor.	Complied.
365	Electric Light and Power,	7	No Orders.		
366	Printing and Publishing,	8	No Orders.		
367	Printing,	8	No Orders.		
368	Wood Work,	10	No Orders.		
369	Cabinet Wood Work,	7	No Orders.		
370	Reclaimed Rubber,	100	No Orders.		
371	Horn Buttons,	26	No Orders.		
372	Iron and Brass Castings,	7	No Orders.		
373	Pins, Hairpins, Hooks and Eyes,	25	No Orders.		
374	Wrapping and Card Board Paper,	78	4	Repair sliding hatches of stock room elevator at second floor and keep gates of feeder room elevator closed at all times when elevator is away from landing.	Complied.
375	Reclaimed Rubber,	25	No Orders.		
376	Stoves and Heaters,	187	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove excessive fumes produced from core work in foundry.		Complied.
377	Cotton Shirting and Carpet Yarn,	129	75	Provide suitable water closets for employees.	Complied.

378	Mill Supplies,	45	Remove boxes from fire escapes, also provide catches to hold windows of same escapes in place.	Complied.
379	Hosiery and Knit Goods,	8	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	
380	Cotton Sheeting and Shirting,	67	No Orders.	
381	Organ Parts,	250	No Orders.	
382	Table Cutlery,	5	No Orders.	Complied.
		87	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system to remove the dust generated in handle polishing room.	
383	Machine Tools,	10	No Orders.	
384	Pins, Paper Boxes, Hairpins, Hooks and Eyes,	10	No Orders.	
385	Corset Wire and Clasps,	75	Provide better ventilation in celluloid room so fumes from tanks will be removed more effectively.	Complied.
386	Bolts and Nuts,	30	No Orders.	
387	Cotton Linings, Nettings, Etc.,	150	No Orders.	
388	Razors,	5	No Orders.	
389	Silver Plated Ware,	213	No Orders.	Complied.
390	Silk Ribbon,	32	No Orders.	
391	Woolen Hosiery and Underwear,	50	No Orders.	
392	Pianos,	90	No Orders.	
393	Sheet and Rod Brass and Brass Goods,	164	Guard by casing or railing pulley and gear of large shears in brass mill.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
394	Silk Velvets,	120	80	Guard by casing or railing main balance wheel on large	Complied.
395	Brass and Iron Bed- steads,	75	25	water wheel shaft on west end of building.	
396	Printing Presses,	80		No Orders.	
397	Bolts, Nuts, Nails and Tacks.	110	12	No Orders.	
398	Folding Paper Boxes,	55	60	Disinfect watet closets.	
399	Electric Equipments for Lighting Passen- ger Cars,	90		No Orders.	
400	Paper and Laundry Machinery,	80		No Orders.	
401	Radial Cotton Buffs,	5		No Orders.	
402	Wood Type,	6	2	No Orders.	
403	Steam Fitters, Vises and Iron Tool Ohests.	10		No Orders.	
404	High Grade Silk Lin- ings,	48	24	No Orders.	Complied.
405	Silk and Cotton Thread Machines,	85		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft over tumbling barrel.	
406	Cotton Wool and Silk Braids,	1	11	No Orders.	

407	Skein and Spool Silk.	32	125	Provide a suitable guard for bevel gears on end of winding machine.	Complied.
408	Job Printing.	40	6	Give vent to water closets so that ventilating pipes will work more perfectly.	
409	House Finish.	15		No Orders.	
410	Cotton Cloth, Plain			No Orders.	
411	and Twilled,	105	95	No Orders.	
	Laundry and Carpet	6	11	No Orders.	
412	Cleaning.	28	70	Clean and keep in proper sanitary condition water closets used by male employees.	Complied.
	Silk Throwsters,			Provide suitable ventilation for water closets used by male and female employees.	
				Provide a suitable guard for end of main shaft in machine room.	
413	Brushes.	30	20	No Orders.	
414	Cotton Ducking and		50	No Orders.	
415	Rope,	104		No Orders.	
	Cotton Ducking and			No Orders.	
416	Rope,	200	314	No Orders.	
417	Cotton Ducking,	25	50	No Orders.	
	Planes, Rules and Lev-			No Orders.	
	els,	77	83	No Orders.	
418	Rakes, Spools, and			No Orders.	
	Brush Backs,	30	1	No Orders.	
419	Hairpins,	2	5	No Orders.	
420	Silk Thread,	15	35	Guard by metal guards bevel gears on end of winding machines in winding room.	Complied.
421	Pocket Cutlery.	86	2	No Orders.	
422	Car Wheels and Cast-			No Orders.	
	ings,	100		No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M.	No. of Employees. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
423 424	Outlery Handles, Pig Iron,	22 50		No Orders. Guard by casing belt running pump in new furnace shop also cover shafting by casing where it crosses passage in pump room.	Complied.
425 426 427	Steel Shears, Bottled Milk, Pins, Safety Pins, and Specialties in Wire and Metal,	23 14	2	No Orders. No Orders. No Orders.	Complied.
428 429	Pruning Shears, Bottle Stopper Wires and Special Machin- ery,	198 17	182	Guard by casing belt on motor in plating room. No Orders.	
430 431 432 433	Silk Thread, Wood Faucets, Sewing Silk, Chains and Light Hardware,	10 24 5 60		No Orders. No Orders. No Orders. No Orders.	
434	Umbrella and Parasol Trimings and Mouse Traps, Ootton Yarn and Thread,	58 1012	12 970	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars and coup- ling on shafting. No Orders. No Orders.	Complied.
436	Laundry Work, Carpet Cleaning,	1	3	No Orders.	

437	Honse Finish,	10	No Orders.	Complied.
438	Celluloid Collars,	8	No Orders.	
439	Gray Iron Castings,	12	No Orders.	
440	Fancy Goods, Fine Draperies, Satines and Twills,	180	No Orders.	Complied.
441	Satinets,	26	No Orders.	
442	Cotton Warp Dress Goods and Woolens,	40	No Orders.	
443	Rags and Shoddies,	5	No Orders.	Complied.
444	Cotton Sheetings,	20	Designate and set apart water closets for male and female employees.	
445	Men's Woolen Chev- iots and Thibets,	50	No Orders.	
446	Cheviots and Thi- bets,	55	Clean and keep in sanitary condition water closets used by employees in spinning room. Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
447	Cotton Sheetings,	180	No Orders.	
448	Sheetings and Fancy Cotton Goods,	58	No Orders.	
449	Steam and Hot Water Heaters,	100	No Orders.	Complied.
450	Corks and Cork Spe- cialties,	18	No Orders.	
451	Fire Arms,	500	Guard by automatic bar or otherwise automatic hatches at each landing of large elevator to prevent employees cross- ing over same.	
452	Twines and Cords,	520	No Orders.	Complied.
453	Laundry Work,	4	No Orders.	
454	Laundry Work,	5	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
455	Electric Light,	5	No Orders.	Complied.
456	Mineral Waters,	5	No Orders.	
457	Stone Monumental Work,	8	No Orders.	
458	Wood Work,	15	No Orders.	
459	Kindling Wood,	5	No Orders.	
460	Fire Arms,	25	No Orders.	
461	Denims, Ticking and Hickory Striped Cotton Goods,	281	Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of dye house- engine. Repair and provide good water flush to closets used by male and female employees in No. 2 spinning room, main build- ing on third floor. Repair safety catches on spinning room elevator.	Complied.
462	Finishing Cotton Goods,	625	Guard by casing driving belt in calender room of No. 2 building in passage leading to water closet. Provide suitable guards to elevator openings in store house and second floor of No. 2 building. Prohibit boys under 16 years of age operating elevator in new building. Repair and put in good working order safety catches on large elevator in No. 3 mill, also on starch room eleva- tor, white room elevator, print room elevator, and color shop elevator.	

				Completed.
463	Sheetings and Cotton Goods,	72	30	Repair water closet.
464	House Finish,	12		No Orders.
465	Satinets, Men's Wear,	185	165	No Orders.
466	Men's and Boy's Shoes,	25	5	No Orders.
467	Spool Silk and Throwing,	14	27	No Orders.
468	Carpet Cleaning and Laundry Work,	2	6	No Orders.
469	Paper Boxes,	2	5	No Orders.
470	Women's Shoes, Cloth and Leather,	8		No Orders.
471	House Finish,	26		No Orders.
472	Spool Silk Braid,	40	185	No Orders.
473	Silk Ribbons,	25	100	No Orders.
474	Shot Guns,	240		Extend blower pipes and connect all polishing wheels with blower, that are not now connected.
475	Belt Leather and Lacings,	45		No Orders.
476	Colored Cover Paper,	25	11	No Orders.
477	Cotton Hosiery,	5	7	No Orders.
478	Iron Castings,	40		
479	Silk Velvets,	50	70	No Orders.
480	Wood Working Machinery,	70		No Orders.
481	Steam Fittings,	8		
482	Leather Belting and Straps,	30	4	No Orders.
483	Machinery and Nickel Plating,	5		No Orders.
484	Brass Goods,	40		No Orders.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
485	House Finish,	30	No Orders.	Complied.
486	Files,	25	No Orders.	
487	Ticking, Duck, Denim and Outing Cloth,	253	247 Provide a new cable for elevator in west section of No. 3 mill. Repair and disinfect closet in lower carding room. Prevent employees under sixteen years of age operating elevators.	
488	Leather Belting and Tanning,	30 175	No Orders.	Partially Complied.
489	Fire Arms,		1 Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will remove the excessive dust generated in polishing room. Repair and put in good working order closet in stock room. No Orders.	
490	Envelope Machinery,	12	No Orders.	Complied.
491	Woolen Dress Goods,	100	56 Remove obstructions from windows leading from fire escapes on second, third and fourth floors in main building.	Complied.
492	Woolen Broad Cloth,	82	41 Repair and put in good working order flush to closets in card room, spinning room and weave room.	Complied.
493	Denims,	100	125 Provide separate closets for male and female employees.	Complied.
494	Box Board Paper and Paper Boxes,	62	18 No Orders.	Complied.
495	Wrapping Paper,	9	No Orders.	
496	Silk Ribbons,	15	60 No Orders.	
497	Wrapping Paper,	9	10 Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employees.	
498	Woolen Goods,	40	No Orders.	

499	Fine Fancy Cotton Goods,	710	690	Provide separate water closet accommodations for male and female employees in card room. Provide a new cable for lap elevator, also provide automatic bar to prevent employees crossing automatic hatches. Prevent boys under sixteen years of age operating elevators.	Complied.
500	Cotton Dress and Corset Goods,	77	48	Thoroughly clean and disinfect closets used by employees in weave room.	Complied.
501	Bed Quilts,	68	62	Remove obstructions from windows leading to fire escapes in north end of No. 1 building.	Complied.
502	Gray Iron Castings,	9		No Orders.	
503	House Heating Boilers,	5		Provide suitable water or earth closets for employees.	
504	Cotton Thread Yarn,	40	70	No Orders.	Complied.
505	Bleaching and Dyeing,	155	25	No Orders.	
				Guard by boxing in at least four feet high belt passing through floor in tenter room. Provide and place in operation a new cable for elevator in tenter room.	
506	Cotton Lawn, Fine Sheetings, and Silk Mulls,	235	125	No Orders.	Complied.
507	Worsted and Woolen Fabrics, Men's Goods,	223	110	Provide and place in operation a new cable on elevator in old mill.	
				Clean and keep in proper sanitary condition water closet used by employees.	
508	Worsted Yarns,	39	69	No Orders.	Complied.
509	Paper Boxes,	2	16	Provide platform for fire escape on top floor of building. Repair plumbing in water closet on second floor.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
510	Printing and Publishing.	26	No Orders.	Complied.
511	Printing.	28	Repair and put in good sanitary condition water closet for employees in press room, or provide new closet for same. Disinfect water closet in composing room.	
512	Electric Power.	5	No Orders.	Complied.
513	Table Outlery.	110	No Orders.	
514	Woolen Goods.	28	No Orders.	Complied.
515	Box Board Paper.	100	Provide new cable for elevator in old mill.	
516	Cotton Sheetings.	97	No Orders.	Complied.
517	Cotton Sheetings.	69	No Orders.	
518	Cotton Shirtings.	175	Clean and keep in good sanitary condition water closets in weave shop. Repair and put in proper sanitary condition water closet used by employees in upper spinning room in stone mill. Put in proper working order safety catches on elevator in tower of stone mill.	Complied.
519	Cotton Sheetings.	76	Provide new water closets for male and female employees in brick mill.	
520	House Heating Boilers and Gray Iron Castings.	87	No Orders.	Complied.
521	Silk Mill Supplies.	5	No Orders.	
522	Cotton Yarn.	19	No Orders.	
523	Jewelry.	18	No Orders.	

524	Lawns and Fancy Cotton Goods,	481	248	Remove obstacles from fire escapes so employees may have proper way of egress in event of fire.	Complied.
525	Leather and Fibre Board,	8		No Orders.	
526	Leather and Fibre Board,	8		No Orders.	
527	Flocks and Woolen Waste,	6		No Orders.	
528	Bobbins,	27	8	No Orders.	
529	Cotton Shirtings,	179	88	No Orders.	
530	Monumental Stone Work,	12		No Orders.	
531	Carriage Work,	10		No Orders.	Complied.
532	Machinery,	9		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on north end of main shaft.	
533	Laundry Work,	10	15	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars and couplings on main shaft in wash room.	Complied.
534	Plumbing and Steam Fittings,	12		No Orders.	
535	Wood Work, and Furniture,	15		No Orders.	
536	Brass Castings,	5		No Orders.	
537	Cotton Sheetings,	70	70	Provide suitable water closets for employees.	Complied.
538	Men's Woolen and Worsted Goods,	218	85	Provide suitable water closets for employees.	Complied.
539	Cotton Sheetings,	200	180	.Provide and place in operation a new cable on elevator in spinning room.	Complied.
540	Cotton Sheetings,	675	300	Guard by railing hatchway in roll covering department.	Complied.
541	Electric Power and Lighting,	5		No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
542	Picker Sticks, Chisel and Hammer Handles,	12	No Orders.	
543	Men's and Women's Woolen Goods,	33	No Orders.	
544	Woolens and Satinets,	35	No Orders.	
545	Scrim Cloth,	7	No Orders.	
546	Cotton Wicking,	10	No Orders.	
547	Embroidery Silk,	7	No Orders.	
548	Tooth Paste,	5	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting. Keep chains in place at elevator openings at all times when elevator is away from landings.	Complied.
549	Paper Boxes and Printing,	15	No Orders.	
550	Sewing Silk,	35	No Orders.	
551	Sewing and Embroidery Silk and Silk Goods,	180		
		194	Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator in stock room.	Complied.
552	Umbrellas,	20	No Orders.	
553	Bed Comfortables and Carpet Linings,	125	Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevators. Disinfect closets in filling, gang and carpet lining rooms.	Complied.

554	Grinding Flour and Meal,	2	No Orders.		
555	Ale, Lager, Porter and Ice,	35	No Orders.		
556	Vises and Hardware,	30	Guard by casing main belt running diagonal in passageway in machine room.		Complied.
557	Electric Power,	4	No Orders.		
558	Marine Work,	90	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine on side and in passageway near wall.		Complied.
559	Steam and Hot Water Heaters,	75	No Orders.		
560	Gear Cutting Machines and Chucks,	90	No Orders.		
561	Cotton Gins and Printing Presses,	290	No Orders.		
562	Laundry Work,	10	No Orders.	6	
563	Printing and Publishing,	7	No Orders.		
564	Printing,	6	No Orders.	4	
565	Kindling Wood,	5	No Orders.		
566	Laundry Work,	10	No Orders.	7	
567	Sewing Machines,	1600	No Orders.	42	
			Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated in polishing room.		
568	Graphophones,	600	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated in polishing room; also provide a more efficient exhaust system in buffing room by putting in a larger blower or otherwise.	90	Complied.
569	Cotton Yarns,	93	Clean and keep in sanitary condition water closets in speed- ing and spinning departments.	79	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliance.
570	Fine Cotton Cloth and Satines.	130	145	No Orders.	Complied.
571	Fine Cotton Yarns,	2	25	No Orders.	
572	Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing,	412	45	Guard by casing in low shaft protruding from small washing machine in singeing room. Guard by rail or gate doorways to elevator in packing room. Guard by railing hoistway in second floor to carpenter shop.	
573	Fine Cotton Lawns and Muslins,	80	50	No Orders.	Complied.
574	Denims and Overall Cloth,	75	75	Repair windows near fire escapes so employees can have proper way of egress in event of fire.	
575	Worsted for Men's Wear,	65	25	No Orders.	
576	Building and Box Paper,	22		No Orders.	Complied.
577	Steel Ships, (Steam and Sail.)	1100		Guard by casing driving wheel of power punches in plate department. Guard by casing or railing fly wheels to air compressors.	
578	Laundering, Dyeing and Carpet Cleaning,	9	8	No Orders.	
579	Steam Boilers,	10		No Orders.	

580	Engine Repairing, Gas and Electric Light.	30	Guard by casing or railing fly wheel of north and south side engines near passage in electric light power house No Orders.	Complied.
581	House Finish,	28		
582	Stone Cutting, Monu- ments,	5	No Orders.	
583	Stone Cutting, Monu- ments,	20	No Orders.	
584	Printing and Publish- ing.	35	No Orders.	
585	Locomotive Repair- ing.	7	No Orders.	
586	House Finish,	2	No Orders.	
587	Iron and Wood Boat Building and Re- pairing.	100	No Orders.	
588	Manila Paper,	8	No Orders.	
589	Rope Wrapping, Bo- gus Paper Rolls, and Sheets.	14	No Orders.	
590	Rope Wrapping and Bogus Rolls and Sheets.	11	Cover or sink flush set screws in collar on low shafting near passageway in upper mill. Guard bevel gears near passageway to engine in upper mill by casing in same.	Complied.
591	House Finish,	5	No Orders.	
592	Cotton Yarn,	25	No Orders.	
593	Bells, Toys and Chimes,	14	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliance.
594	Steam Engine Govern- ors,	69		No Orders.	Complied.
595	Sheet Steel Enamel Ware,	300	150	No Orders.	
596	Laundry Work,	3	4	No Orders.	
597	Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, and Garden Engines,	130		Guard by casing or railing driving pulley of blower in leather room. Inclose closets in chain shop and ventilate to outside of building. No Orders. No Orders. No Orders. Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employees of factory	
598	Hardware Specialties,	130			Complied.
599	Dress Shields,	15	53	No Orders.	
600	Feed Grinding,	5		No Orders.	
601	Hats,	6		Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employees of factory	
602	Cotton and Silk Web- bing for Suspenders,	330	480	Clean and put in good sanitary condition closets used by male employees in upper mill.	Complied.
603	Saddlery Hardware,	42	3	No Orders.	Complied.
604	Sewing and Broad Silk,	65	185	No Orders.	
605	Cotton Webbing,	65	67	No Orders.	
606	Cotton Yarn,	20	21	No Orders.	
607	Revolvers,	35		No Orders.	
608	Soap and Washing Powder,	10		No Orders.	

609	Cotton Hammocks and Webbing,	112	92	No Orders.		Complied.
610	Bone and Ivory Goods and Fertilizers,	66	24	Provide additional water closet accommodations for employees. Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system to effectively remove dust generated from turning, drilling, and threading machines in novelty machine room.		
611	Woolen Horse Blankets,	59	29	No Orders.		
612	Carriages,	5		No Orders.		
613	Rubber Boots and Shoes,	175	75	No Orders.		
614	Carriages,	7		No Orders.		
615	Silver Plated Ware,	15	1	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on large counter shaft in engine room.		Complied.
616	Gun Sights,	30	6	No Orders.		
617	Bone Goods and Fertilizers,	55	25	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel and end of engine crank. Provide suitable guard for opening of hand elevator in bone goods department on second floor.		Complied.
618	Machinery Jobbing and Repairing,	5		No Orders.		
619	Ships and Boat Builders' Hardware,	200	25	Provide better ventilation in pickle room in galvanizing shop so fumes from the pickle tube will be exhausted from room more effectively. Guard by casing or railing driving pulleys and both idlers near water wheel shaft in engine room.		Complied.
620	Files,	6		No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees.		Orders Given.	Compliance.
		M.	F.		
621	Hardware, Iron and Wood Hames and Padlocks,	62	3	No Orders.	
622	Electric Light and Power,	6		No Orders.	
623	Printing,	5		No Orders.	
624	Bed Quilts,	136	47	No Orders.	
625	Men's Outing Suitings, Woolens,	70	17	No Orders.	
626	Woolens for Men's Wear,	28	7	No Orders.	
627	Lumber.	17		No Orders.	
628	Woolen Dress Goods,	25	15	No Orders.	
629	Men's Woolens,	75	50	No Orders.	
630	Silk Velvets,	95	35	No Orders.	
631	Cotton and Linen Twine,	5	1	No Orders.	
632	Woolens and Fine Fancy Worsteds,	71	43	No Orders.	
633	Artificial Light,	5		No Orders.	
634	Mineral Grinding,	5		No Orders.	
635	Gasoline Engines,	15		No Orders.	
636	Printing and Publishing,	6	6	No Orders.	
637	House Finish,	6		No Orders.	
638	House Finish,	5		No Orders.	

639	Printing and Publish- ing,	14	8	No Orders.	Complied.
640	Cotton Thread,	85	65	Provide iron support for cover of boiling kettle so same will be held up safely when employees are obliged to clean out kettle.	
641	Metal Bells,	20		No Orders.	Complied.
642	Metal Bells,	75	15	No Orders.	
643	Cotton and Linen Fish Neta,	4	27	No Orders.	Complied.
644	Bolt Outting Machin- ery,	10		No Orders.	
645	Paper Boxes,	2	5	No Orders.	Complied.
646	Metal Bells and Toya,	100	20	No Orders.	
647	Metal Toys and Bioy- ole Sundries,	8		No Orders.	Complied.
648	Steel Gongs, Bells and Nickel Plating,	3		No Orders.	
649	Metal Bells,	21	4	No Orders.	Complied.
650	Metal Bells,	36		No Orders.	
651	Marine Oakum,	25		No Orders.	Complied.
652	Electric Light and Water Pumping,	2		No Orders.	
653	Ship Building,	35		No Orders.	Complied.
654	Iron Toys, Hardware and Castings,	80	7	No Orders.	
655	Bicycle Sundries and Machine Jobbing,	5		No Orders.	Complied.
656	Paper Card Board,	22		Guard by casing main belt in feeder room at least five feet high. Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No of Employees, M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
657	Agricultural Implements,	47	No Orders.	
658	Planters' Hoes,	123	No Orders.	
659	Pincers and Wire Nippers,	5	No Orders.	
660	Cotton Yarn,	28	No Orders.	
661	Sailing Vessels and Launches,	30	No Orders.	
662	Clothing.	10	Clean and keep the floor free from dirt and old rags in rear end of shop.	Complied.
663	Cotton Shirtings and Satines,	32	Clean and keep in proper sanitary condition water closets used by female employees in winding department in mill No. 1.	Complied.
664	Laundry Work,	2	No Orders.	
665	Heavy Cotton Yarns and Absorbent Cotton,	3	No Orders.	
666	Drop Forged Hammer,	37	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collar on main shaft near hanger.	Complied.
667	Stationers' Tin Ware, Oak Boxes, Etc.,	8	No Orders.	
668	Tin Ware and Enamelled Wood Goods,	35	No Orders.	
		15	No Orders.	

669	Cotton Yarns,	28	19	Clean and keep in sanitary condition water closets used by male employees in carding department in mill No. 2.	Complied.
670	Cotton Yarns,	29	21	No Orders.	
671	Cotton Yarns,	70	90	Guard by casing or otherwise belt near passageway in twister room.	Complied.
672	Paper Cutting and Book Binding Machinery,	96		No Orders.	
673	Monuments and Steam Stone Cutting,	14		No Orders.	
674	Wooden Ships and Barges,	350		Provide ventilating hoods over open fires in blacksmith shop.	Complied.
675	Spool Printing and Spools,	35		Remove dirt and chips from air cushion of elevator so catches will work properly.	Complied.
676	Tar Soap,	11	20	No Orders.	
677	House Finish, Doors, Sash and Blinds,	15		No Orders.	
678	Illuminating Gas and Electricity,	5		No Orders.	
679	Cotton Thread and Yarns,	221	287	No Orders.	
680	Cotton Shirtings and Dress Goods,	225	200	Repair and place in proper working order valve to flush tank in water closet used by female employees.	Complied.
				Clean out water closets used by female employees in weaving department.	
				No Orders.	
681	Printing Presses,	410		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
682	Shelf Hardware, Gimlet Bits and Counter Sinks,	5			

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
683	Wood Work.	8		
684	Witch Hazel.	5	3 No Orders.	
685	Bone Goods.	11	12 No Orders.	
686	Bright Wire Goods.	47	28 No Orders.	
687	Paper Boxes.	1	6 No Orders.	
688	Hammer, Axe and Pick Handles.	7	No Orders.	
689	Cylindrical Brushes.	5	No Orders.	
690	Gimlet Bits, Nail Sets and Screw Drivers.	6	No Orders.	
691	Augers and Bits.	80	2 Extend blower pipe from polishing room to wheels in friction room and connect with blower.	
692	Auger Bits.	13	No Orders.	
693	Cotton Twine.	23	No Orders.	
694	Cotton Duck and Yarn.	33	19 Replace casing on main belt on second floor. Guard opening of elevator on second floor by gate. Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on shafting in mule room on third floor in stone building.	Complied.
695	Cotton Twine and Fish Nets.	30	No Orders.	
696	Special Machinery.	5		
697	Cotton Yarn, Seine Twine, Lines and Cords.	21	No Orders.	

698	Seine Twine,	48	30	Repair seat and floor in water closet in card room, second floor. Case in balance weight to small elevator in same mill on first floor. Keep doors to elevator openings closed at all times when elevator is away from openings.	Complied.
699	Union Cassimeres,	47	25	No Orders.	
700	Woolen and Worsteds Goods,	35	32	No Orders.	
701	Cotton Twine,	5	2	No Orders.	
702	Steam Boat Repairs,	210		No Orders.	
703	Silk and Thread Machinery,	175		No Orders.	
704	Gray Iron Castings,	6		No Orders.	
705	Velvets,	210	75	No Orders.	
706	Piano Keys and Ivory Combs,	310	40	No Orders.	
707	Organ Stops and Knobs,	4	2	No Orders.	
708	Out Glass,	5		No Orders.	
709	Wood Turning,	21		No Orders.	
710	Witch Hazel,	5		No Orders.	
711	Leather Comb Cases and Wire Goods,	45	2	No Orders.	
712	Fancy Wood Turning,	25		No Orders.	
713	Bone and Steel Novel- ties,	15		No Orders.	
714	Ivory Piano Keys, Key Boards and Metal Brackets,	600	100	No Orders.	
715	Anger Bits,	85		No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
716	Round Brushes and	5	7	No Orders.	
717	Wood Turning,	22	16	Provide tank flush for water closet used by male employees.	Complied.
718	Hat Finishing,	14		Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employees.	Complied
719	Hats in the Rough,	5	2	No Orders.	
720	Hat Finishing,	200	134	Guard by casing sprocket chains of sizing machines near all passageways.	Complied.
	Soft and Stiff Hats,			Provide better ventilation in coloring room by exhaust fan or otherwise.	
721	Paper Boxes and Wood				
	Cases,	80	70	No Orders.	
722	Laundry Machinery,	7		No Orders.	
723	Door Plates and Brass				
	Signs,	5		No Orders.	
724	Laundry Work,	5	4	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing in wash room, first floor.	Complied.
725	Laundry Work,	2	8	No Orders.	
726	Artificial Ice,	25		No Orders.	
727	Laundry Work,	5	8	No Orders.	
728	Novelties and Tools,	8		No Orders.	
729	Ladies' Shoes,	50	25	Clean and keep in sanitary condition water closet used by male employees on third floor.	Complied.
730	Special Machinery,	6		No Orders.	
731	Wood Patterns,	5		No Orders.	
732	Locks and Hardware,	18	2	No Orders.	
733	Electric Power,	7		No Orders.	

734	Printing,	6	2	Provide suitable water closets for employees.	
735	Gray Iron Castings,	50		No Orders.	
736	Cigar Boxes,	3	2	No Orders.	
737	House Finish,	7		No Orders.	
738	Hats in the Rough,	75		No Orders.	
739	Hatters' Furs,	75	12	Repair wood work and thoroughly clean and disinfect earth closet used by male employees.	Complied.
740	Electric Light and Power,	8		No Orders.	
741	Hatters' Furs and Hat Forming,	50		No Orders.	
742	House Finish,	7		Guard by casing or railing driving wheel and belt of gas engine	Complied.
743	Electric Power,	5		Guard by casing or railing driving wheels of both engines in power house.	Complied.
744	Gas Stoves, Water Heaters and Sundry Hardware,	10		No Orders.	
745	Toys, Games, and Novelties,	6		No Orders.	
746	Machinery and Jobbing,	7		No Orders.	
747	Hatters' Tools,	8		No Orders.	
748	Wood Cases for Hats,	8		No Orders.	
749	Straw Hats,	22	50	No Orders.	
750	Kindling Wood,	5		No Orders.	
751	Locks and Builders' Hardware,	50	5	No Orders.	
752	Steam Engines, Air and Gas Compressors,	840		No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
753	Refined Wood Alcohol.	5	No Orders.	Complied.
754	Locks and Builders' Hardware.	3	Repair and put in good sanitary condition water closets on first, second, and third floors. Put exhaust system in buff and both polishing rooms in effective working order and connect polishing wheels where not now connected with exhaust on second floor in polishing room.	
755	Hat Finishing.	8	No Orders.	
756	Hats in the Rough.	72	Within three months from the date of this order connect sizing machines not now connected with fan so same will remove steam from shop more effectively; also put in good condition floor of sizing room.	Complied.
757	Stiff Fur Hats.	95	No Orders.	
758	Stiff Fur Hats.	110	No Orders.	
759	Corsets.	80	No Orders.	
760	Fur Hats in the Rough.	60	No Orders.	
761	Olgars.	40	No Orders.	
762	Newspapers.	14	No Orders.	
763	Ladies' Shoes.	200	No Orders.	
764	Paper and Wood Boxes.	10	No Orders.	
765	Electric Light and Power.	7	No Orders.	
766	Mineral Grinding.	43	No Orders.	

767	Electrical Supplies, Panels and Switch- boards,	5	No Orders.		
768	Rubber Supplies,	5	No Orders.		
769	Digestive Food,	6	No Orders.		
770	Builders' Hardware, and Art Metal Goods,	1500	No Orders.		
771	Writing Machines,	150	No Orders.		
772	Illuminating Gas,	7	No Orders.		
773	Laundry Work,	7	No Orders.		
774	Job Printing,	5	No Orders.		
775	Printing,	31	No Orders.		
776	Piano Hardware,	210	No Orders.		
777	Forged Iron Work,	6	No Orders.		
778	House Finish,	55	No Orders.		
779	Pianos,	26	Repair valve to water closet on top floor.	Complied.	
780	Hat Forming,	24	Repair seat and disinfect closet in forming room.	Complied.	
781	Printing and Publish- ing,	7	No Orders.		
782	Havana Cigars,	14	No Orders.		
783	House Finish,	5	No Orders.		
784	House Finish,	14	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling on main shaft in engine room.	Complied.	
785	Wood Patterns and Gray Iron Castings,	24	No Orders.		
786	Machinists' Tools,	5	No Orders.		
787	Machinists' Tools,	5	No Orders.		
788	Gray Iron Castings,	30	No Orders.		
789	Metal Paper Fasten- ers and Staples,	17	No Orders.		
790	Straw Hats,	50	No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
791	Men's Shirts and Boys' Waists,	20	No Orders.	Complied.
792	Woolen Rugs from Grain Carpets,	7	No Orders.	
793	Toilet Paper,	10	No Orders.	
794	Monuments,	12	No Orders.	
795	Newspapers,	14	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine.	
796	Special Machinery,	10	No Orders.	
797	Hardware Specialties,	10	No Orders.	
798	Kerosene Engines,	45	No Orders.	
799	Iron Castings,	50	No Orders.	
800	Woolen Goods,	79	No Orders.	
801	Electric Light and Power,	10	No Orders.	Complied.
802	Felt Goods,	70	No Orders.	
803	Woolen Overcoatings,	135	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on both ends of main shaft in machine room.	
804	House Finish,	8	No Orders.	
805	Iron and Brass Marine Goods and Castings,	40	Guard by casing driving belt of engine in brass foundry running diagonal over stairway to entrance. Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling in machine room on main shaft near door to foundry.	
806	Bronze Powder,	19	No Orders.	Complied.
807	Wall Decorations,	18	No Orders.	

		10	46	Provide more water closet accommodations for female employees.	Complied.
808	Spool Cotton and Silk Thread,	10			
809	Druggists' Supplies,	18	15	No Orders.	
810	Knit Underwear,	1	10	No Orders.	
811	Refined Licorice,	275		No Orders.	
812	Wire Sieves,	8		No Orders.	
813	Men's Clothing,	12	1	No Orders.	
814	Shirts, Pants, and Overalls,	3	5	No Orders.	
815	Corsets and Metal Corset Clasps,	2	5	No Orders.	
816	Boots, Shoes and Slippers,	50			
817	Hatters' Furs,	26	10	No Orders.	Complied.
818	Ladies' Waists,	5		Disinfect, clean, and put in good sanitary condition water closet on second floor.	
819	Hatters' Furs,	10	145	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine.	Complied.
820	Paper Boxes and Wood Cases,	12		No Orders.	
821	Special Machinery and Novelties,	5		No Orders.	
822	Stiff Fur Hats,	145	85	No Orders.	
823	Fourdriner Wires,	4	1	Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employees.	Complied.
824	Ladies' Fur Bonnets,	115	10	No Orders.	
825	Men's Soft Fur Hats,	190	60	Guard by casing gears on ends of both stiffening machines.	Complied.
826	Hats in the Rough,	44		No Orders.	
827	Hat Trimming,	5	12	No Orders.	
828	Hat Finishing,	5	5	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
829	Stiff Fur Hats,	45	80	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in couplings on shaft under bench in finishing room. Guard by casing pulley and main belt on large counter shaft in forming room.	Complied.
830	House Finish,	8		Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employes.	Partially Complied.
831	Stiff Fur Hats,	112	87	Repair and put in good sanitary condition water closet in office and in sizing and finishing rooms used by male employes.	
				Repair flush to closet in trimming room and provide additional water closet accommodations for female help in same room.	
				Guard by casing sprocket chain and gear on end of sizing machine near passage leading to closet in sizing room.	
832	Hats in the Rough,	73	2	No Orders.	
833	Hat Wires,	4		No Orders.	
834	Hat Finishing,	3	5	No Orders.	
835	Hatters' Machinery,	18		No Orders.	
836	Stitching Hat Bands,	2	3	No Orders.	
837	Hat Wires,	5		No Orders.	
838	Laundry Work,	5	8	No Orders.	
839	Umbrella Fixtures,	8		No Orders.	
840	Silk Hat Bands,		6	No Orders.	
841	Ladies' Bonnets and Men's Soft and Stiff Fur Hats,	212	88	No Orders.	
	House Finish,	10		No Orders.	

843	Special Machinery,	5	No Orders.		
844	House Finish,	5	No Orders.		
845	Electric Light and Power,	9	Provide a suitable water closet for employees of power house.		Complied.
846	Wooden Boats and Repairs,	15	No Orders.		
847	Blown Fur and Roundings,	12	No Orders.		
848	Bolts and Nuts,	432	No Orders.		
849	All Wool Cloth and Felt,	61	No Orders.		
		200	Provide and place in operation a new cable on elevator.		Complied.
850	Gasoline Engine,	35	Provide seats for female employees.		
			Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting.		Complied.
			Repair seat to water closet used for employees		
851	Plush Carriage Robes,	95	Remove cloth from shafting in printing department.		Complied.
		10	Clean and keep in sanitary condition water closets used by male employees.		
852	Gasoline Engines,	70	Remove, cover, or sink flush all projecting set screws in collars on shafting in new part of machine shop.		Complied.
853	Wooden Launches,	25	No Orders.		
854	Hat Finishing,	19	No Orders.		
855	House Finish,	20	No Orders.		
856	Hat Finishing,	21	No Orders.		
857	Stiff Fur Hats,	125	Repair or provide new closets in packing and sizing rooms, also provide an additional closet for employees in trimming room.		Complied.
			Provide and operate a new cable on elevator in main building.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

No. of Order	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
858	Stiff Fur Hats,	111	59	Partially Complied.
			Provide seats for female operatives in forming room.	
			Provide better ventilation in coloring room by hoods and additional exhaust fan or otherwise to remove excessive steam generated therein.	
859	Stiff Fur Hats,	112	52	Complied.
			Repair and put in sanitary condition water closet in finishing room.	
			Guard by casing pulley and belt running shaft under bench in finishing room on north side of room.	
860	Soft and Stiff Fur Hats,	235	90	No Orders.
861	Printing and Publishing.	36	30	No Orders.
862	Hatters' Machinery,	7	7	No Orders.
863	Silk Hat Trimmings,	5	95	No Orders.
864	Patent Medicine,	1	6	No Orders.
865	Hat Wires and Wood, Racks,	5		No Orders.
866	Hat Packing, Rings and Stays,	1	5	No Orders.
867	Soft Fur Hats,	110	40	No Orders.
868	Hat Finishing,	5	15	No Orders.
869	Hatters' Furs,	100	50	Clean and put in suitable and sanitary condition closet used by employees.
870	Hatters' Machinery,	5		No Orders.
871	Hatters' Tools,	5		No Orders.
872	Hatters' Machinery,	85		No Orders.

873	Hatters' Furs,	50	No Orders.			Complied.
874	Men's Shirts,	15	No Orders.	60	Clean out and disinfect closets used by male employees in	
875	Stiff Fur Hats,	180		100	yard near sizing room. Box in pulley running fan in sizing room.	
876	Wood Cases and Paper	35	No Orders.	8		Complied.
877	Boxes,	130		90	Put water closet used by females in trimming room in suitable and sanitary condition.	
878	Stiff Fur Hats,	151		60	Repair and put door leading to fire escape in south end of trimming room in good working condition so same will open freely in case of emergency.	Complied.
879	Electric Light and	14	No Orders.			
880	Power,					
880	Paper Boxes and Wood	75		25	Guard by boxing belt running slitting machine on first floor.	Complied.
881	Cases,					
881	Soft and Stiff Fur	90		45	Cover or sink flush all projecting set screws in couplings and collars on shafting.	Complied.
	Hats,				Repair plumbing to urinal in finishing room and disinfect same.	
882	Soft and Stiff Fur	175		75	Provide additional water closet accommodations for females in trimming room, and for male employees in main building.	In Process
883	Hats,					
883	Hat Finishing,	16	No Orders.	15		
884	Stiff Fur Hats,	135		70	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws on couplings in finishing room under finishing benches.	
885	Art Metal Goods,	53	No Orders.	20		
886	Telephones,	17	No Orders.	8		
887	Hats in the Rough,	60	No Orders.			
888	Electric Power,	5	No Orders.			

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M.	No. of Employees F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
889	Ladies' Fur Bonnets,	70	4	No Orders.	Complied.
890	Hat Finishing,	5			
891	Hardware and Manila Paper,	15		No Orders.	
892	Cigars,	7		No Orders.	
893	Carpet Cleaning,	7		No Orders.	
894	Printing,	25		No Orders.	
895	Stiff Fur Hats.	70	30	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling on shaft in packing room.	
896	Stiff Fur Hats.	40	20	No Orders.	
897	House Finish,	6			
898	Hat Finishing,	30	48	No Orders.	
899	Hat Forming,	27	4	No Orders.	Complied.
900	Paper Boxes and Wood Cases,	9	4	No Orders.	
901	Stiff and Soft Fur Hats,	150	70	Provide additional water closet accommodations for female employees in trimming room.	
902	Corsets,	1	4	No Orders.	
903	Bank and Office Cabinet Wood Work,	18		No Orders.	
904	Shirt Waists,	3	75	No Orders.	
905	Stiff Fur Hats,	58	18	No Orders.	
906	Stiff Fur Hats,	50	85	Clean and disinfect earth closet used by male employees.	
907	Hat Leathers,	83	18	No Orders.	

908	Stiff Fur Hats,	135	40	Clean, disinfect, and put in good sanitary condition water closet used by males in sizing room.	Complied.
909	Stiff Fur Hats,	82	36	Repair guard of elevator opening in trimming room.	
910	Soft Fur Hats,	20	16	No Orders.	
911	Broad Silk, Dress Goods,	4	21	No Orders.	
912	Paper Boxes and Wood Cases,	10	4	Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
913	Wood Cases and Paper Boxes,	7	6	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting in engine room.	Complied.
914	Wire Cloth and Netting,	220	19	No Orders.	
915	Ladies' Fur Bonnets,	40		Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of engine.	
916	Ground Silex,	35		No Orders.	
917	Ice Tools,	4		No Orders.	
918	Electric Light, Power and Water Gas,	6		No Orders.	
919	Laundry Work,	7	8	No Orders.	
920	Brass Goods and Machinery,	81	31	No Orders.	
921	Electric Contractors,	12		No Orders.	
922	Bicycles, Automobiles, Spokes and Nipples,	67	10	No Orders.	
923	Latch and Shoe Sewing Machine Needles,	405	340	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
924	Upholsterers' Hardware, Brass Novelties and Special Small Gray Iron Castings.	205	72	No Orders.	
925	Machine Screws.	20	4	No Orders.	
926	Studs and Rivets.	175		No Orders.	
927	Bicycles and Gas Engines.	12	5	No Orders.	
928	Printing and Publishing.	425	20	No Orders.	
929	Hradware and Skates.	415		No Orders.	
930	Special Machinery and Tools.	80		No Orders.	
931	Wood Work.	1500		No Orders.	
932	Rolled Brass Plates Tubing and Wire.	40	35	No Orders.	
933	Woolen Uniform Cloth.	8		Guard by casing or railing balance wheels of both engines on south sides of engines.	Complied.
	Electric Power.			Guard by hand rail platform and stair leading from engine room to boiler room.	
934	Mattresses.	8	2	No Orders.	
935	Wood Turning.	15		No Orders.	
936	Computing Scales.	20		No Orders.	

937	Starch.	15	No Orders.
938	Binders' Trunk, Album and Leather Board,	15	No Orders.
939	Hatters' Leather,	8	No Orders.
940	Axes and Edge Tools,	35	No Orders.
941	Embalming Fluids,	12	No Orders.
942	Iron Buttons,	60	No Orders.
943	Gasoline Launches and Motors,	8	No Orders.
944	Printing.	4	No Orders.
945	Electric Light and Water Pumping,	8	No Orders.
946	Cotton Twine,	15	No Orders.
947	Laundry Work,	3	No Orders.
948	Scheelite & Wolfram Mining,	20	No Orders.
949	Glove Linings,	2	No Orders.
950	Fine Underwear,	2	No Orders.
951	Chemicals,	30	No Orders.
952	Printing,	5	No Orders.
953	Water Proof Carriage Cloth,	40	No Orders.
954	Paper Fibre,	5	No Orders.
955	Electric Power and Light,	10	No Orders.
956	Floor and Ceiling Plates and Pipe Hangers,	11	No Orders.
957	Paper Boxes,	15	No Orders.
958	Engines and Wood Working Machinery,	78	No Orders.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
959	Paper Boxes and Paste	10	55	Complied.
960	Lathe and Drill Chucks,	40	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine. Provide additional water closet for female employees.	
961	Metal Novelties,	5	No Orders.	
962	Fine Shirts,	18	No Orders.	
963	Laundry Work,	2	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine.	Complied.
964	Lathe Chucks, Pumps, and Hinges.	272	Provide a new cable for elevator in new building.	Complied.
965	Gloves, and Soft and Hard Rubber Goods,	956	668	Complied.
966	Copper Floats,	11	Repair and put in good sanitary condition closet used by male employees in west side of packing room in shoe department.	
967	Laundry Work and Carpet Cleaning,	4	No Orders.	
968	Woolen and Cotton Underwear, Jersey Cloth and Cotton Net,	74	106	Complied.
969	Rubber Foot Wear,	700	Repair and put in good working order flush to closet used by male employees in dye house.	
970	Reclaimed Rubber,	100	No Orders.	
971	Paper Boxes,	10	No Orders.	
972	Men's Underwear,	52	No Orders.	
973	Fine Jewelry and Re-pairs,	5	No Orders.	

974	Brass Castings and Machinery,	8	No Orders.			
975	Knitting Machine Needles,	7	No Orders.			
976	Malleable Iron Castings,	175	No Orders.			
977	Hosiery and Underwear,	130	Close openings between water closets used by male and female employees.	300	Complied.	
978	Illuminating Gas,	20	No Orders.			
979	Job and Newspaper Printing and Binding,	20	No Orders.	6		
980	Cabinet and House Finish,	30	No Orders.			
981	Hardware, and Machine Screws,	50	No Orders.			
982	Soap Powder,	7	No Orders.			
983	Brass and Aluminum Castings,	6	No Orders.			
984	Spring Beds,	40	No Orders.			
985	Malleable and gray Iron Castings,	102	No Orders.	7		
986	Steel Floor Registers,	60	Provide a suitable guard for belt running dynamo near passageway.	10	Complied.	
			Guard by hand rail incline plane near passage way to basement.			
987	Saddlery Hardware,	12	No Orders.			
988	House Finish,	6	No Orders.			
989	House Finish,	12	No Orders.			
990	Electrical Supplies,	6	No Orders.			

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
991	Insulated Wires and Cables,	50	No Orders.	
992	Fountain Pens and Hard Rubber Specialties.	83	Disinfect and put in good sanitary condition water closet used by male employees.	Complied.
993	Colored Paper,	6	No Orders.	
994	Metal Buttons and Eyelets,	26	Guard by casing eyelet machine where bevelled gears are exposed.	Complied.
995	Tinning and Galvanizing.	11	No Orders.	
996	Small Brass and Bronze Goods,	17	No Orders.	
997	Rubber Footwear,	261	No Orders.	
998	Patent Medicines,	4	No Orders.	
999	Malleable Iron Castings,	500	No Orders.	
1000	Vegetable Ivory Buttons,	20	No Orders.	
1001	Vegetable Ivory Buttons and Steel Buckles,	6	No Orders.	
1002	Recording Instruments and Steel Belt Lacing.	10	No Orders.	
		32	No Orders.	

1003	Sheet Copper and Auger Bits,	80	No Orders.		Complied.
1004	Plushes and Woolens for Men's and Wo- men's Wear.	60	115	Provide suitable guard to prevent employees using lifting hatch at elevator opening between dye house and finishing room as a passageway.	
1005	Stamped Brass and Wire Goods,	52	48	No Orders.	
1006	Sheet Brass,	21		No Orders.	
1007	Eyelets,	20	6	No Orders.	
1008	Mineral Water.	5		No Orders.	
1009	Special Machinery.	6		No Orders.	
1010	Gray Iron Castings,	40		No Orders.	
1011	Horse Shoe Nails,	35	19	No Orders.	
1012	Sheet Brass, German Silver, and Copper,	250		No Orders.	
1013	Edge Tools,	40	2	No Orders.	
1014	Boring Implements,	50	2	No Orders.	
1015	Horn Buttons,	6	14	No Orders.	
1016	Steel and Brass Stamped Goods,	40		No Orders.	
1017	Augers and Auger Bits,	33	8	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated from polishing wheels in polishing room. Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1018	Pulp Lined Board Pa- per,	30		Guard by casing at least five feet high quarter turn main belt. Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of Buckeye engine.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1019	Electric Light.	2	Provide safe and suitable guards for openings in both elevator shafts at all landings above first floor.	Complied.
1020	Stiff Fur Hats.	140	No Orders.	
1021	Machinery and Gray Iron Castings.	9	Provide better water flush for closet used by male employees in finishing room.	
1022	Silex, Wood Filler and Paints.	25	No Orders.	Complied.
1023	Upholstered Couches.	38	Guard by casing driving wheel of new engine near passage in engine room.	
1024	Art Pottery.	27	No Orders.	
1025	Wood Clock Cases.	193	No Orders.	Complied.
1026	Sheet Brass and Copper Rods and Wire.	800	No Orders.	
1027	Clocks and Watches.	302	No Orders.	
1028	Tower and Mantel Clocks.	182	No Orders.	Complied.
1029	Pocket Cutlery.	15	No Orders.	
1030	Pocket Cutlery.	40	No Orders.	
1031	Printing.	2	No Orders.	Complied.
1032	Pocket Cutlery.	20	No Orders.	
1033	Locks.	552	No Orders.	
1034	Malleable Iron Castings.	200	No Orders.	Complied.

1035	Wood Turning and	7	No Orders.		
1036	Sawing, Hinges, and Bolts,	1160	189	No Orders.	
1037	Carpenters' Tools,	769	81	No Orders.	
1038	Newspapers and Printing.	15	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1039	Cigars,	5	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1040	Pocket Cutlery and Hardware,	130	20	No Orders.	
1041	Hardware,	450	55	No Orders.	
1042	Table Cutlery.	550	50	No Orders.	
1043	Builders' Hardware,	1515	225	Guard by casing in belt passing through floor in new building.	Complied.
				Repair and put in proper working order gates to elevator in office building.	
				Designate water closets used by females by placing printed notice on entrances.	
1044	Brass Specialties,	6	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1045	Cereal Grinding,	5	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1046	Fine Brass and Bronze Castings,	8	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1047	Brass Castings,	115		Provide a suitable guard to large pulley on air compressor near passageway in annex factory.	Complied.
1048	Builders' Hardware,	1200	375	Provide better ventilation in lacquer room by means of fan or otherwise.	Complied.
				Repair and keep in proper working order hand bars on elevator.	
1049	Suspender Buckles Trimings and Novelties,	113	207	Provide a new cable for No. 2 Morse elevator.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
1050	Saddlery Hardware.	350	200	No Orders.	Complied.
1051	Job Printing and Binding.	19	3	Remove refuse from safety device to elevator so catches will work properly. Repair and keep in proper working order gates to elevator at binding department. Repair side ways of elevator so safety catches of elevator will work properly.	
1052	Folding Box Paper.	35			Complied.
1053	Book and Envelope Paper.	48	52	Provide suitable guards to opening on south elevator in beater room.	
1054	Writing Paper and Envelopes.	50	100	Set in, cover, or cut off key in hub of small gear on embossing machine in finishing room.	Complied.
1055	Writing Paper.	20	26	No Orders.	
1056	Car Repairing.	164		No Orders.	Complied.
1057	Woolen Goods for Men's Wear.	174	78	No Orders.	
1058	Bon Ami.	16	9	No Orders.	Complied.
1059	Typesetting Machines.	103		Provide ventilation in roof of water closet used by employees on top floor.	
1060	Electrical Instruments.	12		No Orders.	Complied.
1061	Knitting Machine Needles.	6	1	No Orders.	
1062	Press Paper.	70		No Orders.	

1068	Card, Leather Board and Press Paper.	30	Provide suitable guards for elevator openings on all floors above the first floor.	Complied.
1064	Binders' and Album Board Paper,	20	Repair and put in sanitary condition water closet in main building.	Complied.
1065	Building Paper,	15	Guard by railing or casing balance wheel of steam and driving pulley of Jordan engine.	Complied.
1066	Box Board Paper,	15	No Orders.	
1067	Binders' Button, Straw and Leather Board,	15	Guard by railing balance wheel of engine.	Complied.
1068	Soaps,	3	No Orders.	
1069	Press Paper,	13	No Orders.	
1070	Printing and News-paper,	6	No Orders.	
1071	Ground Feldspar,	7	No Orders.	
1072	Binders' Board Paper,	16	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1073	Ground Feldspar,	9	No Orders.	
1074	Woolen Cloakings and Dress Goods,	85	Prevent employees under sixteen years old operating elevator.	Complied.
1075	Ground Feldspar,	5	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine.	
1076	Woolens for Men's Wear,	130	No Orders.	
1077	Binders' Board Paper,	11	No Orders.	
1078	Binders' Board Paper,	10	No Orders.	
1079	Table Cutlery and Plated Flat Wear,	100	Cut and put window in partition in west side of stairway leading from polishing to wash room to give more light. Case in and guard by gate passage under elevator in grinding room to prevent employees passing under elevator.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1080	Knit Underwear,	50	65	Complied.
1081	Self-Winding Clocks,	8	6	Complied.
1082	Clock, Steam, and Electric Gauge Springs.	3	4	Complied.
1083	Toilet and Shaving Soap,	56	29	Complied.
1084	Tanning Hog Skins,	8	No Orders.	
1085	Light Hardware,	5	No Orders.	
1086	Lamp Burners, Clock Parts,	90	122	Complied.
1087	Clocks.	160	40	
1088	Electric Bells and Castor Rolls.	6	No Orders.	
1089	Electrical Specialties, and Turret Lathe Work,	7	No Orders.	
1090	Rivets and Castors,	15	No Orders.	
1091	Light Hardware,	16	No Orders.	
1092	Castors,	8	No Orders.	

1093	Knit Underwear.	50	180	No Orders.	Clean exhaust system and keep same in proper working order.	Complied.
1094	Fine Brass Castings,	18		No Orders.		
1095	Saddlery Hardware and Metal Special ties.	53	1	No Orders.		
1096	Metal Novelties,	16	1	No Orders.		
1097	Anger Bifs,	7		No Orders.	No Orders.	
1098	Machine Tools,	6		No Orders.		
1099	Electrical Supplies,	14	3	No Orders.		
1100	Laundry Work,	3	2	No Orders.		
1101	Printing,	4	2	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1102	Printing,	5	40	No Orders.		
1103	Cassimeres,	60		No Orders.		
1104	Book Cover and Steel Plate Paper,	29	18	No Orders.		
1105	Knit Underwear,	26	31	No Orders.	No Orders.	
1106	Knitting Machine			No Orders.		
1107	Needles,	8	1	No Orders.		
1108	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	300	125	No Orders.		
1109	Water Gas and Elec- tricity,	5		No Orders.	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing.	Complied.
1110	Union Cassimeres and Wooleus, Binders', Album and Straw Board Paper,	77	23	No Orders.		
1111	Cotton Warp, Yarn and Twine,	13				
1112	Envelopes,	20	14	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing.		
		50	125	Provide a new cable for old mill elevator.	Complied.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1113	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	234	88 No Orders.	Complied.
1114	Woolen and Knit Goods, Cotton Yarn and Shoddy.	190	95 No Orders.	
1115	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	280	120 No Orders.	
1116	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	205	45 No Orders.	
1117	Sewing Silk and Twist,	75	233 Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on all large counter shafts. Remove cleats from windows near fire escapes so same can be operated freely in case of emergency.	
1118	Cotton Warp and Twine,	21	16 No Orders.	
1119	Fish Lines.	5	8 No Orders.	
1120	Worsted and Woolen Goods,	200	50 No Orders.	Complied.
1121	Gray Iron Castings,	4	No Orders.	
1122	Flat Ware for Table,	251	No Orders.	
1123	Steel and Brass Springs.	45	22 No Orders.	
1124	Fishing Rods,	69	25 No Orders.	
1125	Elastic Goods.	1	16 No Orders.	
1126	Cast Iron Nuts,	6	12 No Orders.	
1127	Clock Dials.	4	1 No Orders.	

		71	79	Protect by suitable guard gears on cards near passageway.	Complied.
1128	Knit Underwear.				
1129	Printing and Publishing.	7	1	No Orders.	
1130	Glass Cutters.	6	1	No Orders.	
1131	Steel Springs.	44	26	No Orders.	
1132	Trunk Hardware.	58	2	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated in buffing room.	
1133	Bells, Bicycle Holders, and Plumbers' Supplies.				
1134	Rolled Brass.	330	20	No Orders.	
1135	Stencil Machinery.	330	20	No Orders.	
1136	Carpets and Rugs.	10		No Orders.	
1137	Presses and Oil Mill Machinery.	300	500	No Orders.	
1138	Type Casting and Composing Machines.	50		No Orders.	
1139	White Metal Coffin Trimmings.	71	4	No Orders.	
1140	Rope, Jute Paper and Box Board.	44	6	No Orders.	
1141	Tissue Paper, Envelopes and Copying Books.	138	8	No Orders.	
1142	Lathe Chucks.	15	10	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated by rag cutter.	In Process.
1143	Paper Machinery and Carpet Needles.			Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on shafting.	
1144	Copying Books.	50		No Orders.	
		8	5	No Orders.	
		2		No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1145	Cotton Warp,	98	102	Complied.
1146	Cotton Yarns,	25	50	Complied
1147	Bicycle Bells,	40	15	Complied.
1148	Circular Saws,	20	No Orders.	
1149	Japanning of Springs,	6	No Orders.	
1150	Buttons and Wire Goods,	2	No Orders.	
1151	Brass Hinges and Registering Machines,	16	4	
1152	Electric Power,	7	No Orders.	
1153	Colored, Cover, Typewriting, Silver and Colored Tissue Paper,	75	No Orders.	
1154	Sewing Silk,	10	No Orders.	
1155	Printing and Newspapers,	5	No Orders.	
1156	Hand Trucks and Machinery,	20	Guard by casing or railing balance wheel of engine near passage.	Complied.
1157	Knit Underwear,	50	No Orders.	
1158	Electric Power,	5	No Orders.	

1159	Dynamos and Motors,	50	2	No Orders.			
1160	Rubber Collars and Cuffs,	7	17	No Orders.			
1161	Gin and Yeast,	5		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.			Complied.
1162	Sewing Silk,	25	75	No Orders.			
1163	Tissue Paper and Copying Books,	29	9	No Orders.			
1164	Clocks,	283	38	Put in proper working order safety catches on elevator in dial department.			Complied.
1165	Knit Underwear,	25	100	No Orders.			
1166	Furnaces and Gas Heaters,	6		No Orders.			
1167	Fine Brass Castings,	6		No Orders.			
1168	Clock Movements,	14	5	No Orders.			
1169	Gray Iron Castings,	425		Repair and put in proper working order exhaust system in milling department.			Complied.
1170	Laundry Work,	2	4	Protect by a suitable guard low shafting in wash room.			Complied.
1171	Binders' Board Paper,	18		No Orders.			
1172	Wood Turning,	3	1	No Orders.			
1173	Wood Turning,	5		No Orders.			
1174	Writing Paper,	30	40	Provide and operate a new cable on stock room elevator.			Complied.
1175	Table Cutlery,	94	6	Repair and put in good working order hoisting machinery of elevator.			Partially Complied.
				If present elevator cannot be put in safe condition by repairing, provide a new one.			
				Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated from all polishing wheels in polishing room.			
1176	Light Hardware and Paper Boxes,	5	10	No Orders.			

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
1177	Nut Machinery,	7		No Orders.	Complied.
1178	Glass Cutters and Stencils.	8		No Orders.	
1179	Axes and Edged Tools.	646		No Orders.	
1180	Machine Twist and Embroidery Silk,	7	32	Provide a suitable guard for bevel gears on winding machines.	
1181	Carriage Work,	8			
1182	Paper Boxes,	6	23	No Orders.	Complied.
1183	Silk Thread,	10	40	No Orders.	
1184	Wool Extracts.	45		No Orders.	
1185	Silk Throwing and Fish Lines,	3	11	No Orders.	
1186	Silk Throwing,	6		No Orders.	
1187	Silk Throwing,	4	3	Provide a suitable guard for bevel gears on winding machines.	Complied.
1188	Sewing Silk,	5	15	Provide a suitable guard for bevel gears on winding machines.	
1189	Silk Throwing,	5	10	No Orders.	
1190	Card Clothing,	11	1	No Orders.	
1191	Flocks,	21	6	No Orders.	
1192	Woolen Goods,	96	41	No Orders.	Complied.
1193	Woolens, Overcoatings and Suitings,	81	28	Repair and put in proper working order flush pipes to water closets used by male and female employees.	
1194	Printing and Publishing,	5		No Orders.	
1195	Worsted Yarns,	82	81	No Orders.	

11196	Woolens, Over coats in, and Carriage Cloth.	82	71	No Orders.	Complied.
11197	Shoddy.	13		No Orders.	
11198	Men's Woolen Goods,	64	31	Provide a suitable guard for hoistway near passage to stairs.	
11199	Men's Woolen Goods,	61	42	No Orders.	
1200	Woolen Dress Goods,	25	15	No Orders.	
1201	Men's Woolen Goods,	52	18	No Orders.	
1202	Looms and Machine Repairs,	6		No Orders.	
1203	Colored Hardware and Manila Paper,	38		Repair and put in good working order safety catches on elevator.	Complied.
1204	Cotton Batting and Yarn,	35		No Orders.	
1205	Bolts, Nuts and Rules,	142	58	No Orders.	
1206	Heavy Woolen Dress Goods,	60	70	No Orders.	
1207	Men's Woolens, and Union Cassimeres,	37	15	No Orders.	
1208	Water Wheels, Motors and Regulators,	7		No Orders.	
1209	Shoddy,	20		No Orders.	
1210	Woolen Cloakings and Dress Goods,	27	16	No Orders.	
1211	Spool Cotton,	85	65	No Orders.	
1212	Woolen Dress Goods,	12	8	No Orders.	
1213	Special Clock Machinery,	8		No Orders.	
1214	Steel and Brass Springs,	16	9	No Orders.	
1215	Shears,	61	9	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M.	No. of Employees F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
1216	Wood Turning and Bicycle Grips,	29	2	No Orders.	
1217	Paper Boxes,	5	17	No Orders.	
1218	Machinery,	80		No Orders.	
1219	Machine Tools and Special Machinery,	12		No Orders.	
1220	Drill Presses and Special Machinery,	40		No Orders.	
1221	Cigar Boxes,	5	11	No Orders.	
1222	Wood Work,	14		No Orders.	
1223	Machine Screws,	18		No Orders.	
1224	Incandescent Lamps,	4	65	No Orders.	
1225	Organ Motors and Motor Pumps,	15		No Orders.	
1226	Book Binding,	4	1	No Orders.	
1227	Electric Supplies,	80		Guard end of low shafting near passageway in assembling room. Remove waste from shafting near elevator.	Complied.
1228	Type Justifying Machinery,	20		No Orders.	
1229	Printing and Wood Engraving,	35	12	Remove set screws from coupling on shafting near hanger.	
1280	Overalls and Jackets,	5	32	No Orders.	Complied.
1281	Special Machinery,	10		No Orders.	
1282	Paper Boxes,	8	20	No Orders.	

1233	Lithographing and Printing,	15	No Orders.		
1234	Time Switches,	9	No Orders.		
1235	Metal Car Trimmings and Supplies,	45	No Orders.		
1236	House Finish,	9	No Orders.		
1237	House Finish,	30	No Orders.		
1238	House Finish,	12	No Orders.		
1239	Laundry Work,	15	Provide suitable guards for elevator opening on second floor.	Complied.	
1240	Ales and Porter,	25	No Orders.		
1241	Printing and Lithographing,	15	No Orders.		
1242	Cereal Grinding,	5	Provide suitable guards for elevator openings.	Complied.	
1243	Laundry Work,	16	No Orders.		
1244	Printing and Publishing,	5	No Orders.		
1245	Household Specialties,	1	No Orders.		
1246	House Finish,	35	No Orders.		
1247	Automatic Screw Machines,	100	No Orders.		
1248	Wood Work,	10	No Orders.		
1249	Steam Stone Cutting,	18	No Orders.		
1250	Horse Shoe Nails,	156	Provide new cables for elevator in west end of main building.	Complied.	
1251	House Heating,	7	No Orders.		
1252	Gold Beating,	5	No Orders.		
1253	Printing,	6	No Orders.		
1254	Engine Repairing,	250	No Orders.		
1255	Newspapers,	6	No Orders.		
1256	Special Machinery,	70	No Orders.		
1257	Men's and Boys' Pants,	7	No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M.	No. of Employees. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1258	Silk and Worsted Gloves,	1	60	No Orders.	Repair and keep in proper working order half automatic gates on elevator. No Orders.
1259	Printing,	6		No Orders.	
1260	Ladies' Wrappers,		220	No Orders.	
1261	Electric Switches and Supplies,	70			
1262	Job Printing,	4	1	No Orders.	
1263	Oil Cups and Sulky Wheels,	5		No Orders.	
1264	Automatic Machinery,	8		No Orders.	
1265	Printing and Publishing,	8	7	No Orders.	
1266	Printing,	8		No Orders.	
1267	Printing and Publishing,	7	1	No Orders.	
1268	Index Books,	18	7	No Orders.	No Orders.
1269	Tools, Experimental and Machine Work,	10		No Orders.	
1270	Pocket Books and Leather Goods,	1	80	No Orders.	
1271	Knit Goods, Woolen Sweaters and Gloves,	1	8	No Orders.	
1272	Machinery and Iron Castings,	116		No Orders.	

1273	Coal and Water Gas,	50	Guard by casing or railing driving wheels of both engines in water gas engine room.	Complied.
1274	Wood Cases,	6	Guard by gate, bar or chain elevator opening on second floor in water gas department.	
1275	Cabinet Wood Work,	16	No Orders.	
1276	Machine Tools and Chains,	65	No Orders.	
1277	Sash, Doors and Blinds,	6	No Orders.	
1278	Carriage Repairing,	11	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on main shaft.	Complied.
1279	Exhaust and Ventilating Systems,	25	No Orders.	
1280	Ship Building,	15	No Orders.	
1281	Gray Iron Castings,	17	No Orders.	
1282	Fire Arms,	700	No Orders.	
1283	Printing Presses,	60	No Orders.	
1284	Plumbers' Supplies,	5	No Orders.	
1285	Special Machinery,	65	No Orders.	
1286	Electric Batteries,	8	No Orders.	
1287	Carriage Work,	28	Discontinue or provide proper plumbing for water closet in carriage factory.	Complied.
1288	Silver Plated Flat Ware,	40	Provide bar or gate to elevator opening on second floor if door is to remain open during warm weather.	Complied.
1289	Steam Boilers,	20	No Orders.	
1290	Machine Repairs,	20	No Orders.	
1291	House Finish,	11	Give work shop a thorough cleaning up.	Complied.
1292	Machine Repairs,	5	Case in lower wheel of band saw.	
1293	Laundry Work,	12	No Orders.	
		14	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1294	Wood Work and Pat- tern Making.	13	No Orders.	Complied.
1295	Incandescent Lamps,	5	No Orders.	
1296	Leggings, Overgaiters, and Wool Soles,	28	117 Remove boxes from fire escape landing to provide better means of egress.	
1297	Printing.	4	1 No Orders.	
1298	Printing.	9	6 No Orders.	
1299	Rubber and Metal Stamps.	5	No Orders.	
1300	Dyeing, Laundering and Carpet Cleaning,	24	No Orders.	
1301	Newspapers,	14	2 No Orders.	
1302	Newspapers,	45	No Orders.	
1303	Hat Finishing.	5	No Orders.	
1304	Printing, Binding and Blank Books,	164	43 No Orders.	
1305	Job Printing.	7	No Orders.	
1306	Electrotyping,	11	No Orders.	
1307	Gold Beating.	4	2 No Orders.	
1308	Nickel, Brass and Copper Finishing			
	and Plating,	8	No Orders.	
1309	Paper Shells,	5	No Orders.	
1310	Machine Repairs,	14	No Orders.	
1311	House Finish,	21	No Orders.	

1312	Lithographing.	30	No Orders.		
1313	House Finish,	10	No Orders.		
1314	Steam, Gas, Mill and Plumbers' Supplies,	21	No Orders.		
1315	Wood Engraving,	46	No Orders.		
1316	and Electrotyping,				
	Oak Tanned Leather				
	Belting and Lace				
	Leather,	124	No Orders.	3	
1317	Trunks, Leather Suit				
	Extension Cases, and				
	Traveling Bags,	39	No Orders.*	6	
1318	Metal Pins,	14	No Orders.	9	
1319	Electric Light,	32	No Orders.		
1320	Envelopes,	40	No Orders.	160	
1321	Saddlery and Harness,	185	No Orders.	15	
1322	Special Machinery				
	and Tools,	117	No Orders.		
1323	Pay Telephones,	20	No Orders.		
1324	Factory Brushes,	5	No Orders.		
1325	Cigars,	96	No Orders.	24	
1326	Envelopes,	71	No Orders.	116	
1327	Electric Insulation				
	and Supplies,	107	No Orders.	55	
1328	Feed Water Heaters		No Orders.		
1329	and Power Pumps,	35	No Orders.		
	Lathe Chucks,	120	Remove high stacks of round cast flanges and place same in safe condition.		Complied.
1330	Valves and Steam Fittings,	382	Replace guard to elevator on first floor and keep the same in proper working order at all times.		Complied.
1331	Job Printing,	10	No Orders.	6	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees, M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1332	Engraving,	5	No Orders.	
1333	Laundry Work,	2	No Orders.	
1334	Wood Work and House Finish,	30	No Orders.	
1335	Paper Boxes,	5	No Orders.	
1336	Steam Engines and Special Machinery.	15	No Orders.	
1337	Plumbers' Supplies,	5	No Orders.	
1338	Plumbers' Supplies,	22	No Orders.	
1339	Flavoring Extracts,	16	No Orders.	
1340	Rag and Paper As-sorting,	6	No Orders.	
1341	Electric Power,	32	No Orders.	
1342	Brass and Aluminum Castings,	16	No Orders.	
1343	Steam Boilers,	30	No Orders.	
1344	Silver Plated Ware,	85	No Orders.	
1345	Coffins,	23	Guard by casing at least five feet high large driving belt running through floor in north end of machine room. Guard by railing pump pit in engine room.	Complied.
1346	Printing and News-papers,	70	No Orders.	
1347	Book and Job Printing,	10	No Orders.	
1348	Picture Frames,	5	No Orders.	
1349	Machinery,	11	No Orders.	

1350	Wood Work, and Pat- tern Making,	12	No Orders.	Complied.
1351	Engraving and Elec- trotyping,	22	Inclose water closet to ceiling.	
1352	Printing and News- papers,	16	No Orders.	
1353	Wood Work and House Finish,	5	No Orders.	
1354	Kindling Wood,	6	No Orders.	
1355	Rugs from Carpets,	5	No Orders.	
1356	Electric Light and Power,	15	No Orders.	
1357	Ladies' Wrappers,	6	No Orders.	
1358	Ladies' Wrappers,	1	No Orders.	
1359	Printing and News- papers,	53	No Orders.	
1360	Newspapers,	7	No Orders.	
1361	Small Brass Goods, and Oil Cups,	3	No Orders.	
1362	Special Machinery,	8	No Orders.	
1363	Type writing Ma- chines,	560	Guard large driving wheel to press on third floor to prevent employees coming in contact with same.	Complied.
1364	Type writing Ma- chines,	10		
1365	Machine Screws,	400	No Orders.	
1366	Crochet Machines,	39	No Orders.	
1367	Bicycles,	624	No Orders.	
1368	Electric Vehicles,	380	No Orders.	
1369	Special Machinery and Small Tools,	1060	Repair and keep in proper working order gate to elevator in building No. 10. Provide a suitable guard to elevator pit in building No. 12.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
1370	Silk and Wool Stockings, Mittens and Gloves,	3	58	Provide better ventilation for water closet in shipping room.	Complied.
1371	Drop Forgings and Machine Tools,	275		No Orders.	
1372	Cigarettes,	2	3	No Orders.	
1373	Laundry Work,	8	17	Provide suitable guard for collar and cuff machine to prevent operator getting fingers between rolls.	
1374	Cereal Grinding,	12		No Orders.	
1375	Cigarettes,	2	7	No Orders.	
1376	Silk Ribbon and Broad Silk,	24	186	No Orders.	
1377	Cereal Grinding,	24		No Orders.	
1378	Gray Iron Castings,	120		Provide suitable guards for elevator opening on second floor in foundry.	
1379	Plumbers' Supplies,	5		No Orders.	
1380	Exhaust Systems,	9		No Orders.	
1381	Ale, Lager and Ice,	35		No Orders.	
1382	Ale, Lager and Porter,	30		No Orders.	
1383	Cornices, Skylights and Sheet Metal Work,	10		No Orders.	
1384	Electro Plating,	7	2	No Orders.	
1385	Oaskets and Funeral Furnishings,	9	1	No Orders.	

1386	Rubber Tires,	419	125	No Orders.			
1387	Laundry Work,	6	5	No Orders.			
1388	Architectural Tiling and Electrical Por- celain,	29	8	No Orders.			
1389	Envelope Machinery,	9		No Orders.			
1390	Vehicle Specialties,	10		No Orders.			
1391	Cyclometers and Bi- cycle Parts,	40	3	No Orders.			
1392	Door and Window Screens,	7		No Orders.			
1393	Church Organs,	34	3	No Orders.			
1394	House Finish and Lum- ber,	12		No Orders.			
1395	Cold Storage,	20		No Orders.			
1396	Ladies' Wrappers,	1	7	No Orders.			
1397	Men's and Boys' Pants,	7	6	No Orders			
1398	Aseptic Furniture,	120	5	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in couplings on shaft- ing in west end of building on second floor.	Complied.		
1399	Lager Beer,	20		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in couplings on shaft near hanger in wash room.	Complied.		
1400	Feed Water Heaters and Condensers,	75		No Orders.			
1401	Fancy Pottery and Tiles,	37	3	No Orders.			
1402	Cut Stone,	7		No Orders.			
1403	Engines and Car Re- pairs,	80		No Orders.			
1404	Brass Furniture,	300	150	Repair or provide new blower pipes for blower, conductors, and hoods for each wheel operated in polishing and buf- fing rooms, so same will remove excessive dust generated from said wheels.	Complied.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
1405	Leather Findings,	5	No Orders.	Complied.
1406	Plumbing and Heat Supplying,	15	No Orders.	
1407	Electric Light and Power,	6	No Orders.	
1408	Car Registers,	58	No Orders.	
1409	Matresses,	80	No Orders.	
1410	Printing and Book Binding.	60	Provide new boards for platforms on fire escapes.	Complied.
1411	Folding Paper Boxes,	152	No Orders.	
1412	Electrotyping.	25	No Orders.	
1413	Advertising Novelties, Fans, Cards, e'c.	6	No Orders.	
1414	Iron Railings.	5	Cover or sink flush set screws in couplings on main shaft on second floor.	
1415	Machinery and Jobbing.	6	No Orders.	Complied.
1416	Steel and Brass Buttons.	30	No Orders.	
1417	Printing.	6	No Orders.	
1418	Electric Power.	9	No Orders.	
1419	Structural Iron,	85	No Orders.	
1420	Conduit Pipes,	41	No Orders.	Complied.
1421	Saws and Frames.	13	No Orders.	
1422	Steel and Brass Buckles,	18	No Orders.	

1428	Pianos.	185	No Orders.	Complied.
1424	Copying Presses and Letter Books.	9	No Orders.	
1425	Fine Carriages.	105	No Orders.	
1426	Carriage Hardware.	48	No Orders.	
1427	Suspender Trimmings and Brass Goods.	75	No Orders.	
1428	Fire Brick and Cement Pipe.	40	No Orders.	
1429	Pianos.	175	No Orders.	
1430	Drop Presses.	12	No Orders.	
1431	Corsets.	60	No Orders.	
1432	Ale and Lager.	22	No Orders.	
1433	Rubber Goods and Druggists' Sundries.	80	234 Provide and operate a new cable on elevator in glove department.	
1434	Soft Rubber Goods.	8	No Orders.	
1435	Ladies' Wrappers.	7	No Orders.	
1436	Carriages.	32	No Orders.	
1437	Ice Cream Cabinets.	7	No Orders.	
1438	Engineering Machinery.	14	No Orders.	
1439	Dress Shields, Soft Rubber Goods, and Foot Wear.	650	No Orders.	
1440	Band and Hack Saws.	550	No Orders.	
1441	and Saw Machinery.	7	Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of engine.	
1442	Special Machinery.	5	No Orders.	
1443	Electrotyping.	21	No Orders.	
1444	Cloth Covered Buttons.	2	No Orders.	
1445	Silver Plated Ware.	80	No Orders.	
1446	Newspapers.	25	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees.		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
1446	Mattresses,	5		1 No Orders.	Complied.
1447	Hats, Caps and Aprons,	7		Clean, repair, disinfect and properly ventilate closet used by employees.	
1448	Printing,	5		No Orders.	
1449	Coach Lamps,	10		No Orders.	
1450	Lithographing, Printing and Book Binding,	45		No Orders.	
1451	Engines and Machinery,	24		No Orders.	Complied.
1452	Carriage Hardware,	6		No Orders.	
1453	Silk Thread,	17	48	No Orders.	
1454	Carriages,	200	2	No Orders.	
1455	Bicycles,	5		No Orders.	
1456	Automatic Turret Machinery,	55		Guard by casing or railing main belt and idler on second floor near hoistway.	Complied.
1457	Special Wiring Machines,	55		Guard by casing or railing driving wheel of gas engine in basement.	Complied.
1458	Cotton Half Hose,	4	56	No Orders.	Complied.
1459	Corsets,	6	30	No Orders.	
1460	Carpet Cleaning,	4	1	No Orders.	
1461	Artificial Ice,	7		No Orders.	
1462	Carriage Hardware,	6		No Orders.	
1463	Rattan Goods,	50	2	No Orders.	

1464	Paper Boxes,	7	43	No Orders.			
1465	Laundry Work,	10	40	No Orders.			
1466	Organ Pipes,	12		No Orders.			
1467	Cotton Cloth,	30	50	No Orders.			
1468	Hardware Specialties,	2170	520	Clean water closet used by male employees in buffing department.			Complied.
1469	Carriage Trimmings,	100	8	Repair seats to water closet in repair shop.			
1470	House Finish,	15		Provide some means of keeping employees from using elevator hatch for a passageway to window in elevator tower.			Complied.
1471	Fine Carriages,	165	2	No Orders.			
1472	House Finish,	5		Cover or sink flush set screws in collars on main shaft.			
1473	Hardware Specialties,	10	10	Repair and keep in proper working order emery wheel and jack.			Complied.
1474	Planing and Machinery,	10		No Orders.			
1475	Ornamental Iron Work,	9		No Orders.			
1476	Hardware Specialties,	71		No Orders.			
1477	House Finish,	19		No Orders.			
1478	House Finish,	30		No Orders.			
1479	Cigars,	60	21	No Orders.			
1480	Printing and Publishing,	37		No Orders.			
1481	Printing and Binding,	13	2	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.			
1482	Corsets,	4	28	No Orders.			
1483	Laundry Work,	6	15	No Orders.			
1484	Corsets,	50	200	No Orders.			

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

No. of Order	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees		Orders Given.	Compliances.
		M.	F.		
1485	Printing and Book Binding.	55	15	No Orders.	Complied.
1486	Paper Boxes for Perfumes and Drugs.	10	25	No Orders.	
1487	Elastic Rubber Goods.	2	4	No Orders.	
1488	Folding Paper Boxes.	60	55	No Orders.	
1489	Brass Castings.	20		No Orders.	
1490	Corsets, Corset Clasps and Paper Boxes.	200	900	Remove from the custody of elevators in box shop boys under sixteen years of age.	
1491	Cabinet, Stair and Stone Work.	18		No Orders.	
1492	File Cutting.	9		No Orders.	
1493	House Finish.	15		No Orders.	
1494	Harness.	6		No Orders.	
1495	Harness and Leather Goods.	12	1	No Orders.	Complied.
1496	Wagons and Trucks.	14		No Orders.	
1497	Plumbers' Supplies.	300	15	No Orders.	
1498	Coaches.	35		No Orders.	
1499	Hose Couplings.	14		No Orders.	
1500	Drugs and Grocery Supplies.	15	3	No Orders.	
1501	Gasoline Engines.	4		No Orders.	
1502	Machine Repairs.	18		No Orders.	

1503	Bevel Edge Cards.	5	3	No Orders.	Provide a new cable for double cable elevator in assembling room.	Complied.
1504	Printing and Binding.	10		No Orders.		
1505	Machine Repairs.	18		No Orders.		
1506	Hardware Specialties.	105	1	No Orders.		
1507	Needles.	29	31	No Orders.		
1508	Repeating Rifles.					
	Shot Guns and Ammunition.	2200	800			
1509	Candy.	7	4			
1510	Carriage Hardware.	178				
1511	Printing and Book Binding.	20		No Orders.		
1512	Newspapers and Printing.	52	3	No Orders.		
1513	Cigars.	30	10	No Orders.		
				Repair and put in good working order flush to water closet used by male employees.		Complied.
1514	Steam and Gas Fitting.	25		No Orders.		
1515	Ladies' Walking and Dress Skirts.	4	3	No Orders.		
1516	Cloth Hats and Caps.	6	1	No Orders.		
1517	Folding Paper Boxes.	109	110	No Orders.		
1518	Printing.	5		No Orders.		
1519	Envelopes and Paper Bags.	5	35	No Orders.		
1520	Cigars.	84	27	No Orders.		
1521	Confectionery.	25	50	No Orders.		
1522	Coaches.	40		No Orders.		
1523	Carriages.	21		No Orders.		
1524	Saddlery Hardware.	205		No Orders.		
1525	Steam Boilers.	24		No Orders.		
1526	Printing.	6		No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1527	Wire Novelties,	12	No Orders.	Complied.
1528	Coach Lamps,	20	No Orders.	
1529	Metal Patterns,	5	No Orders.	
1530	Sheet Metal Work,	30	No Orders.	
1531	Cott-a-Lapp,	9	No Orders.	
1532	Electric Magnetic Separators,	6	No Orders.	
1533	Leather Goods,	5	No Orders.	
1534	Printing and Newspa- pers,	21	No Orders.	
1535	Chucks and Stamps,	65	No Orders.	
1536	Special Machinery and Repairing,	12	No Orders.	
1537	Hoof and Horn But- tous,	13	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing, also out off or place sleeve on projecting end of low shafting near hanger.	Complied.
1538	Pressed Hoof Stock and Paper Boxes,	7	No Orders.	
1539	Fire and Mill Hose,	33	No Orders.	
1540	Plumbers' Chains, Wood Turning and "S" Hooks,	11	Provide suitable earth or water closet accommodations for employees.	
1541	Pocket Cutlery and Shears,	110	No Orders.	

1543	Woolen Kerseys and Thibets,	85	5	No Orders.		
1543	Plumbers' Tools and Sawing Machinery,	20		Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing.	Complied.	
1544	Wood Work and House Finish,	16		No Orders.		
1545	Gun Implements,	13		No Orders.		
1546	Special Machinery,	5		Repair trap of water closet in factory.	Complied.	
1547	Wood Work and House Finish,	5		No Orders.		
1548	Spring Beds,	12		No Orders.		
1549	Hardware and Brass Castings,	66	10	No Orders.		
1550	Wood Work and House Finish,	6		No Orders.		
1551	Wood Work and House Finish,	8		No Orders.		
1552	Gray Iron Castings.	46		No Orders.		
1553	Special Machinery.	6		No Orders.		
1554	Shafting, Pulleys and Machinery,	6		No Orders.		
1555	Special Machinery,	20		No Orders.		
1556	Printing.	15		No Orders.		
1557	Gas Stoves,	5		No Orders.		
1558	Electro Plating,	8		No Orders.		
1559	Carriages,	51		No Orders.		
1560	Carriages and Buck- boards,	60		No Orders.		
1561	Planing, Sawing and Matched Lumber,	30		No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1562	Pulp Lined Board and Paper Specialties.	35	No Orders.	Complied.
1563	Locks, Keys and Hardware,	180	Put in proper working order gate to elevator at basement door.	
1564	Litholite (Artificial Stone).	8	No Orders.	
1565	Saddlery Hardware,	185	No Orders.	
1566	Wood Carving, and Cabinet Work,	6	No Orders.	
1567	Illuminating (gas,	100	No Orders.	
1568	Machine Screws,	84	No Orders.	
1569	Carriage Wood Work, and Wood Bending,	31	No Orders.	
1570	Steel Traps, Tacks and Organ Springs,	17	No Orders.	
1571	Hosiery,	2	No Orders.	
1572	Burial Caskets,	50	No Orders.	Complied.
1573	Molding Machines, Set and Cap Screws,	65	No Orders.	
1574	Brass Castings,	17	Replace guard to set screws in collars on shaft near hanger.	
1575	Laundry Work,	10	No Orders.	
1576	Feed and Grain Grinding,	5	No Orders.	
1577	Hot Water Heaters,	12	No Orders.	
1578	Clocks and Watches,	20	No Orders.	
		700	No Orders.	

1579	House Finish,	14	No Orders.	Complied.
1580	Ales and Porter,	12	No Orders.	
1581	Produce and Cold Storage,	18	No Orders.	
1582	Printing and Lithographing,	5	No Orders.	
1583	Carpet Cleaning,	5	No Orders.	
1584	Laundry Work,	8	Repair seats and flush tanks of water closets and put them in good sanitary condition.	Complied.
1585	Iron Rivets,	14	No Orders.	
1586	Photographic Supplies,	60	No Orders.	
1587	Lager, Ale and Porter,	36	No Orders.	
1588	Window Screens and Cabinet Work,	30	No Orders.	
1589	Wood Work, Building Fixtures and House Finish,	20	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1590	Custom Corsets,	2	Case in cross belt three and one-half feet high running through floor near engine room window.	
1591	Produce and Cold Storage,	10	No Orders.	
1592	Laundry Work,	12	No Orders.	
1593	Produce and Cold Storage,	20	No Orders.	
1594	Produce and Cold Storage,	12	Replace nut on bolt to elevator catch so that it will work properly.	Complied
		6	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
1595	Animal Food, Bone and Tallow,	5	Provide suitable guard for elevator opening and keep same closed and in place at all times when elevator is away from landing.	Complied.
1596	Produce and Cold Storage,	15	No Orders.	
1597	Street Car Repairing,	74	No Orders.	
1598	Carriage and Moldings, Close Plating.	5	No Orders.	
1599	Laundry Work,	6	No Orders.	
1600	Carriage Hardware,	24	No Orders.	
1601	Laundry Work.	5	No Orders.	
1602	Electric Power.	14	No Orders.	
1603	Folding Paper Boxes,	18	No Orders.	
1604	Electric Light and Power,	195	No Orders.	
1605	Blotting Paper,	12	No Orders.	
1606	Small Tools and Die Heads,	27	No Orders.	
1607	Sewing Machine Attachments,	65	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on main shafting.	Complied.
1608	Drop Forgings,	230	No Orders.	
1609	Food Water Heaters,	15	No Orders.	
1610	Machines and Steam Boilers,	52	No Orders.	
		160	No Orders.	

1611	Drop Forgings.	55	No Orders.	Complied.
1612	Dyeing Cotton Goods.	50	Guard by railing or casing main driving belt of engine on west side of belt near passage.	
1613	Cotton Warp.	20	No Orders.	
1614	Belt Carriage Work.	14	No Orders.	
1615	Bar Iron and Steel.	350	No Orders.	
1616	Pruning Shears and Hardware.	7	No Orders.	
1617	Shot Guns and Rifles.	80	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1618	Water Power and Supply.	6	No Orders.	
1619	Suspender Webbing.	140	Guard by casing balance wheel of engine in dye house.	Complied.
1620	Boring Implements.	40	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on all main shafts.	Complied.
1621	Corsets.	3	No Orders.	
1622	Gray Iron Castings.	70	No Orders.	
1623	Patent Medicines.	1	No Orders.	
1624	Bird Cages, Fishing Reels and Brass Goods.	158	Within three months from the date of this order connect by hoods and pipes buffing wheels in buffing room with exhaust system, so same will more effectively remove dust generated therein.	Complied.
1625	Prepared Food.	5	No Orders.	
1626	Steam Engines.	5	No Orders.	
1627	Wood Patterns.	4	No Orders.	
1628	Gray Iron Castings and Machinery.	40	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1629	Stamped and Cast Brass Goods,	30	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated from buffing and polishing wheels. Provide hood over acid jars in dip room, connect same with pipe and ventilate to outside of building.	
1630	Wood Work, Turning, Sawing and Bending,	50	No Orders.	
1631	Machinery, Lathes and Drills,	110	No Orders.	
1632	House Finish,	12	No Orders.	
1633	Stone Monuments,	30	Provide and put water closet in good working order so same will flush properly.	Complied.
1634	Sterilized Milk and Cream,	9	No Orders.	
1635	Repeating Rifles and Shot Guns,	350	No Orders.	
1636	Printing and Binding,	3	No Orders.	
1637	Clock Parts,	27	No Orders.	
1638	Pearl and Covered Buttons,	12	No Orders.	
1639	Upholstery Hardware,	2	Guard by casing at least five feet high cables to elevator passing through floor. Remove hooks from automatic hatches in order that they may operate when elevator is away from landing.	Complied.

1640	Upholstery Hardware and Stamped Goods,	18	No Orders.	
1641	Butter,	2	No Orders.	
1642	Pianos,	10	No Orders.	
1643	Enamels and Lac- quers,	5	No Orders.	
1644	Pe-No-Lia Food,	3	No Orders.	
1645	Carriages,	35	No Orders.	
1646	Carriage and Automo- bile Wood Work,	22	Cover by casing in steam pipe near stairway to prevent em- ployes coming in contact with same.	
1647	Church Organs,	10	No Orders.	
1648	Incubators,	5	No Orders.	
1649	Carriages,	10	No Orders.	
1650	Carriages,	26	No Orders.	
1651	Carriages,	8	No Orders.	
1652	Elevator Machinery,	36	No Orders.	
1653	Cereal Grinding,	5	No Orders.	
1654	Celluloid Starch,	60	No Orders.	
1655	Tobacco and Cigar- ettes,	7	No Orders.	
1656	Ice and Delicatessen.	18	No Orders.	
1657	Telephone Repairing.	26	No Orders.	
1658	Iron Cornice Work,	39	No Orders.	
1659	Iron Cornices and Heating Work,	14	No Orders.	
1660	Printing and Binding,	5	No Orders.	
1661	Wire Goods and Screen Cloth,	7	No Orders.	
1662	Dressed Beef and Pro- duce,	11	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1663	Stream Stone Cutting.	20	No Orders.	
1664	Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Work.	30	No Orders.	
1665	Laundry Work.	5	18 Provide separate water closet accommodations for male and female employees.	
1666	Paper Boxes.	15	No Orders.	
1667	Light and Power.	5	No Orders.	
1668	Special Machinery.	52	No Orders.	
1669	Razors and Pocket Cutlery.	225	No Orders.	
1670	Velvet, Silk and Cotton Plush.	356	No Orders.	
1671	General Jobbing and Machinery.	5	No Orders.	
1672	Gasoline Engines.	45	No Orders.	
1673	Carpet Cleaning.	5	No Orders.	
1674	Gray Iron Castings and Machinery.	125	No Orders.	
1675	Soap and Soap Powder.	33	No Orders.	
1676	Steam Engines and Machinery.	170	No Orders.	
1677	Artificial Ice.	6	No Orders.	
1678	Wood and Metal Patterns.	5	No Orders.	

1679 House Finish and Lumber,	150	Keep elevator guards in proper working order and closed at all times when elevator is away from openings on each floor.	Complied.
1680 Crucibles,	42	No Orders.	
1681 Flour and Grain,	7	No Orders.	
1682 Safety Valves,	32	No Orders.	
1683 Steam Gauges,	410	No Orders.	
1684 Metal Novelties,	7	No Orders.	
1685 Emery Wheels and Grinding Machinery,	26	No Orders.	
1686 Reclaiming Rubber,	5	No Orders.	
1687 Suspender Webbing & Metal Trimmings,	46	No Orders.	
1688 Cabinet Work,	25	No Orders.	
1689 Coal and Water Gas,	30	No Orders.	
1690 Steam and Hot Water Heating,	15	No Orders.	
1691 Lager Beer,	16	No Orders.	
1692 Brass and Copper Sheet Metal and Rods,	85	Disinfect water closet used by employees in rolling mill.	
1693 Reclaiming of Metal,	9	No Orders.	Complied.
1694 Wood Work and House Finish,	5	No Orders.	
1695 Metal Novelties and Wire Goods,	10	No Orders.	
1696 Lager Beer,	2	No Orders.	
1697 Graphophones and Supplies,	15	No Orders.	
1698 Bar Steel and Car Springs,	633	No Orders.	
	91	No Orders.	

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1699	Cast Iron Shears,	45	6 Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove the excessive dust generated from polishing wheels in polishing rooms. Guard by casing or railing driving pulley and main belt of engine.	In process.
1700	Sheet Metal Goods,	10	30 Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1701	Plumbers' Supplies,	8	No Orders.	Complied.
1702	Ale and Porter,	5	No Orders.	
1703	Paper Straw Board,	32	No Orders.	
1704	Felt Hats,	10	No Orders.	
1705	Lacquers and Cotton Buffs,	10	10 Provide a suitable guard to low shafting over passageway.	
1706	Printing,	22	3 No Orders.	Complied.
1707	Electric Power,	14	No Orders.	
1708	Carpets and Rugs,	40	No Orders.	
1709	Gray Iron Castings,	45	No Orders.	
1710	Steam and Gas Fitters' Tools,	92	1 No Orders.	
1711	House Finish,	135	No Orders.	Complied.
1712	Paper Boxes,	15	No Orders.	
1713	Sausages and Produce,	9	No Orders.	
1714	Infants' and Men's Underwear,	10	34 No Orders.	

1715	Cast and Steel Laid	121	9	No Orders.		
1716	Shears, Notions for Women's Wear,	50 4	300 4	No Orders. No Orders.		
1717	Laundry Work,					
1718	Gun Implements and Golf Goods,	200	3	No Orders.		
1719	Kerosene Engines,	12		No Orders.		
1720	Enamelled Dials,	5		No Orders.		
1721	Laundry Work,	3	4	No Orders.		
1722	Pneumatic Piano At- tachments,	5		No Orders.		
1723	Sheet Metal and Wire					
1724	Novelties, Men's Shirts,	6 30	7 400	Provide a suitable guard for driving wheel of engine. Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing in laundry.	Complied. Complied.	
1725	Cartridges and Caps,	679	913	Provide a new cable for No. 4 elevator. Provide better ventilation for water closet in machine de- partment.	Partially Complied.	
				Provide some means to secure better ventilation in tumbling barrel department.		
1726	Sheet Metal Goods,	32	20	No Orders.		
1727	Brass Goods,	30	1	Provide some means to give better flush to water closet used by employees.	Complied.	
1728	Shears,	12		No Orders.		
1729	Wood turning,	21	3	No Orders.		
1730	Sewing Machine Cab- inet Work,	415		No Orders.		
1731	Sausages,	5		No Orders.		
1732	Sewing Machines,	1647	42	No Orders.		
1733	Metal Toys,	38	7	No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS — CONTINUED.

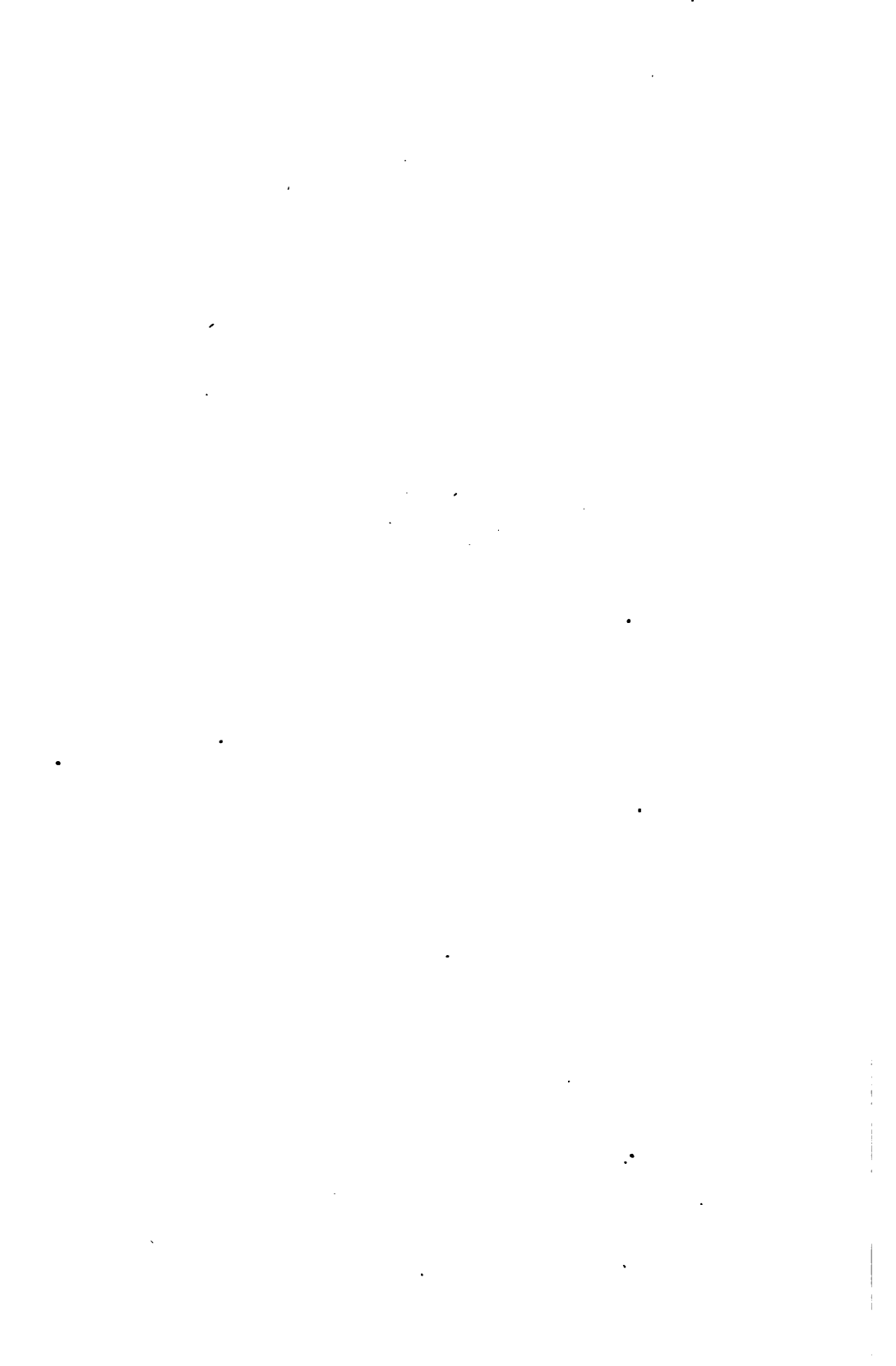
Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees. M. F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1734	Patent and Enamel- led Leather,	30	Repair and put in good sanitary condition water closet used in tannery room. Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing. No Orders.	Complied.
1735	Coaches,	48	No Orders.	
1736	Coach Lamps, and plated Carriage Wardware,	48	No Orders.	
1737	Laundry Work,	2	No Orders.	
1738	Wood Work and House Finish,	12	Disinfect closet used by employees on first floor. No Orders.	Complied.
1739	Wood Patterns,	5	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in coupling on main shaft. No Orders.	Complied.
1740	Gasoline Engines,	8	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing. No Orders.	Complied.
1741	Rolled Silver and Gold,	20	Cover or sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shaft- ing. No Orders.	Complied.
1742	Computing Scales,	15	No Orders.	
1743	Gray Iron Castings,	65	No Orders.	
1744	Printers' Rules,	6	No Orders.	
1745	Carriage Springs,	70	No Orders.	
1746	Electro Plating,	9	No Orders.	
1747	Carriages,	28	No Orders.	
1748	Light and Power,	7	No Orders.	
1749	Automatic Machinery,	6	No Orders.	
1750	Machinery,	10	No Orders.	

1751	Art and Loaded Glass,	4	No Orders.		
1752	Brass Bits, Hollow Handle Tool Sets, and Breast Drills,	77 12	No Orders. No Orders.		
1753	Carriages,				
1754	Wooden Wheels and Spokes,	30	No Orders.		
1755	House Finish and Wood Work,	15	Provide hand rail for stairway leading from first to second floors.		Complied.
1756	Chairs and Uphol- tery Springs,	62	No Orders.		
1757	Mattresses,	6	No Orders.		
1758	Metal Novelties,	113	No Orders.		
1759	Naval Guns, Mountain Artillery, Coast De- fences, Special Machinery and En- gines,	250	Provide and operate a new cable for counter balance of elevator.		Complied.
1760	Printing Type,	10	Provide a suitable guard for large gears on pump in engine room.		Complied.
1761	Printing and News- pers,	21	No Orders.		
1762	Printing and News- pers,	12	No Orders.		
1763	Corsets,	50	No Orders.		
1764	Lager, Ale and Porter,	18	No Orders.		
1765	Men's Custom Shirts,	5	No Orders.		

REPORT OF INSPECTIONS—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Goods Manufactured.	No. of Employees M.	No. of Employees F.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
1766	Pork Packing, Beef and Provisions,	20		No Orders.	
1767	Light Hardware and Novelties,	10	2	No Orders.	
1768	Rubber Dress Shields,	20	40	No Orders.	
1769	Mechanical Rubber Goods,	70	18	No Orders.	
1770	Metal Cornices and Skylights,	10		No Orders.	
1771	Carpet Sewing Machines,	12		No Orders.	
1772	Wood Patterns,	5		No Orders.	
1773	Silver & Nickel, Plating and Polishing,	14		Repair, clean out and put exhaust system in buffing room in working order.	Complied.
1774	Book Binding,	6	4	No Orders.	
1775	Cereal Grinding,	6		Provide suitable water closet accommodations for employees.	Complied.
1776	Electrotyping,	5		No Orders.	
1777	Rolled, Drawn, and Struck Brass,	925	75	No Orders.	
1778	Silver Plated Ware,	378	48	No Orders.	
1779	Boring, Turning, and Screw Machinery,	325		No Orders.	
1780	Hardware Specialties,	152		No Orders.	

1781	Brass Valves,	91	Introduce and operate within three months from the date of this order an exhaust system which will effectively remove dust generated in polishing room in main building.	Complied.
1782	Brass and Iron Goods Machinery and Plumbers' Supplies,	1110		
1783	Newspapers,	27	24 No Orders.	
1784	Newspapers and Printing,	26	7 No Orders.	
1785	Wood and Brass Pattern Making,	5	No Orders.	
1786	Brass and Aluminum Castings,	26	Coveror sink flush projecting set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
1787	White Metal Novelties,	25	4 No Orders.	
1788	Folded Bias Fabrics,	1	No Orders.	
1789	Wood Work,	3	4 No Orders.	
1790	Corsets,	8	No Orders.	
1791	Corsets,	57	64 No Orders.	
1792	Brass Castings,	13	440 Repair seat of water closet in west end of main building on second floor.	Complied.
1798	Railroad Car Couplings,	25	No Orders.	
1794	Leather Belting,	18	No Orders.	
1795	Embroidered Flannel,	3	No Orders.	
1796	Illuminating Gas,	5	17 No Orders.	
1797	Cabinet Organs,	50	No Orders.	
1798	General Machinery and Tools,	10	No Orders.	
1799	Iron and Steel Forgings,	100	No Orders.	
1800	Rolled Sheet Steel,	215	No Orders.	
1801	Corset Steels,	6	24 No Orders.	



LAWS OF CONNECTICUT

RELATING TO

FACTORIES AND FACTORY INSPECTIONS.

TITLE FORTY-ONE, Chapter 250,
REVISED STATUTES OF 1902.

Appointment of Factory Inspector.

§4514. The governor shall, with the consent of the senate, biennially appoint a factory inspector, who shall hold office two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. The governor may remove the inspector for cause.

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2263.
1897 ch. 18.

Duties of Factory Inspector.

§4515. The inspector shall, as often as practicable, examine all buildings and places where machinery is used, and may enter such buildings and places at all proper times for the purposes of inspection. He shall, on or before the first of December in each year, make a report to the governor of the condition, as respects safety to life and health, of the factories, buildings and places visited by him.

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2264.
1897 ch. 174.
§5.

Sanitary Conditions of Factories.

§4516. All factories and buildings where machinery is used shall be well lighted, ventilated, and kept as clean as the nature of the business will permit. The belting, shafting, gearing, machinery and drums of all factories and buildings where machinery is used, when so placed as, in the opinion of the inspector, to be dangerous to the persons employed therein while engaged in their ordinary

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2265.
1897 ch. 119.

duties, shall, as far as practicable, be securely guarded. No machinery other than steam engines in a factory shall be cleaned while running after notice forbidding the same is given by the inspector to the owners or operators of the factory.

Safety of Employees.

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2266.
1893 ch. 118.

§4517. The inspector may order all hoistways, hatchways, elevator wells and well holes upon every floor of every factory, mercantile establishment, or other building where machinery is used, to be protected by trap-doors, self-closing hatches, safety catches, or such other safeguards as will insure the safety of the employees therein. Due diligence shall be used to keep such trap-doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, if considered necessary by said inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause, and said mechanical device shall at all times be kept in good working order.

Use of Stained Glass Windows Forbidden.

1901.
Ch. 97, §1.

§4518. Every person, firm or corporation, using stained, painted or corrugated glass in factory windows, where the same is injurious to the eyes of the workmen therein, shall remove the same upon the order of the factory inspector.

Water Closets to be Provided.

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2267.

§4519. Every person or corporation managing or operating any factory, or owning or controlling the use of any other building where more than five persons are employed, shall provide and keep in good sanitary condition suitable water closet accommodations for the use of the persons employed.

Notice of Complaints by Inspector.

§4520. The inspector shall enforce the provisions of this chapter by giving proper orders or notices to the persons or corporations owning, operating or managing the factories or buildings inspected by him, and shall make complaint to the state's attorney of all violations of this chapter.

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2668.

Order to Remove Excessive Dust.

§4521. Whenever the inspector, on complaint of any person, shall find it necessary, for the preservation of the health of the employes in any manufacturing establishment, factory, or mill in which is carried on the business of buffing, polishing, or grinding metals, or any operations in which an excessive amount of dust is generated, that such dust should be removed from the atmosphere of the rooms or apartments used for that purpose, he shall, in writing, direct the person, or corporation owning, occupying, or carrying on business in such premises, within three months from the date of said order, to introduce and operate such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove, so far as the nature of the business will permit, such excessive dust or foreign matter; *provided*, that such appliances or devices do not restrict or interfere with the aforesaid business or operations.

1893.
Ch. 204.

Penalty for Violation of Orders.

§4522. Every owner, lessee, or occupant of a factory or building included within the provisions of this chapter, or owning or controlling the use of any room in such building, shall, for the violation of any provision of §4516, 4517, 4519, 4521, or for obstructing or hindering the inspector of factories in carrying out the duties of his office, be fined not more than fifty dollars, but no prosecution shall be brought for any such violation until four weeks after notice has been given by the inspector to such owner, lessee, or occupant of any changes necessary to be made to comply with the

1887.
Rev. 1888.
§2269.
1889 ch. 225.
1895 ch. 206.
§1.

provisions of said sections, and not then, if, in the meantime, such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Nothing herein shall limit the right of a person injured to bring an action to recover damages.

Notices of Inspector.

1887,
Rev. 1888.
§2270.

§4523. The orders and notices given by the inspector under this chapter shall be written or printed, signed by him officially, and may be served by himself or any proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving an attested copy thereof with or at the usual place of abode of the person upon whom service is to be made; and the notice, properly indorsed with the doings of the person or officer serving same, shall be returned to the office of the town clerk of the town in which is located the factory, building, or business to which such notice appertains, where it shall be kept on file. Such notice, or copies thereof duly certified by the town clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence that notice was given as therein appears. Notice to one member of a firm shall be notice to every member thereof, and notice to the president, secretary, or treasurer of a corporation shall be notice to such corporation. The fees for serving such orders and notices, unless served by the inspector, shall be the same as for the service of process in civil actions, and shall be included in the necessary expenses of the inspector.

Appeal.

1895,
Ch. 206, §2.

§4524. Any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any order of the factory inspector may appeal to the superior court in the county where the person, firm or corporation, owns, leases, or occupies the factory or building to which said order relates, within four weeks after notice of such order shall be given. Said appeal shall operate as a *supersedeas*, shall be made in writing, and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and

reasons of appeal and a citation to the inspector to appear before said court, and said court or a judge thereof may direct the time of appearance and the manner of service. Said court may review the doings of the factory inspector, confirm, change, or set them aside, and make such orders in the premises, including orders as to costs, as it may find to be proper and equitable.

Office of Inspector.

§4525. The comptroller shall provide suitable rooms^{1887.} in the capitol for the inspector, and furnish him blank^{Rev. 1888.} forms for the notices and orders required by this chapter,^{§2271.} and for annual reports. The inspector shall keep in books provided by the comptroller copies of all notices and orders given by him, and a record of all inspections and examinations made; and upon the expiration of his term of office shall file his books of record with the secretary of state.

Employment of Special Agents.

§4526. The inspector may from time to time employ^{1887.} special agents to assist him in the performance of his^{Rev. 1888.} duties. Such special agents shall have the same power^{§2272.} and authority as the inspector, subject to his approval.^{1893 ch. 206.} The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year three thousand dollars, which shall be paid upon proper vouchers by the special agents, signed by the inspector.

Examination of Tenement Houses.

§4527. The inspector shall, as often as practicable,^{1890.} examine all buildings, apartments, rooms and places in^{Ch. 199. §1.} any tenement or dwelling house used for residential purposes and used in whole or in part by others than the immediate members of the family therein, for the manufacture of artificial flowers, purses, cigars, cigarettes, or any article of wearing apparel intended for sale.

Inspector to be Notified Of Work Carried On.

1899.
Ch. 199, §2. §4228. The persons engaged in the manufacture of such goods in such premises within thirty days after beginning such manufacture, shall notify said inspector of the location of said workrooms, the nature of the work there carried on, and the number of persons therein employed.

Sanitary Condition of Workrooms.

1899.
Ch. 199,
§3, §4. §4529. The person operating said workrooms shall keep the same at all times in a clean and sanitary condition, properly lighted, ventilated, and fit for the occupancy of the persons engaged in work therein. The inspector or any of his special agents shall notify the owner of such premises, and the person using the same for the purposes set forth in §4527 to provide ample means for lighting or ventilating such workrooms, and to put the same in a clean, sanitary, and fit condition for occupancy for said work; and if said notification be not complied with in thirty days after the service of such notice, said inspector or any of his special agents shall cause complaint to be made to the proper prosecuting authority.

Penalty.

1899.
Ch. 199, §5. §4530. Every person, firm, or corporation owning, using, or occupying any workroom for the purposes specified in §4527 shall, for the violation of any provision of §4528 or §4529, be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

Regulations Concerning Elevators.

1893.
Ch. 59. §2614. No person, partnership, or corporation shall permit or employ a person under the age of sixteen years to have the care, custody, operation, or management of an elevator. Every person, partnership, or corporation violating any provision of this section shall forfeit not more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

GENERAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING PUBLIC SAFETY.**CHAPTER 154.****Safe Exit to be Provided for Public Buildings.**

§2607. In all cities the common council, in all boroughs the warden and burgesses, and in all towns and parts of a town not within the limits of a city or borough the selectmen, shall require that all churches, school-houses, and public halls that are used for lectures, amusements, exhibitions, or assemblages of people, shall be provided with ample facilities for safe and speedy entrance and exit in case of necessity, be arranged so as to promote the comfort and safety of persons visiting them, and be closed till such requirements are complied with; and any city, borough, or town may make suitable by-laws regarding the same.

1865.
1874.
1878.
Rev. 1888.
§2623.

Penalty for Failure to Close Buildings.

§2608. Every person who shall let or use any such building for such purpose after it shall have been ordered to be so closed shall be fined one hundred dollars.

1865.
1874.
Rev. 1888.
§2624.

Order Closing Building ; Appeal from.

§2609. Every person aggrieved by an order directing the closing of such a building may appeal therefrom to a judge of the Superior Court, who shall, on notice, inquire into the facts by a committee or otherwise, may make such order in the premises as to him may seem proper, and tax costs in favor of the prevailing party and issue execution therefor.

1865.
1874.
Rev. 1888.
§2625.

Powers of Common Councils over Buildings.

§2610. The common council of each city may make ordinances to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings therein; provide for the examination of all plans and specifications of proposed buildings; provide for the inspection of all buildings in process of erection; make

1865.
1874.
Rev. 1888.
§2626.

general rules regarding the materials to be used in building and the manner of using the same; prohibit the erection of any building not in conformity with such rules or the plans and specifications of which shall not have been examined and approved in accordance with such ordinances; and provide for the appointment of an inspector of buildings.

Inspection and Examination of Buildings.

1874.
1883.
Rev. 1888.
§2627

§2611. The selectmen of any town, the common council of any city, and the warden and burgesses of any borough may, and on the written application of any of its inhabitants shall, examine any building or proposed building therein with reference to its safety, after reasonable notice to the owner or builder and occupant, and may make such written order relative to its construction, maintenance, protection, repairs, or removal as they may deem proper; an attested copy of which order shall be left by some proper officer with or at the usual place of abode of such occupant, and such owner or builder if resident in this state.

Owner may Appeal from Order.

1874.
1883.
Rev. 1888.
§2628.

§2612. Said owner, builder, or occupant, may appeal from such order to the Superior Court of the county in which said building is, or to a judge of said court in vacation, by a petition, to which shall be annexed a citation to the town, city or borough, which shall be served within three days after the service of such order, and be returnable within three days after the service of such petition, and upon such petition such court or judge shall appoint three disinterested freeholders to view the premises and report to such court or judge such an order as they may deem expedient in reference thereto, which, being accepted, shall become effectual between the parties to the appeal; and said court or judge may award costs at discretion.

Execution of Orders not Complied with.

§2613. If a final order shall not be executed within ten days after its service by copy, or, if made on appeal, within ten days after its acceptance by such court or judge, the selectmen, common council, or warden and burgesses, shall execute it, and the person who failed to comply with it shall pay to the town, city, or borough the expense of its execution, and be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

1874.
1883.
Rev. 1888.
§2629.

STEAM BOILERS.

CHAPTER 292.

Inspectors ; Appointment ; Duties.

§4890. The governor shall appoint, in each congressional district, a suitable person to inspect steam boilers used for manufacturing, heating and mechanical purposes, who shall hold office for three years. Said inspector shall, as often as once in each year, carefully inspect every such boiler in his district, and, if he finds such boiler to be in good order, and free from weakness and material defects, he shall give a certificate of inspection to the person using the same; but any company incorporated by any state of the United States, for the purpose of making inspection of steam boilers, and that maintains a corps of steam boiler inspectors, and has complied with the insurance laws of this state, may issue certificates of inspection in lieu of those issued by the inspectors appointed by the governor, provided, a policy of insurance is issued covering loss or damage to person or property arising from the explosion of the boiler or boilers so inspected, and the boilers on which such certificates had been issued shall be exempt from inspection by the steam boiler inspectors of the state.

1886.
1887.
Rev. 1888.
§3770.
1893 ch. 54.

Defective Boilers; Proceedings.

1886.
Rev. 1888.
§3771.

§4891 If said inspector finds any boiler out of order, materially weak, or defective, he shall advise its owner, lessee, or user as to its necessary repairs, and if such repairs are not made he may call in an inspector from an adjoining district, and if they agree that such boiler is not in proper condition, they shall give written notice to its owner, lessee, or user not to use it until such repairs are made as said inspector shall specify, or if they are of the opinion that it is utterly worthless, or that its use will endanger the public safety, they shall forbid its use.

Local Inspection System.

1886.
Rev. 1888.
§3772.

§4892. The provisions of §4890 and §4891 shall not apply to any city or town having a system of boiler inspection, unless accepted and adopted by it.

Inspector's Fees.

1886.
Rev. 1888.
§3773.
1895 ch. 279
1897 ch. 214

§4893. The fees of the inspector shall be five dollars for the inspection of a boiler exceeding ten-horse power and two dollars for inspecting a boiler not exceeding ten-horse power, but boilers not exceeding five-horse power, owned by farmers, may be inspected once in two years at a fee of two dollars. Said fees may be recovered from the owner or the user of the boiler inspected.

Penalties.

1886.
Rev. 1888.
§3774.

§4894. Every person who shall neglect or refuse to have any steam boiler used by him inspected, or shall suffer it to carry a greater pressure of steam than it is allowed by the certificate of the inspector, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars.

Penalty for use of Condemned Boiler.

1886.
Rev. 1888.
§3775.

§4895. Every person who shall use any steam boiler after its use is forbidden by the inspectors shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Penalty for False Certificate.

§4896. Every inspector who shall willfully and knowingly falsely certify to the condition of any boiler inspected by him, or who shall issue a certificate without having made a careful inspection, as provided in §4890, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

1886.
Rev. 1888.
§3776.

Locomotive and Heating Boilers not Included.

§4897. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the boilers of locomotive engines, or to boilers used exclusively for heating private residences.

1886.
1887.
Rev. 1888.
§3777.

Incompetent Operator ; how Removed ; Penalty.

§4898. Whenever in the opinion of the inspectors any person operating a steam boiler, subject by law to their inspection, shall, by reason of intemperate habits, or for any other cause, be incompetent to safely operate such boiler, said inspectors shall order the discharge of such person, and serve written notice to that effect upon his employer. If at the expiration of thirty days from the serving of such notice such employer shall have failed to comply with the requirement thereof, he shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

1889 ch. 201

FIRE ESCAPES.**CHAPTER 155.****Fire Escapes to be Provided.**

§2628. Every story above the first story of a building used as a school house, orphan asylum, insane asylum, reformatory, opera house, hall for public assemblies, a boarding house accommodating more than twelve persons, or tenement house occupied by more than five

1881.
1883.
Rev. 1888.
§2645.
1889.
Ch. 154.
1893.
Ch. 24, §1.
1895.
Ch. 254.

families, shall be provided with more than one way of egress, by stairways on the inside or fire escapes on the outside of such building, said stairways and fire escapes shall, at all times, be kept free from obstructions and shall be accessible from each room in every story above the first story.

Fire Escapes in Hotels.

1881. §2629. If any building specified in §2628, or any work
1883. shop, manufactory, hotel, boarding house, tenement
Rev. 1888. house, or other building used, in whole or in part, for
§2645. any of the purposes there specified, or in which more
1889. than twenty persons shall be employed above the first
Ch. 154. story, shall be more than two stories in height, it shall
1895. be provided with at least one fire escape, of iron or other
Ch. 254. incombustible material, on the outside of said building;
§82, 6. unless, in the opinion of the authority inspecting the
1895. same, such building is sufficiently supplied with safe and
Ch. 346. proper means of egress; and if such building shall be
more than one hundred and fifty feet in length, it shall
be provided with one such fire escape for every one
hundred and fifty feet, or fractional part thereof exceed-
ing fifty feet, and such fire escapes shall be conveniently
accessible from each story of said building.

Penalty.

1881. §2630. The owner of every such building shall provide
1883. such fire escapes and means of egress, or cause the same
Rev. 1888. to be provided, and, if he shall neglect to do so for a
§82645, 2647. period of three months after notice from the building
1889. inspector or other proper authority, he shall be fined not
Ch. 154. more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more
1895. than six months, or both.
Ch. 254, §3.

Duties of Building Inspectors.

1881. §2631. The building inspector of each city, the warden
1883. of each borough, or the first selectman of each town not
Rev. 1888. having a building inspector, either by himself or by some
§2646. proper person appointed by him, shall inspect all the
1889.
Ch. 154.
1893.

above named buildings at least once each year between April first and October first, and shall see that the provisions of §§2628, 2629 and 2630 are complied with; and for such purpose he shall have the right to enter any of said buildings in the day time, between the hours of nine and five o'clock. Said city, borough, or town shall fix and pay the compensation for all such services.

Fire Escape Appliances.

§2632. Every, owner, lessee, proprietor, or manager of a hotel shall cause to be placed a knotted rope or other better appliance, for use as a fire escape, in every room of said hotel used as a lodging room except rooms on the ground floor; which knotted rope or other better appliance shall be securely fastened to a suitable iron hook or eye to be securely screwed into one of the joists or timbers next adjoining the frame of one of the windows of said room at least five feet from the floor, which rope shall be at all times kept coiled and exposed to the plain view of any occupant of said room; the coil to be fastened in such manner as to be easily and quickly loosened and uncoiled; such rope shall contain knots not more than eighteen inches apart and a loop on the end at least three inches in length, and shall not be less than one-half inch in diameter, and of sufficient length to reach from the window to the ground. Such rope, iron hook or eye, and fastenings shall be of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of four hundred pounds, and there shall be plain printed directions how to use such rope or other better appliance posted within six inches of the hook or eye to which the rope is fastened.

Penalty.

§2633. Every person violating any provision of §2632 shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Inspection of Hotels.

^{1893.}
~~Ch. 24, §2.~~ §2634. The inspector of buildings of any city, borough
^{1895.}
~~Ch. 254, §5.~~ or town, or if there be no such officer, chief engineer or
the officer performing the duty of chief engineer of the
fire department, or if there be neither of such officers,
then the mayor of a city, the warden of a borough, or the
first selectman of every town, in the month of July of
each year, shall inspect every room of every hotel, in
such city, borough, or town, and shall ascertain if the
provisions of §2932 are complied with, and report the
condition of the rope or other better appliance to the
common council of such city, the court of burgesses of
the borough, or the board of selectmen of the town, as
the case may be.

PART II.

BAKERIES INSPECTED AND ORDERS GIVEN.

LAWS RELATING TO INSPECTION OF BAKERIES.

Bakeries Inspected and Orders Given.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
1	Cellar,	No Orders.
2	First Floor,	No Orders.
3	First Floor,	Destroy vermin in bakery.
4	First Floor,	Whitewash walls and ceiling. Destroy vermin. Give room thorough cleaning.
5	First Floor,	Whiten side walls. Scrape floor, clean shop and keep in sanitary condition.
6	First Floor,	No Orders.
7	Second Floor,	No Orders.
8	First Floor,	No Orders.
9	Cellar,	No Orders.
10	First Floor,	No Orders.
11	First Floor,	Whiten side walls and front of oven and prevent baker from sleeping in bakery.
12	First Floor,	No Orders.
13	First Floor,	No Orders.
14	Cellar,	No Orders.
15	Cellar,	No Orders.
16	First Floor,	No Orders.
17	Basement,	No Orders.
18	Basement,	Whiten side walls, scrape floors and clean windows.
19	First Floor,	No Orders.
20	First Floor,	No Orders.
21	Basement,	Destroy roaches, clean floor and whiten walls.
22	Cellar,	Whiten walls. Provide new floor and sink. Remove garbage at least once each week from near bake-room entrance.
23	First Floor,	No Orders.
24	First Floor,	No Orders.
25	First Floor,	Whiten side walls of shop.
26	First Floor,	No Orders.
27	Second Floor,	No Orders.
28	Cellar,	Put in new floor. Whiten walls and thoroughly clean bakery.

BAKERIES INSPECTED — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
29	First Floor,	Thoroughly clean floors. Whiten walls and ceilings. Remove casing from sink and leave plumbing exposed. Provide hood to cruller kettle and ventilate to chimney to remove smoke. Clean windows in rear of room.
30	First Floor,	No Orders.
31	First Floor,	No Orders.
32	Basement,	No Orders.
33	Basement,	No Orders.
34	First Floor,	Clean ash pit and floors. Whiten side walls.
35	Cellar,	Clean and whiten walls. Remove casing from around sink so plumbing will be exposed.
36	First Floor,	Whiten side walls and thoroughly clean floor. Destroy vermin. Provide separate sleeping room for baker.
37	Cellar,	Whiten walls, scrape and clean floors. Provide hood over oven door and cruller kettle and ventilate to outside to remove gas and smoke from bakeshop.
38	First Floor,	No Orders.
39	First Floor,	No Orders.
40	First Floor,	No Orders.
41	Cellar,	No Orders.
42	Basement,	No Orders.
43	First Floor,	No Orders.
44	First Floor,	No Orders.
45	Basement,	No Orders.
46	First Floor,	No Orders.
47	Cellar,	No Orders.
48	First Floor,	No Orders.
49	Basement,	No Orders.
50	Basement,	No Orders.
51	Basement,	No Orders.
52	First Floor,	No Orders.
53	First Floor,	No Orders.
54	First Floor,	No Orders.
55	First Floor,	No Orders.
56	Cellar,	No Orders.
57	First Floor,	No Orders.
58	Cellar,	Provide hood for cruller kettle and ventilate to chimney. Give bakeroom a thorough cleaning and whitening.
59	Cellar,	Clean ceilings and whiten walls of bakeroom. Repair and put water closet in good sanitary condition.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
60	Basement,	Remove from bakeroom rabbit and pigeon cages and keep them outside of bakeroom. Give bakeroom a thorough cleaning.
61	First Floor,	Scrape floors and give shop a thorough cleaning.
62	First Floor,	Give floor of bakeroom and storeroom a thorough cleaning. Clean off ceiling of bakeroom, give same and side walls a good whitening.
63	First Floor,	No Orders.
64	Cellar,	Provide hood to cruller kettle and connect with chimney flue or outside of building. Scrape and clean around cruller kettle. Whiten walls of bakeroom. Destroy vermin.
65	First Floor,	No Orders.
66	First Floor,	No Orders.
67	Cellar,	Whiten side walls, scrape floors, give bakery a general cleaning and keep it in sanitary condition at all times.
68	First Floor,	No Orders.
69	Cellar Base- ment,	No Orders.
70	First Floor,	No Orders.
71	Cellar,	Provide hood to oven door and ventilate to outside. Remove water closet from bakeshop. Repair or provide a new ceiling to bakeshop. Thoroughly clean and whiten walls.
72	First Floor,	No Orders.
73	First Floor,	Thoroughly scrape and clean floors. Whiten brick work. Destroy vermin.
74	First Floor.	Whiten side walls of bakery.
75	First Floor,	Scrape floors and whiten side walls of bakery.
76	Basement,	Whiten side walls and thoroughly clean closet and large bakeroom.
77	First Floor,	No Orders.
78	Cellar,	No Orders.
79	First Floor,	Clean water closet. Whiten walls of bakeroom. Repair ceiling and side walls. Give more light by putting glass in door and windows.
80	Basement,	Thoroughly clean bakery and whiten side walls and ceiling.
81	Basement,	No Orders.
82	Basement,	Whiten mason work. Glaze window over and near stair to give light.
83	Basement,	No Orders.
84	First Floor,	No Orders.
85	Cellar,	No Orders.
86	First Floor,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED — CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
87	First Floor,	No Orders.
88	First Floor,	No Orders.
89	Basement,	No Orders.
90	Cellar,	Thoroughly clean bakeroom and whiten side walls of same.
91	Cellar,	Whiten side walls of bakeroom.
92	First Floor,	No Orders.
93	First Floor,	Whiten ceiling and side walls of bakeroom.
94	First Floor,	No Orders.
95	Cellar,	Clean and whiten side walls of bakeroom.
96	Basement,	No Orders.
97	First Floor,	Scrape floors and whiten ceiling of bakeroom.
98	First Floor,	Scrape floor of bakeroom and thoroughly clean same. Repair plumbing also repair water closet.
99	First Floor,	No Orders.
100	First Floor,	No Orders.
101	First Floor,	No Orders.
102	First Floor,	No Orders.
103	Basement,	No Orders.
104	First Floor,	No Orders.
105	First Floor,	No Orders.
106	First Floor,	Whiten side walls of bakeroom. Remove the bedstead and bedding from bakeroom.
107	First Floor,	No Orders.
108	First Floor,	No Orders.
109	First Floor,	Whiten side walls of bakeroom. Provide better ventilation. Repair roof so as to prevent rain from making everything damp.
110	Basement,	No Orders.
111	Basement,	No Orders.
112	Cellar,	No Orders.
113	Cellar,	Thoroughly clean storeroom and bakeroom and whiten ceiling and side walls of same. Provide ventilating hoods for cruller kettles and connect to chimney. Repair side walls Provide hoods over oven door and connect to chimney to carry off gas.
114	Cellar,	Thoroughly clean bakeroom and whiten side walls and ceiling. Remove fruit cans and refuse. Destroy vermin. Cut and put in two windows in east wall of bakeshop to give more light and air.
115	First Floor,	No Orders.
116	Cellar,	Scrape floors. Whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom.
117	First Floor,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
118	Cellar,	Whiten side walls of bakery.
119	Cellar,	Thoroughly clean bakeroom and whiten side walls. Repair sewer pipes passing through mixing room to prevent leaking.
120	First Floor.	No Orders.
121	Cellar,	Thoroughly clean bakeroom and maintain better sanitary conditions around sink.
122	First Floor.	No Orders.
123	First Floor,	No Orders.
124	Cellar,	No Orders.
125	Cellar,	No Orders.
126	First Floor,	No Orders.
127	Cellar,	No Orders.
128	First Floor,	No Orders.
129	Basement,	Whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom.
130	First Floor,	Clean out and repair earth closet on property used as a bakery.
131	Cellar,	Whiten side walls of bakery.
132	First Floor,	Whiten side walls of bakery.
133	First Floor,	No Orders.
134	First Floor,	No Orders.
135	First Floor,	No Orders.
136	First Floor,	No Orders.
137	First Floor,	No Orders.
138	First Floor,	No Orders.
139	Cellar,	Thoroughly clean bakery and whiten side walls of same.
140	Cellar.	No Orders.
141	Cellar,	No Orders.
142	First Floor.	No Orders.
143	First Floor,	Provide hoods over oven door and cruller kettle and ventilate to outside of building.
144	First Floor.	No Orders.
145	First Floor,	No Orders.
146	Basement,	No Orders.
147	Basement,	Provide hood for cruller kettle and connect same by pipe to chimney.
148	First Floor,	No Orders.
149	First Floor,	No Orders.
150	Second Floor,	No Orders.
151	First Floor,	No Orders.
152	Basement,	Provide hood to oven door and ventilate to outside of shop also provide hood for cruller kettle and ventilate to chimney.
153	Basement,	Whiten mason work.
154	Cellar,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
155	First Floor,	No Orders.
156	First Floor,	No Orders.
157	First Floor,	No Orders.
158	Basement,	Thoroughly clean shop.
159	First Floor,	No Orders.
160	Cellar.	No Orders.
161	First Floor,	No Orders.
162	Basement,	Whiten mason work and side walls of bakery. Provide hood to cruller kettle and ventilate same to chimney.
163	First Floor,	No Orders.
164	First Floor,	No Orders.
165	First Floor,	No Orders.
166	First Floor,	No Orders.
167	First Floor,	No Orders.
168	First Floor,	No Orders.
169	First Floor,	No Orders.
170	First Floor,	Remove refuse from yard in rear of bakery. Give bakery a thorough cleaning. Scrape floors and keep shop free from rubbish.
171	Cellar,	Repair and keep in safe condition stair leading to bakery. Provide a new floor to bakery.
172	First Floor.	No Orders.
173	First Floor,	No Orders.
174	Cellar	No Orders.
175	Basement,	Thoroughly clean bakeshop and whiten walls of same.
176	First Floor,	Thoroughly clean bakeshop and whiten walls of same.
177	First Floor,	No Orders.
178	Basement,	No Orders.
179	First Floor,	Give bakeshop a thorough cleaning. Scrape side walls and floor and whiten side walls.
180	First Floor,	Remove water closet from bakery.
181	First Floor,	No Orders.
182	Basement,	Whiten side walls of bakery. Provide hood over oven door and cruller kettle and ventilate same by pipe to chimney to remove gas and smoke from bakeroom.
183	First Floor,	No Orders.
184	First Floor,	No Orders.
185	First Floor,	No Orders.
186	First Floor,	No Orders.
187	Basement,	Have drain pipe of sink properly trapped and made air tight where same connects with sewer pipe under sink in bakeroom.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
188	Cellar,	No Orders.
189	First Floor,	No Orders.
190	Cellar,	Whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom and give floor a thorough scraping.
191	Fourth Floor,	No Orders.
192	Cellar,	No Orders.
193	First Floor,	No Orders.
194	First Floor,	No Orders.
195	Third Floor,	No Orders.
196	First Floor,	Whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom.
197	First Floor,	Whiten mason work of bakery.
198	First Floor,	Whiten mason work of bakery.
199	First Floor,	No Orders.
200	Basement,	No Orders.
201	First Floor,	Give floor of bakeroom a thorough scraping and cleaning and whiten side walls.
202	First Floor,	Give floors a good cleaning and whiten mason work of bakery.
203	Basement,	No Orders.
204	First Floor,	No Orders.
205	First Floor,	Repair wood flue running through water closet. Disinfect closet.
206	Basement,	Give bakery a thorough cleaning. Scrape floors and whiten side walls. Remove rubbish from back door yard near building.
207	First Floor,	Thoroughly scrape floor and walls of bakeroom and whiten side walls and ceiling.
208	First Floor,	Clean under bread trough and whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom.
209	Basement,	No Orders.
210	First Floor,	No Orders.
211	First Floor,	Scrape floor and whiten side walls of bakery.
212	First Floor,	Whiten ceiling and side walls of bakery.
213	First Floor,	No Orders.
214	First Floor,	No Orders.
215	First Floor,	No Orders.
216	First Floor,	Remove casing from under sink to provide open plumbing.
217	First Floor,	No Orders.
218	Basement,	No Orders.
219	Cellar,	No Orders.
220	First Floor,	No Orders.
221	Second Floor,	No Orders.
222	First Floor,	No Orders.
223	Basement,	No Orders.
224	First Floor,	No Orders.
225	First Floor,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
226	First Floor,	No Orders.
227	First Floor,	No Orders.
228	First Floor,	Scrape and clean floor of bakery.
229	First Floor,	No Orders.
230	First Floor,	Repair and put in good sanitary condition plumbing in water closet.
231	Cellar,	No Orders.
232	First Floor,	No Orders.
233	Cellar,	No Orders.
234	Basement,	Clean and scrape floors and whiten side walls.
235	Cellar,	Whiten side walls of bakeroom and cruller room.
236	Cellar,	No Orders.
237	Cellar,	Give floor a thorough scraping and clean under bread trough.
238	Basement,	Clean out under sink.
239	Cellar,	No Orders.
240	Cellar,	
	First Floor,	No Orders.
241	Cellar,	Whiten side walls of bakery. Give bakery a thorough cleaning and keep in sanitary condition at all times.
242	Cellar,	No Orders.
243	Cellar,	No Orders.
244	First Floor,	No Orders.
245	First Floor,	No Orders.
246	Cellar,	Repair plumbing under sink. Remove boards and cloth from windows on south side of bakeroom. Raise windows to give more light and ventilation.
247	First Floor,	No Orders.
248	Cellar,	Whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom.
249	First Floor,	No Orders.
250	First Floor,	No Orders.
251	Cellar,	No Orders.
252	First Floor,	No Orders.
253	Cellar,	No Orders.
254	Cellar,	No Orders.
255	First Floor,	No Orders.
256	Cellar,	No Orders.
257	Cellar,	No Orders.
258	First Floor,	Give bakery a good cleaning and whiten side walls.
259	Basement,	Thoroughly clean floor and under bread trough and remove refuse from bakery.
260	Basement,	No Orders.
261	First Floor,	No Orders.
262	First Floor,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
263	First Floor,	No Orders.
264	Cellar,	No Orders.
265	First Floor,	No Orders.
266	First Floor,	No Orders.
267	Cellar,	No Orders.
268	Cellar,	No Orders.
269	Cellar,	No Orders.
270	First Floor,	No Orders.
271	Cellar,	No Orders.
272	Cellar,	No Orders.
273	Cellar,	Clean out and disinfect closet.
274	First Floor,	Destroy vermin. Give storeroom a thorough cleaning.
275	First Floor,	No Orders.
276	First Floor,	No Orders.
277	Cellar,	No Orders.
278	First Floor,	No Orders.
279	First Floor,	No Orders.
280	First Floor,	No Orders.
281	First Floor,	No Orders.
282	Cellar,	No Orders.
283	First Floor,	No Orders.
284	Cellar,	No Orders.
285	First Floor	No Orders.
286	Basement,	No Orders.
287	First Floor,	Remove refuse from rear yard near windows. Whitewash side walls and ceiling.
288	Cellar,	No Orders.
289	First Floor,	No Orders.
290	Second Floor,	No Orders.
291	Basement,	No Orders.
292	First Floor,	No Orders.
293	Cellar,	Destroy vermin and whiten side walls and ceiling of bakeroom.
294	First Floor,	No Orders.
295	First Floor,	No Orders.
296	Cellar,	Whitewash ceiling and side walls of bakeroom.
297	Cellar,	Provide board floor in bakeroom. Give walls of bakeroom a thorough cleaning and whitening. Provide means to prevent animals and fowls from entering bakeroom and give yard near bakeroom door a thorough cleaning. Change water in water barrel at least twice each week.
298	Cellar,	No Orders.
299	First Floor,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No.	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
300	First Floor,	Give bakery a general cleaning and keep in sanitary condition at all times. Remove casing from around sink so as to provide open plumbing.
301	Cellar,	Remove old barrels and refuse from cellar.
302	Cellar,	No Orders.
303	First Floor,	No Orders.
304	First Floor,	No Orders.
305	First Floor,	No Orders.
306	First Floor,	No Orders.
307	First Floor,	No Orders.
308	Cellar,	No Orders.
309	Cellar,	No Orders.
310	Cellar,	Provide and keep in good order flush valve of water closet.
311	Cellar,	No Orders.
312	Cellar,	No Orders.
313	Cellar,	No Orders.
314	Cellar,	No Orders.
315	Basement,	Whiten ceiling and side walls.
316	Cellar,	Provide sink for bakeroom. Provide better flush of water for water closet. Give floor of bakeshop a thorough cleaning.
317	Basement,	No Orders.
318	Cellar,	No Orders.
319	First Floor,	No Orders.
320	Cellar,	No Orders.
321	Cellar,	No Orders.
322	First Floor,	Remove casing from around sink so as to leave plumbing open.
323	Cellar,	Whiten ceiling and side walls.
324	Cellar,	No Orders.
325	First Floor,	No Orders.
326	Cellar,	No Orders.
327	Cellar,	Whiten ceiling of bakeroom.
328	First Floor,	No Orders.
329	First Floor,	No Orders.
330	Cellar,	No Orders.
331	First Floor,	No Orders.
332	Cellar,	No Orders.
333	Cellar,	Repair and keep in good sanitary condition plumbing under sink in bakeshop. Whiten ceiling and side walls.
334	Cellar,	Repair plumbing under sink and put it in good sanitary condition.
335	Basement,	No Orders.
336	First Floor,	No Orders.

BAKERIES INSPECTED—CONTINUED.

Order No	Location of Shop.	ORDERS.
337	Cellar,	Provide water closet for employes. Destroy vermin. Enclose coal bin in bakeroom.
338	First Floor,	No Orders.
339	First Floor,	No Orders.
340	Basement.	No Orders.
341	Second Floor,	No Orders.
342	First Floor,	No Orders.
343	Basement,	No Orders.

Laws Relating to Inspection of Bakeries.

CHAPTER 153.

Sanitary Condition of Bake Shop.

§2569. Every building or room occupied as a bakery shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to its healthful and sanitary condition, and constructed with air shafts and windows or ventilating pipes sufficient to insure ventilation, as the factory inspector shall direct; no cellar or basement not used as a bakery on the first of August, 1901, shall be used as such, and no cellar, occupied as a bakery on or before said date, when once closed, shall be again opened for such use. Every bakery shall be provided with a wash-room and water-closet apart from the bake room and rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; no water-closet, earth-closet, privy, or ash pit, shall be within or communicate directly with a bake shop. Rooms used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least eight feet in height; the side walls of

such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal, and, if required by the factory inspector, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture, utensils and floor of such rooms shall be kept in healthful, sanitary condition, the manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in dry, clean and airy rooms. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be separate from the rooms where food products are manufactured or stored. After inspection the factory inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery, that it is conducted in compliance with the provisions of law; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery no such certificate shall be issued until such orders shall have been complied with.

Duty of Employer.

1901.
Ch. 83.
§9.

§2570. No employer shall permit any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, scrofulous, or venereal disease, or with a communicable skin affection, and every employer shall maintain himself and his employees in a clean and sanitary condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling, or sale of such food products.

Factory Inspector's Orders.

1897.
Ch. 174.
1899.
Ch. 140.
1901.
Ch. 83.
§7.

§2571. The owner, agent, or lessee of any property used as a bakery shall, within thirty days after the service notice upon him of an order issued by the factory inspector comply therewith, or cease to use or allow the use of such premises as a bake shop; such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent, or lessee, either personally or by mail, and a notice by registered letter, mailed to the last known address of such owner, agent, or lessee, shall be sufficient service.

Penalty.

§2572. Every person who violates any provision of ^{1901.}
§§2569, 2570, or 2571, or who fails to comply with an ^{Ch. 83.}
order of the factory inspector, shall be fined not more
than fifty dollars for the first offense, not more than one
hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than ten days
for the second offense, and not more than two hundred
dollars and imprisoned not more than thirty days for
each subsequent offense.

PART III.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURERS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

CONNECTICUT MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCTS.

Where Power is used and Five or more Hands Employed.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Name of Firm and Location.	Goods Manufactured.
Glastonbury Knitting Co. Addison,	Knit Underwear.
Climax Fuse Co., The, Avon,	Safety Fuse.
American Silver Co., Bristol,	Silver Plated Flat Ware.
Bristol Brass and Clock Co., Bristol,	Sheet Brass and German Silver.
Bristol Press, Bristol,	Newspapers and Printing.
Bristol Mfg. Co., Bristol,	Knit Underwear.
Bristol & Plainville Tramway Co., Bristol,	Electric Power.
Blakeslee Novelty Co., The, Bristol,	Elastic Garters and Arm Bands.
Birge & Sons, N. L., Bristol,	Knit Underwear.
Booth Mfg. Co., The, Bristol,	Buttons and Wire Goods.
Barnes, Wallace Co., The, Bristol,	Steel Springs.
Barrett, W. F., Bristol,	Glass Cutters.
Clayton Bros., Bristol,	Shears.
Dunbar Bros., Bristol,	Steel and Brass Springs.
Goodenough & Son, L. Bristol,	Brass Castings.
Horton, Everett, Bristol,	Special Clock Machinery and Dies.
Horton Mfg. Co., The, Bristol,	Steel Fish Rods.
Ingraham Co., The E., Bristol,	Clocks.
Liberty Bell Co., The, Bristol,	Bells and Bicycle Supplies.
Ladd, W. C., Bristol,	Small Cast Nuts and Washers.
Mills, H. J., Bristol,	Paper Boxes.
New Departure Mfg. Co., Bristol,	Bells and Bicycle Holders and Plumbers' Supplies.
Penfield Saw Works, Bristol,	Circular Saws.
Root, C. J., Bristol,	Brass Hinges and Registering Machines.
Sessions Foundry Co., Bristol,	Grey Iron Castings.
Sessions & Son, J. H., Bristol,	Trunk and Cabinet Hardware.
Thompson, H. C., Bristol,	Clock Movements.
Turner Heater Co., Bristol,	Furnaces and Gas Heaters.
Warner & Co., A. H., Bristol,	Wood Turning and Bicycle Grips.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Hartigan, Wm. R., Burlington, Broad Brook Co., Broad Brook,	Wood Turning. Cassimeres and Worsteds, Men's Wear.
Hilliard, Co., The E. E. Buckland, East Hartford Mfg. Co., Burnside. Taylor-Atkins Paper Co., The, Burnside,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear. Writing Paper. Writing Paper and Envel- opes.
Walker, J. H., Burnside, Collins Co., The, Collinsville, Bartholomew, H. S., Edgewood.	Book and Envelope Paper. Axes and Edge Tools. Tools, Bit Braces and Breast Drills.
American Bridge Co., East Berlin, Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co., East Berlin,	Iron Bridges and Struc- tural Iron Work. Tinnern's and Linemen's Tools.
Goodwin Bros. Pottery Co., Elmwood. Whitlock Oil Pipe Co., The, Elmwood,	Fancy Pottery and Tiles. Feed Water Heaters and Condensers.
Blinn & Son, I. N., East Hartford, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., East Hartford, Crosby Mfg. Co., East Glastonbury, American Bit & Augur Co., Forestville, Andrews, C. E., Forestville, Bristol Brass & Clock Co., Forestville. National Self-Winding Clock Co., Forest- ville, Manross, F. N., Forestville, Sessions Clock Co., Forestville, Turner, G. H., Forestville, Young Bros., Forestville,	House Finish and Lumber. Engine and Car Repairing. Woolen Goods, Men's Wear. Augur Bits. Light Hardware. Lamp Burners.
Andrews, H. J., Glastonbury, South, Conn. River Spar Mill, Glastonbury, South, Glastonbury Flint & Spar Mill, Glastonbury, South, Glastonbury Tannery, Glastonbury, Naubuc Paper Co., Glastonbury, Riverside Paper Co., Glastonbury, Wausnc Mills Co., Glastonbury, South,	Self-Winding Clocks. Clock and Watch Springs. Clocks. Bit Braces. Clock Parts and Electric and Water Meters. Ground Feldspar. Ground Feldspar.
Williams Co., The J. B. Glastonbury, Williams Bros. Mfg. Co., The, Glastonbury,	Ground Feldspar. Tanned Hog Skins. Binders' Board. Card and Binders' Board. Album, Straw and Leather Board.
Glazier & Son, Franklin. Hopewell, Case Bros., Highland Park,	Toilet and Shaving Soap. Cutlery and Plated Flat Ware. Woolen Cloakings and Dress Goods.
Bridge, A. D., Hazardville, Gordon Bros., Hazardville, Hazard Powder Co., Hazardville, Andrews & Peck, Hartford,	Leather Board and Press Paper. General Woodwork. Shoddy and Extracts. Gun Powder. Sash, Doors and Blinds.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Atlantic Screw Works, Hartford,	Wood Screws.
Amidon, Wire Works, Hartford,	Screen Doors and Window Screens.
Arms Pocket Book Co., The, Hartford,	Pocket Books and Leather Goods.
Ætna Brewing Co., The, Hartford,	Beer, Ale and Porter, Artificial Ice.
Austin Organ Co., Hartford,	Church Organs.
Acme Switch Co., Hartford,	Time Switches.
American Bicycle Co., Hartford,	Bicycles.
Bishop & Co., E. O., Hartford,	Ladders and Settees.
Burr Co., J. B., Hartford,	Paper Cutting and Printing.
Burr Index Co., Hartford,	Index Books.
Bennet, J. A., Hartford,	Machinery.
Blake & Son, T. J., Hartford,	Brass Castings.
Birkery, C., Hartford,	Plumbers' Supplies.
Barrett Bros., Hartford,	House Finish.
Billings & Spencer Co., The, Hartford,	Drop Forgings and Machinists' Tools.
Biseman & Bostwick, Hartford,	Sheet Metal work.
Beach, H. B., Hartford,	Marine and Stationary Boilers.
Beecher & Eitel, Hartford,	Book Binding.
Burch, George W., Hartford,	Rubber Stamps.
Bladon, G. L., Hartford,	Gold Leaf.
Cook Co., The Asa S., Hartford,	Wood Screws and Special Machinery.
Central New England R. R. Co., Hartford,	Car and Engine Repairing.
Capewell Horse Nail Co., The, Hartford,	Horse Shoe Nails.
Cushman Chuck Co., Hartford,	Lathe Chucks.
Clark, Eldred W., Hartford,	Special Machinery.
Colts Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford,	Machine Guns, Rifles, Revolvers and Shot Guns.
Calhoun Show Print Co., The, Hartford,	Lithograph and Show Printing.
City Printing Co., Hartford,	Printing.
Cheney Bros., Hartford,	Silk Dress Goods.
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., The, Hartford,	Printing, Binding and Blank Books.
Callahan, C. J., Hartford,	Paper Boxes.
Catholic Transcript, The, Hartford,	Newspapers and Printing.
Cook, Charles C., Hartford,	House Finish.
Cooley Specialty Co., The, Hartford,	Household Specialties.
Cooley & Trevor Mfg. Co., Hartford,	Envelope and Bag Machines.
Daniels Mill Co., The, Hartford,	Cereal Grinding.
Davis & Son, I. B., Hartford,	Pumps and Feed Water Heaters.
Daniels the Printer, Hartford,	Printing.
Daniels, N. P., Hartford,	Printing.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Dodd Lithograph Co., Hartford,	Lithographing.
Dresser & Co., Charles H., Hartford,	House Finish.
Desjardine Type Justifier Co., Hartford,	Type Justifying Machinery.
Empire Steam Laundry, Hartford,	Laundry Work.
Electric Vehicle Co., Hartford,	Motor Carriages and Vehicles.
French, H. A., Hartford,	House Finish.
Fischer Brewing Co., The Hubert, Hartford,	Lager Beer.
Fenn-Saddler Machine Co., Hartford,	Gang Drills and Special Machinery.
Finlay Bros., Hartford,	Printing.
Franklin Electric Mfg. Co., Hartford,	Incandescent Lamps.
Green & Bauer, Hartford,	Incandescent Lamps.
Gaines, Charles M., Hartford,	Embossing and Printing.
Garvin, P., Hartford,	Rags and Paper Stock.
Gray & Prior Machine Co., The, Hartford,	Special Machinery.
Gray Telephone Pay Station Co., Hartford,	Telephone Pay Stations.
Gale & Williams, Hartford,	Wood Cases.
Gerstein, I., Hartford,	Ladies' Wrappers.
Ger & Posner, Hartford,	Men's and Boys' Pants.
Hartford Cold Storage Co., The, Hartford,	Cold Storage.
Hartford Faience Co., Hartford,	Architectural Tiling.
Hartford Rubber Co., The, Hartford,	Rubber Tires.
Hartford Typewriting Machine Co., Hartford,	Writing Machines.
Hartford Machine Tool Co., Hartford,	Machine Tools and Chucks.
Hartford Sunday Journal, Hartford,	Newspapers.
Hartford Woven Wire Mattress Co., Hartford,	Iron Beds and Mattresses.
Hartford Sunday Globe, Hartford,	Newspapers.
Hartford Times, The, Hartford,	Newspapers.
Hartford Evening Post Association, Hartford,	Newspapers.
Hartford Telegram Co., The, Hartford,	Newspapers.
Hartford Courant Co., The, Hartford,	Newspapers.
Hartford Box Co., Hartford,	Paper Boxes.
Hartford Engraving Co., Hartford,	Photo Engraving.
Hartford Machine Screw Co., Hartford,	Screws and Screw Machines.
Hartford City Gas Light Co., Hartford,	Illuminating Gas.
Hartford Engine Works, Hartford,	Machinery, Engines and Mill Repairing.
Hartford Blower Co., Hartford,	Exhaust Systems.
Hartford Heating Co., Hartford,	Steam Heaters.
H. & N. Y. Transportation Co., Hartford,	Boat Repairing.
Hartford Electric Light Co., The, Hartford,	Electric Light and Power.
Hartford Street Ry. Co., Hartford,	Electric Power and Car Repairing.
Hartford Foundry Co., Hartford,	Grey Iron Castings.
Hartford Manufacturing Co., Hartford,	Stamped Envelopes.
Hartford Lumber Co., Hartford,	House Finish and Lumber.
Hartford Board Co., Hartford,	Board Paper.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Hartford Printing Co., Hartford,	Printing and Binding.
Hitchcock & Curtiss Knitting Co., The, Hartford,	Silk and Woolen Gloves, Mittens and Stockings.
Hass, W. E., Hartford,	Carpet Rugs.
Hayden's Steam Laundry, Hartford,	Laundry Work.
Hart & Hengeman Mfg. Co., The, Hartford,	Electric Supplies.
Herman, C. P. L., Hartford,	Printing.
Henry & Wright Mfg. Co., Hartford,	Special Machinery and Tools.
Hogan Mfg., Co., Hartford,	Plumbers' Supplies.
Howard & Co., James L., Hartford,	Metal Car Trimmings and Supplies.
Hill & Robinson, Hartford,	Cigar Boxes.
Hotchkiss, E. E., Hartford,	Electro Plating.
Hart Mfg., Co., The, Hartford,	Electric Switches and Supplies.
Ideal Machine Co., Hartford,	Models, Punches and Dies.
International Silver Co., Factory H. Hart- ford,	Silverware.
Johns-Pratt Co., The, Hartford,	Electric Insulation and Supplies.
Jewell Belting Co., The, Hartford,	Oak Tanned Leather Belt- ing and Lace Leather.
Jewell Pin Co., Hartford,	Metal Pins.
Jamchild, A., Hartford,	Cigarettes.
Kellogg & Buckley Co., Hartford,	Lithographing.
Kelley Bros., Hartford,	Steam Cut Stone.
Knox Co., Frank J., Hartford,	Plumbers' Supplies.
Laragy, P., Hartford,	Grey Iron Castings.
Law, F. A., Hartford,	Automatic Machinery.
Labinger, J., Hartford,	Cigarettes.
Leader Mfg. Co., The, Hartford,	House Furnishings and Hardware Specialties.
Leschke & Pletcher, Hartford,	Cigars.
Lockwood, Wm. H., Hartford,	Electrotypes.
Lippman & Son, B., Hartford,	Ladies Wrappers.
Little & Co., H. B., Hartford,	House Finish.
Mason, W. C., Hartford,	Kindling Wood.
Moseley, D. S., Hartford,	Printing.
Morrow Machine Co., The, Hartford,	Crochet Machinery.
McCleary Woodworking Co., John, Hart- ford,	House Finish.
Martel, L. J., Hartford,	Laundry Work.
Mugford, A., Hartford,	Wood Engraving and Electrotyping.
Meyer & Knoll, Hartford,	Printing.
McNie, Malcolm, Hartford,	Paper Ruling and Binding.
McKone Bros., Hartford,	House Finish.
Miller & Burnham, Hartford,	Collins and Trimmings.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Hartford,	Engine and Car Repairing.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
National Machine Co., Hartford,	Embossing and Printing Presses.
New England Brewing Co., Hartford,	Ale, Beer and Porter.
New York Silk Mitten Co., Hartford,	Silk and Worsted Gloves, and Mittens.
Ney, J. M., Hartford,	Gold Beating.
Otis Moulding & Lumber Co., Hartford,	House Finish and Lumber.
Olds, Wm. C., Hartford,	House Finish.
Park Knitting Works, Hartford,	Woolen Gloves.
Patten Dye Works Co., Hartford,	Dyeing, Laundry and Carpet Cleaning.
Peck & Co., R. S., Hartford,	Printing and Binding.
Phoenix Brass Foundry Co., Hartford,	Brass Castings.
Phoenix Iron Works Corp., Hartford,	Iron Castings and Machinery.
Pierce, M. F., Hartford,	Laundry Work.
Pickering & Co., W. H., Hartford,	Engine Supplies and Repairs.
Pitkin Bros. & Co., Hartford,	Steam Boilers and Engines.
Pindar Co., The A., Hartford,	Wood Engraving.
Purvis & Malcolm, Hartford,	House Finish.
Pullar & Co., Jas., Hartford,	Trucking and Heavy Wagons.
Pratt & Cady Co., The, Hartford,	Valves and Steam Fittings.
Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford,	Special Machinery and Tools.
Premier Mfg. Co., Hartford,	Vehicle Specialties.
Resnick, P., Hartford,	Men's and Boys' Pants.
Rockwell, J. W., Hartford,	Packing Boxes.
Ricker, A. T., Hartford,	House Finish.
Rhodes Co., The L. E., Hartford,	Organ Motors and Motor Pumps.
Ropkins & Co., Hartford,	Ales.
Richman, Jacob N., Hartford,	Ladies' Wrappers and Waists.
Rogers Co., The S. L. & G. H., Hartford,	Silver Plated Ware.
Ritchie, David, Hartford,	Cabinet and General Wood Work.
Shea, Chas. W., Hartford,	Cabinet Work and House Finish.
Sanitary Laundry, Hartford,	Laundry Work.
Single & Hilton, Hartford,	Carriage Repairing.
Soby, Chas., Hartford,	Cigars.
Smith, Bourn & Co., Hartford,	Saddlery.
Stoddard & Caulkins, Hartford,	House Finish.
Sigourney Tool Co., The, Hartford,	Special Machinery and Tools.
Spencer Automatic Machine Screw Co., Hartford,	Machine Screws and Machines.
Smith, Northam & Co., Hartford,	Cereal Grinding.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Slate Machine Co., The Dwight, Hartford, Sterling Blower and Pipe Mfg. Co., Hart- ford.	Special Machinery.
Springer, E. O., Hartford, Smith-Linsley Co., The, Hartford, Talcott, Wm. H., Hartford, Taylor, Samuel, Hartford, Thompson, Press Co., The John, Hartford, Topping, Jas. R., Hartford, Tucker, W. H. & C. F., Hartford, Tuttle, C. L., Hartford, U. S. Env. Co., (Plimpton Div.) Hartford, Underwood Typewriter Mfg. Co., The, Hartford,	Ventilating Systems and Sheet Metal Work. Overalls and Jackets. Printing. Book Binding. House Finish and Lumber. Printing Presses. Wood Patterns. Oil Cups and Machinery. Electro Plating. Envelopes and Printing.
Vanderbeck Tool Works, The, Hartford, Veeder Mfg. Co., Hartford,	Writing Machines. Machinery and Tools. Cyclometers and Bicycle Parts.
Williams & Carleton Co., Hartford, Wiley & Son Co., Wm., Hartford,	Flavoring Extracts. Cloth Overgaiters and Leg- gins.
Woodward & Rogers, Hartford, Ward Printing Co., The, Hartford, Wooley & Son, G. W., Hartford, Wiley, L. G., Hartford, Winkley Co., The, Hartford,	Special Machinery. Printing. Coffins. Printing and Engraving. Small Brass Goods and Oil Cups.
Windsor Cut Stone Co., Hartford, Yates, E. P., Hartford, American Paper Goods Co., The, Kensing- ton	Steam Cut Brownstone. Cereal Grinding.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., Kensington, Moore, R. A., Kensington,	Envelopes and Paper Bags. Cabinet Work. Brass and Iron Suspender Trimminings.
N. Y. & N. H. R. R., Kensington, Frost & Son, L. D., Marion, American Writing Paper Co., Manchester,	Electric Power. Bolts and Nuts. Envelope, Book and Bond Paper.
Bon Ami Co., The, Manchester, Case Co., The A. Willard, Manchester,	Bon Ami. Card, Straw, Press and Leather Board.
Foulds Co., The Wm., Manchester, Herald Printing, The, Manchester, Lydall & Foulds, Manchester,	Press and Decorated Paper. Newspapers and Printing. Cardboard, Paper and Needles.
Norton Electrical Instrument Co., Man- chester, Robertson Co., The J. T., Manchester, Treat, Orien, Manchester, Unitype Co., The, Manchester, Glastonbury Knitting Co., Manchester Green,	Electrical Instruments. Shaving and Mill Soap. Knitting Needles. Typesetting Machines. Knit Underwear.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Cheney Bros., Manchester (South),	Broad Silk, Velvets, Ribbons, Braids and Orgazine.
Rogers Paper Mfg. Co., Manchester (South),	Card, Leather and Press Paper.
Brookside Paper Mill, Manchester, (South),	Binder's and Album Board.
Clark Bros. & Co., Milldale,	Bolts and Nuts.
Ellis, F. L., Milldale,	Hardware and Machinery.
Conn. Railway and Lighting Co., Milldale,	Electric Power and Light.
Gowdy Distilling Co., The Francis, Melrose,	Gin and Compressed Yeast.
American Hosiery Co., The, New Britain,	Hosiery and Underwaer.
American Spring Needle Works, New Britain,	Spring Needles.
Adkins Printing Co., The, New Britain,	Printing.
Beaton & Bradley Co., New Britain,	Ceiling Plates and Pipe Hangers.
Brady, T. H., New Britain,	Electrical Supplies.
Carter, G. S., New Britain,	Brass and Aluminum Castings.
Conn. Railway & Lighting Co., New Britain,	Electric Power and Light.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co., New Britain,	Cabinet Locks.
Corbin, P. & F., New Britain,	Builder's Hardware.
Corbin & Son, H. H., New Britain,	Paper Boxes.
Curtis, O. F., New Britain,	House Finish.
Donahue, J. D., New Britain,	Cigars.
Dyson, Porter, New Britain.	Jewelry.
Hart & Cooley Co., New Britain,	Steel Floor Registers.
Hartford Chemical Co., New Britain,	Washing Powder.
Herald Pub. Co., New Britain,	Newspapers and Printing.
Humison & Beckley Mfg. Co., New Britain,	Pocket Cutlery and Hardware.
Judd, O. S., New Britain,	Saddlery Hardware.
Kinne, W. A., New Britain,	Machinery and Brass Castings.
Lines, C. W., New Britain,	Cereal Grinding.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain,	Hardware.
Landers, Frary & Clark, New Britain,	Table Cutlery.
Malleable Iron Works, New Britain,	Malleable and Grey Iron Castings.
Miner & Corbin Box Co., New Britain,	Paper Boxes.
New Britain Knitting Co., New Britain,	Men's Underwear.
New Britain Hardware Mfg Co., New Britain,	Light Hardware and Machine Screws.
New Britain Machine Co., New Britain, New Britain Planing & Moulding Works, New Britain.	Steam Engines.
New Britain Gas Light Co., New Britain,	House Finish.
New Britain Record, New Britain,	Artificial Light.
Osborne, H. A., New Britain.	Newspaper and Printing.
National Laundry Co., New Britain,	Brass Castings.
North & Judd Mfg. Co., New Britain,	Laundry Work.
	Saddlery Hardware.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
National Spring Bed Co., New Britain,	Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses.
Parker Shirt Co. The, New Britain, Pinches, John, New Britain, Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co., New Britain, Skinner Chuck Co., The, New Britain, Stanley Rule & Level Co., New Britain, Stanley Works, New Britain,	Men's Shirts. House Finish. Builder's Hardware. Lathe Chucks. Carpenter's Tools. Iron Butts, Hinges and Bolts.
Trant & Hine Mfg. Co., New Britain,	Suspender Trimmings and Novelties.
Taplin Mfg. Co., The, New Britain, Union Mfg. Co., New Britain,	Metal Novelties. Lathe Chucks, Pumps and Hinges.
Vulcan Iron Works, New Britain, Ward City Laundry, New Britain, Bristol Mfg. Co., The, Plainville, Calor, C. H., Plainville. Carter, Burwell, Plainville. Clark & Son, A.-N., Plainville, Clark & Cowles, Plainville, Clark Caster Co., Plainville, Hills, Edwin, Plainville,	Malleable Iron Castings. Laundry Work. Knit Underwear. Metal Novelties. Brass Castings. Light Hardware. Rivets and Casters. Casters Saddlery Hardware and Metal Specialties.
Johnson, Chas. H., Plainville, Norton & Jones, Plainville, Osborn & Stevenson Mfg Co., Plainville,	Casters. Machine Tools. Electrical Specialties and Turret Lathe Work.
Trumbull Electrical Co., Plainville, Hartford Paper Co., Poquonock, Health Underwear Co., Poquonock, Atwater Mfg. Co., Plantsville, Acme Mfg. Co., Plantsville,	Electrical Supplies. Book and Printing Paper. Knit Underwear. Carriage Hardware. Carpenter's Hardware.
Blakeslee Forging Co., The, Plantsville, Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co., Plantsville,	Carriage Hardware. Tinner's Machines and Tools.
Smith Co., The H. D., Plantsville, Hartford Paper Co., Rainbow, Rainbow Mill, The, Rainbow,	Carriage Hardware. Fancy Colored Paper. Copying Paper, Books and Manila Paper.
Miller Paper Co., A. O., Rainbow, Billings Mfg. Co., The C. E., Rocky Hill, Champion Mfg. Co., Rocky Hill, Frisbie Co., L. T., Rocky Hill,	Jacquard and Shield Paper. Machinery and Tools. Gray Iron Castings. Fertilizers, Tallow and Soap.
Ætna Nut Co., Southington, Beaton & Corbin Mfg. Co., Southington, Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co., Southington,	Machine Forged Nuts. Steam Fitter's Specialties. Chisels, Drawing Knives and Hatchets.
Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co., Southington,	Tinner's Machines and Hardware.
Southington Cutlery Co., Southington,	Pocket Cutlery and Razors.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Ensign, Bickford & Co., Simsbury, Ensign R. H., Simsbury, Stowe & Sons., J. D., Seitico, Bushnell Press Co., G. H. Thompsonville,	Safety Fuses. Cereal Grinding. Manilla Paper. Knuckle-Joint Cider and Cotton Presses. Typesetting Machines. Carpets and Rugs.
Goodson Graphotype Co., Thompsonville, Hartford Carpet Corp., Thompsonville, New England Machine Screw Co., Thompsonville, Westfield Plate Co., Thompsonville,	Stencil Machines. White Metal Coffin Trim- ings.
Tariffville Lace Mfg. Co., Tariffville, American Writing Paper Co., Unionville, Broadbent & Son. J., Unionville, Case Mfg. Co., Unionville,	Lace Curtains. Writing Paper. Cotton Batting and Yarn. Colored Hardware and Manilla Paper. Nut Machinery and Nuts. Light Hardware and Paper Boxes.
Dunham Nut Co., Unionville, Humphrey, H. W., Unionville,	Stencil and Glass Cutters. Binders' Board Paper. Wood Turning. Steel Table Cutlery. Bolts, Nuts and Rules. Tissue Paper and Copying Books.
Monce, S. G., Unionville, Sunnyside Broad Co., Unionville, Taft, Geo. E., Unionville, Upson Nut Co., The, Unionville, Upson Nut Co., The, Unionville, Anchor Mills Paper Co., Windsor Locks,	Writing Paper. Hand Trucks and Machin- ery Colored and Tissue Paper. School Supplies. Lathe Chucks. Copying Books Knit Underwear. Cotton Warp and Novelty Yarns.
American Writing Paper Co., Windsor Locks, Clark Co., G. P., Windsor Locks,	Tissue Paper and Copying Books.
Dexter & Sons, C. H., Windsor Locks, Holbrook, Chas. W., Windsor Locks, Horton & Son Co., The E., Windsor Locks, Kemp & O'Malley Co., The, Windsor Locks, Medlicot Co., The, Windsor Locks, Montgomery Co., The J. R., Windsor Locks,	Paper and Carpet Machin- ery.
Whittlesey, F. H., Windsor Locks,	Sewing Silk. Newspapers and Printing. Dynamos and Indicators. Rubber Collars and Cuffs. Gin and Compressed Yeast.
Windsor Locks Machine Co., Windsor Locks, Windsor Silk Co., Windsor Locks, Windsor Locks Journal, The, Windsor Locks, Eddy, Mfg. Corpor., Windsor, Windsor Collar and Cuff Co., Windsor, Barbour, Horace, Warehouse Point,	Electric Power. Sewing Silk. Folding Box Paper. Copying Presses and Books.
Hartford & Springfield St. Ry. Co., Ware- house Point. Warehouse Point Silk Co., Warehouse Point, Wickam Mfg. Co., Woodland, Bailey Mfg. Co., Wetherfield,	

Name of Firm and Location
Mills, D. E., Whigville,

Goods Manufactured
Wood Turning.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

Ansonia Electrical Co., The, Ansonia,
Ansonia Brass & Copper Co., The, Ansonia,

Insulated Wire.
Brass and Copper Sheet
and Rods and Insulated
Wire.

Ansonia O. & C. Co., The, Ansonia,

Cotton Braids, Cords and
Laces and Corset Mate-
rials.

Ansonia Mfg. Co., Ansonia,
Ansonia Novelty Co., Ansonia,
Ansonia Flour and Grain Co., Ansonia,
Cameron Electrical Mfg. Co., H. P., An-
sonia,

Brass Goods.
Hardware and Novelties.
Cereal Grinding.

Coe, Brass Mfg. Co., The, Ansonia,

Electrical Supplies.
Copper and Brass Sheet,
Rod and Wire.

Cook, Henry, C. Ansonia.
Cook, Co., The H. C., Ansonia,
Connecticut Insulated Wire Co., Ansonia,
Evening Sentinel, The, Ansonia,
Farrell Foundry & Machine Co., The, An-
sonia,

Metal Dies and Machinery.
Nail Clippers.
Insulated Wire.
Newspapers and Printing.

Gaylord Co., The F. L., Ansonia.
Gardiner & Sons, John B., Ansonia,
Kelly, Fergus, Ansonia,

Rolling and Crushing Mill
Machinery and Heavy
Castings.

Oldman & Sons, M. Ansonia,

Brass and Bronze Castings.
Clock Dials.
Buckles and Brass Trim-
mings.

Phelps & Bartholomew Co., The, Ansonia,
Redshaw, S. G., Ansonia,
S. O. & C. Co., The, Ansonia,

Brass Reclaiming and
Smelting.
Clocks.
Paper Boxes.
Eyelets and Small Brass
Goods.

Union Fabric Co., The, Ansonia.
Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co., Beacon Falls,
Bronson Co., The Homer D., Beacon Falls,
Malleable Iron Fittings Co., Branford,
Alling, A. H. & C. B., Derby,

Dress Stays.
Rubber Footwear.
Brass and Bronze Goods.
Malleable Iron Fittings.
Wool Hosiery and Under-
wear.

Brewster Corset Co., Derby,
Birmingham Iron Foundry, Derby.

Corsets.
Chilled Iron Rolls and
Machinery.

Bacon & Co., D. H., Derby,
Conn. Railway & Lighting Co., Derby,
Derby Comb Co., The, Derby,
Derby Gas Co., The, Derby,

Printing.
Electric Power.
Celluloid Combs.
Electric Power and Gas
and Electric Light.
General Machine Tools.
Beer, Ale and Porter.

Derby Machine and Tool Co., Derby,
Derby & Ansonia Brewing Co., The, Derby,

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Daily News, The, Derby,	Newspapers and Printing.
Graham Mfg. Co., Derby,	Locksmith Supplies.
Gessner, S. E., Derby,	Scroll and Wood Turning.
Howe Mfg. Co., The, Derby,	Brass and Iron Pins.
Morse, E. A., Derby,	Scroll and Wood Turning.
Oriental Emery Co., Derby,	Ground Emery.
Patrick, N. J., Derby,	Scroll and Wood Turning.
Sterling Co., The, Derby,	Pianos and Organs.
Williams Typewriter Co., The, Derby,	Writing Machines.
Knowles & Lombard Co., Guilford,	Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
Guilford Wheel Mfg. Co., Guilford,	Carriage Wheels.
Spencer Sons, I. S., Guilford,	Fine Iron, Brass and Bronze Castings.
Sachem's Head Canning Co., Guilford,	Canned Tomatoes.
Hamden Mfg. Co., Hamden,	Boring Implements.
Henry Mfg. Co., J. T., Hamden,	Pruning Shears and Hardware.
New Haven Web Co., Hamden (Centreville P. O.),	Suspender Webbing.
Clark, H. D., Mt. Carmel,	Silk and Cotton Braid.
Mt. Carmel Bolt Co., Mt. Carmel,	Bolts and Nuts.
Miller, Willis E., Mt. Carmel,	Axes.
Schatz Hardware Co., The D., Mt. Carmel,	Hardware.
Woodruff & Son, W. W., Mt. Carmel,	Coach and Carriage Hardware.
Bunnell Tel. & Electrical Co., Milford,	Electrical Specialties.
Mitchell W. G., Milford,	Straw Hats.
Æolian Co., The, Meriden,	Self-playing Musical Instruments and Music.
Brown & Dowd Mfg. Co., Meriden,	Household Hardware.
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co., Meriden,	Lamps, Chandeliers and Art Metal Goods.
Bergen Co., The J. D., Meriden,	Cut Glass.
Bliss, E. A., Meriden,	Silver Plated Novelties.
Bailey's Laundry and Carpet Renovating Co., Meriden,	Laundry Work and Carpet Renovating.
Curtis-Way Co., Meriden,	Printing.
Conn. Telephone & Electric Co., The, Meriden,	Telephone Switches.
Conn. Saddlery & Bell Co., The, Meriden,	Saddlery Hardware and Bells.
Conn. Brewing Co., The, Meriden,	Beer, Ale and Porter.
Dodd, Chas. T., Meriden,	Packing Boxes and Barrels.
Davis Steam Laundry Co., Meriden,	Laundry Work.
Doolittle, E. J., Meriden,	Paper Boxes.
Dewey & Courier, Meriden,	Stair Builders.
Foster-Merriam & Co., Meriden,	Furniture Hardware.
Hall & Co., A. J., Meriden,	Decorated Glassware.
Horton Printing Co., The, Meriden,	Printing.
Hubbard, H. E., Meriden,	Wood Work.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Hall, W. B., Meriden,	Silver Plated Novelties.
Handle, P. J., Meriden,	Decorated Glassware.
International Silver Co., Factory A., Meriden,	White Metal and Sterling Goods.
International Silver Co., Factory E, Meriden,	White Metal and Sterling Goods.
International Silver Co., Factory N, Meriden,	White Metal, Plated Ware. Cut Glass and Sterling Goods.
Journal Publishing Co., Meriden,	Newspapers and Printing.
Jones Co., A. H., Meriden,	White Metal Novelties.
Kelsey Press Co., Meriden,	Printing Presses.
Lines Co., The H. Wales, Meriden,	Builders and Builders Supplies.
Merriam, A. H., Meriden,	Power Presses.
Morehouse Bros. Co., The, Meriden,	House Finish.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co., The, Meriden,	Pocket Cutlery and Pens.
Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden,	Granite and Plated Ware.
Miller & Co., Edward, Meriden,	Lamp Goods and Novelties.
Monroe, & Co., The O. F., Meriden,	Ornamental Glassware.
Meriden Cutlery Co., Meriden,	Table Cutlery.
Meriden Curtain Fixture Co., The, Meriden,	Curtains and Fixtures
Meriden Electric Light Co., Meriden,	Electric Lighting.
Meriden Machine Tool Co., The, Meriden,	Special Machinery and Tools.
Meriden Gravure Co., Meriden.	Photogravures.
Meriden Electric R. R. Co., Meriden,	Electric Power.
Parker Co., The Chas., Meriden,	Spoons and Flat Ware.
Parker Bros., Meriden,	Shot Guns.
Parker Clock Co., The, Meriden,	Clocks.
Parker Co., The Chas., Meriden,	Hardware and Lamps.
Parker Co., The Chas., Meriden,	Piano Stools.
Rawitzer & Bros., Meriden,	Cotton Warp and Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Republican Publishing Co., The, Meriden,	Newspapers and Printing.
Rogers & Bro., C., Meriden,	Silver Plated Flat Ware.
Sohneck Governor Co., The, Meriden,	Water Wheel Governors.
Sohneck & Co., M. B., Meriden,	Furniture Castors.
Schunaek, C. E., Meriden,	Paper Boxes.
Silver City Plate Co., The, Meriden,	Silver Plated Ware.
Silver City Iron Works, Meriden,	Iron Forgings.
Wheeler & Son, F., Meriden,	Power Presses.
Wilcox & White Organ Co., Meriden,	Organs and Piano Attachments.
Wusterbarth Bros., Meriden.	Hardware Specialties.
American Supply Co., Naugatuck,	Hooks and Eyes.
Dunham Hosiery Co., Naugatuck,	Woolen Hosiery and Underwear.
Diamond Laboratory Co., The, Naugatuck,	Patent Medicines.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Goodyear Rubber Glove Co., Naugatuck, Goodyear Metallic Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Naugatuck Mfg. Co., Naugatuck, Naugatuck Electric Light Co., Naugatuck, United States Rubber Reclaiming Co., Naugatuck,	Rubber Goods. Rubber Footwear. Copper Floats. Artificial Light.
White & Wells Co., The, Naugatuck. Kickapoo Indian Med. Co., North Haven, Anthony & Scoville Co., The, New Haven, Alling Sons Co., The Geo. H., New Haven, Armstrong & Co., M., New Haven, Atlas Mfg. Co., New Haven, American Skirt Mfg. Co., New Haven, Alduhaust Iron Co., New Haven, American Rivet Co., The, New Haven, Brown & Co., R. H., New Haven,	Reclaimed Rubber. Paper Boxes. Patent Medicines. Photographic Supplies. House Finish. Carriages. Hardware Specialties. Ladies Skirts. Ornamental Iron Work. Iron Rivets. Hardware Specialties and Saluting Cannon.
Barnum & Co., W. T., New Haven, Baumann Rubber Co., The, New Haven, Bishop Box & Paste Co., The, New Haven, Barnum, S. H., New Haven, Birgess, Est., E. A., New Haven.	Electrotypes Soft Rubber Specialties. Paper Boxes and Paste. Gray Iron Castings. Special Machinery and Re- pairs. House Finish.
Brown, Chas. E., New Haven, Boston Buckboard & Carriage Co., New Haven, Best Mfg. Co., E. P., New Haven,	Carriages and Buckboards. Advertising Signs and Electrotyping.
Bradley, Smith & Co., The, New Haven, Biglow Co., The, New Haven, Bradley Mfg. Co., The, New Haven, Barnes Tool Co., New Haven,	Confectionery. Steam Boilers. Ice Cream Cans. Plumbers' Tools and Saw- ing Machinery.
Bates Co., L. C., The, New Haven, Benham, J. T., New Haven, Benton & Armstrong, New Haven, Brooks, C. J., New Haven, Bradley, O. B., New Haven, Brett, E. P., New Haven, Buckingham, Routh & Co., New Haven, Carleton, F. A., New Haven, Celluloid Starch Co., The, New Haven, Crampton, A. N., New Haven, Cowles Mfg. Co., C., New Haven,	Produce and Cold Storage. Cereal Grinding. Paper Boxes. Special Machinery. Cold Storage. House Finish. Sheet Metal Work. Steam Fitters' Supplies. Starch. Window Shades. Coach and Carriage Hard- ware.
Cronan Paper Box Co., P. J., New Haven, Coe & Brown, New Haven,	Paper Boxes. Harness Leather and Belt- ing.
Colophite Co., The, New Haven, Chatfield Co., The E. A., New Haven, Curtis & Bradley, New Haven,	Lacquers and Enamels. Fire Brick. Printing and Binding.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Candee Co., L., New Haven,	Dress Shields, Soft Rubber Goods and Footwear.
Crittenden Carriage Co., New Haven,	Carriages.
Conn. Adamant Plaster Co., New Haven.	Adamant Wall Plaster.
Curtiss & Pierpont Co., The, New Haven,	Metal Cornice and Window Work.
Clark, David H., New Haven,	House Finish.
Carrington Publishing Co., The, New Haven,	Printing and Publishing.
Cotta-Lap Co., The, New Haven,	Burlaps.
Dann Bros. Co., The, New Haven,	Carriages and Bicycle Wood Rims.
Dann, I. N., New Haven,	Wood Turning and Bending.
Davis, R. G., New Haven,	Feed and Grain.
Demorest, A. D., New Haven,	Carriages.
Dillon & Douglas, New Haven,	Produce and Cold Storage.
Domestic Laundry Co., New Haven,	Laundry Work.
Dorman & Co., O. A., New Haven,	Printing and Binding.
Douglass & Co., B. H., New Haven,	Confectionery.
Doyle Co., The John T., New Haven,	Drugs and Grocers Specialties.
Eastern Machinery Co., New Haven,	Brickmaking and Elevator Machines.
Elm City Brass Co., New Haven,	Stamped and Cast Brass Goods.
Elm City Garter Co., New Haven.	Elastic Rubber Goods.
Elm City Engineering Co., The, New Haven,	Electric Metal Separators and Special Electric Machinery.
Evening Leader Co., The, New Haven,	Newspapers and Printing.
Elm City Lumber Co., New Haven,	House Finish.
Foskett & Bishop Co., The, New Haven,	Hot Water Heaters.
Fresinius & Sons, Phillip, New Haven,	Beer, Ale and Porter.
Fitch Co., The W. & E. T., New Haven,	Harness Hardware.
Farren Bros. Co., The, New Haven.	Spring Beds.
Fair Haven Food Co., The, New Haven,	Prepared Food.
Faith A., New Haven,	Cabinet Work.
Fair Haven & Westville R. R. Co., New Haven,	Electric Power and Repair Shop.
Fitzmoris, Robt., New Haven,	Carriage Moulding and Close Plating.
Flanigan, Matthew, New Haven,	File Cutting.
Frankenburg & Co., H., New Haven,	Hats and Caps.
Foster, W. C., New Haven,	Yacht Machinery.
Graves, F. D., New Haven,	Cigars.
Grilley Co., The, New Haven,	Silver Plated Ware.
Griswold, Geo. N., New Haven,	Special Machinery.
Goodrich, J. F., New Haven,	Carriages.
Gilbert Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Corsets.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Graham Co., The James, New Haven,	Brass Castings.
Globe Silk Works, New Haven.	Silk Thread.
Glendora Knitting Co., New Haven,	Hosiery.
Green, J. F., New Haven,	Brass Castings.
Hall & Co., H., New Haven,	Church Organs
Hall & Sons, Wm., New Haven,	Beer, Ale and Porter.
Henn & Co., A. S., New Haven,	Hardware and Springs.
Herrick & Cowell, New Haven,	General Machinery.
Hendryx Co., The Andrew B., New Haven.	Bird Cages, Fishing Reels and Brass Goods.
Hotchkiss Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Brass and Steel Stamped Goods.
Hooker & Co., Henry, New Haven,	Carriages.
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Chucks and Stamps.
Hotchkiss, E. M., New Haven.	Lawn Mowers and Sprink- lers.
Holcomb, H. O., New Haven,	Carriages
Hoyt Beef & Produce Co., The, New Haven,	Dressed Beef and Produce.
Horton, H. A., New Haven,	Carriage Wood Work.
Hill, A. M., New Haven,	Nickel and German Silver Castings.
Hubbell & Merwin Co., The, New Haven,	House Finish.
Hubbell, M. B., New Haven,	Sterilized Milk and Cream.
Hyson Press, New Haven,	Printing and Binding.
Ives Co., The H. B., New Haven,	Hardware and Castings.
Ideal Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Gun Implements.
Imperial Granum Co., The, New Haven,	Prepared Food.
Imperial Laundry Co., New Haven,	Laundry Work.
Ioura Remedy Co., New Haven.	Patent Medicines.
Jacobs Bros. & Co., New Haven,	Cloth Caps
Johnson & Garrish, New Haven,	House Finish.
Kilbourn & Bishop Co., The, New Haven,	Drop Forgings.
Kiernan, John J., New Haven,	Printing.
Killam Co., The Henry, New Haven,	Coaches and Carriages.
Kutchuck, J., New Haven,	Ladies' Wrappers.
Kilfeather, John P., New Haven,	Cigars.
Kafka, & Co., A., New Haven,	Cigars.
Lamb, W. H., New Haven,	Kindling Wood.
Lambert, E. J., New Haven,	Special Machinery.
Lederer & Co., J., New Haven,	Animal Food, Bone and Tallow.
Marlin Fire Arms Co., The, New Haven,	Repeating Rifles and Shot Guns.
Mallory, Wheeler Co., The, New Haven,	Locks, Keys and Hard- ware.
Manning, C. M., New Haven,	House Finish.
Mallory & Co., Jas. F., New Haven,	Suspender Trimmings and Brass Goods.
Magnus Metal Co., New Haven,	Brass Castings.
Mac Printing Co., New Haven.	Printing.
McLagan Foundry Co., New Haven,	Baker's Ovens and Iron Castings.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
McKenzie, Geo. M., New Haven,	Machinery and Repairs.
Merwin Provision Co., New Haven,	Pork Packers.
Miner & Peck Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Drop Presses.
Moran's Steam Laundry, New Haven,	Laundry Work.
Monarch Laundry Co., The, New Haven,	Laundry Work.
Moffitt, W. J., New Haven.	Envelopes and Paper Bags.
Morgan & Humiston Co., The, New Haven.	House Finish.
Munson & Co., The, New Haven,	Folding Paper Boxes.
National Folding Box & Paper Co., The, New Haven,	Folding Paper Boxes.
National Pipe Bending Co., New Haven,	Feed Water Heaters.
National Wire Corporation, New Haven,	Steel and Wire Nails.
National Casket Co., The, New Haven,	Burial Caskets.
New England Stone Co., New Haven,	Artificial Stone.
New England Warp Co., The, New Haven,	Cotton Warp.
New England Dairy Co., New Haven,	Dairy Products.
Newmann & Son, I., New Haven,	Corsets.
New Haven Carriage Co., The, New Haven,	Carriage and Automobile Wood Work.
New Haven Button Co., New Haven,	Metal and Cloth Covered Buttons
New Haven Boiler Co., New Haven,	Steam Boilers.
New Haven Iron & Steel Co., New Haven,	Bar Iron and Steel.
New Haven Car Register Co., The, New Haven,	Car Registers.
New Haven Clock Co., New Haven,	Clocks and Watches.
New Haven Water Co., New Haven,	Power and Supply.
New Haven Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Lathes and Drills.
New Haven Toy & Game Co., New Haven,	Toys and Games.
New Haven Union Publishing Co., The, New Haven,	Newspapers and Printing.
New Haven Register Pub. Co., New Haven,	Newspapers and Printing.
New Haven Gas Light Co., New Haven,	Illuminating Gas.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., New Haven,	Passenger Car and Repair Shop.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., New Haven,	Locomotive and Repair Shop.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., New Haven,	Freight Cars and Repair Shop.
North & Co., O. B., New Haven,	Saddlery Hardware.
Nonpareil Laundry Co., New Haven,	Laundry Work.
Norton Bros. & White Co., New Haven,	House Finish and Cabinet Work.
Osterweis, Louis, New Haven,	Cigars.
Ochsner & Son, A., New Haven,	Coach Locks.
Ottenheimer Bros., New Haven,	Corsets.
Page, Samuel K., New Haven,	Carriages.
Peckham, John A., New Haven,	Electro Plating.
Peck Bros. & Co., The, New Haven,	Plumbers' Supplies.
Penolia Food Co., New Haven,	Peanut Butter.
Pfeighar & Son, E. P., New Haven,	Hardware and Machinery.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Pfaff & Son, L. O., New Haven,	Artificial Ice and Delicatessen.
Phillips & Son, Thomas, New Haven, Pond Lily Laundry, Dyeing & Cleaning Co., New Haven,	Monuments.
Price, Lee & Adkins Co., New Haven,	Dyeing and Laundry Work. Printing and Binding. (Directories, etc.)
Quinnipiac Brewing Co., New Haven, Rattan Mfg. Co., New Haven, Read, Chas. W., New Haven,	Beer, Ales and Porter. Rattan Goods. Cloth and Leather Covered Buttons.
Reynolds Mfg. Co., Jas., New Haven, Reynolds & Co., New Haven, Reynolds Brass Foundry, New Haven, Rounds & Chapin, New Haven, Robinson, E. A., New Haven, Rowland, F. O. & A. E., New Haven, Ryder, C. H., New Haven, Sargent & Co., New Haven, Savage & Co., B. B., New Haven, Scovill & Peck Co., The, New Haven, Schollhorn Co., The Wm., New Haven, Seward & Son Co., The M., New Haven, Seabrook & Smith Carriage Co., New Haven, Seamless Rubber Co., The, New Haven,	Moulding Machines. Machine Screws. Brass Castings. Carpet Cleaning. Job Printing. Engines and Machinery. Printing. General Hardware. Mattresses and Springs. Coach and Carriage Lamps. Hardware Specialties. Carriage Hardware. Carriages.
Shepard & Sons, H. G., New Haven, Shuster Co., The F. B., New Haven, Sheldon & Co., The E. B., New Haven, Shoninger Co., The B., New Haven, Sheehan & Groark, New Haven, Smith & Co., The W. T., New Haven, Smith & Son, Henry, New Haven,	Druggists' Rubber Sundries. Carriage Woodwork. Special Machinery. Electrotypes. Pianos. Plumbers' Supplies. House Finish. Harness and Leather Goods.
Smith & Co., A. H., New Haven,, Smith, Hobart E., New Haven,	Needles. Shafting, Pulleys and Machinery.
Smith & Twiss, New Haven, Smith & Co., Edward F., New Haven,	Jobbing and Machinery. Wire Goods and Screen Cloth.
Smith Co., The W. J., New Haven, Snow, L. B., New Haven,	Special Machinery. Fire Arms, Small Cannon and Nail Pullers.
Southern New England Telephone Co., New Haven,	Telephone Repairing.
Sperry & Amos Co., The, New Haven,	House Finish and Hardware.
Stevens & Sackett Co., New Haven, Stannard & Son, E., New Haven, Strouse-Adler & Co., New Haven, Strouse & Co., I., New Haven,	Coach Lamps. Grey Iron Castings. Corsets and Paper Boxes. Corsets.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Thompson's Sons Co., The Henry G., New Haven.	Band and Hack Saws and Saw Machinery. Corsets.
Todd, Henry H., New Haven,	House Finish.
Todd, Jas. E., New Haven,	Laundry Work.
Troy Steam Laundry, New Haven,	Printing and Binding.
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New Haven,	Steam Engines.
Twiss, N. W., New Haven.	Electric Light and Power. Creamery Products. Printing and Binding.
United States Illuminating Co., The, New Haven.	Repeating Rifles, Shot Guns and Ammunition.
Valley Farm Creamery Co., New Haven,	Grey Iron and Malleable Castings.
Whaples & Co., C. G., New Haven.	Ales. Lager and Porter. Beer, Ales and Porter.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., The, New Haven.	Wire Novelties.
Warner Mfg. Co., The G. F., New Haven,	Gas Stoves.
Weibel Brewing Co., The, New Haven,	Bent Wood Specialties.
Weideman & Co., New Haven,	Light Weight Box Board Paper.
Wire Novelty Mfg. Co., New Haven,	Mineral Water.
Yale Gas Stove Co., New Haven.	Colored Paper.
Novelty Wood Bending Co., Orange,	Wire Cables.
Diamond Match Co., Southford.	Fountain Pens and Hard Rubber Specialties.
Arethusa Spring Water Co., Seymour,	Horse Shoe Nails.
Beach Paper Co., S. Y., Seymour,	Gimlet Bits.
Brixey, W. R., Seymour,	Augers and Bits.
Day, H. P. & E., Seymour,	Horn Buttons.
Fowler Nail Co., Seymour,	Steel and Brass Stamped Goods
Garrett & Beach, Seymour,	Sheet Copper and Auger Bits.
Humphreyville Mfg. Co., Seymour,	Brass Eyelets.
Lees, George C., Seymour.	Special Machinery.
Matthews Mfg. Co., The H. A., Seymour,	German Silver and Copper Wire.
New Haven Copper Co., Seymour,	Chisels and Auger Bits.
Rimmon Mfg. Co., The, Seymour,	Iron Castings.
Smith, J. M., Seymour,	Plushes.
Seymour Mfg. Co., Seymour,	Patent Medicines.
Swan Co., The Jas., Seymour,	Malleable Iron Castings.
Seymour Iron Foundry Co., The, Seymour,	Metal Buttons.
Tingue Mfg. Co., Seymour.	Buttons.
Diamond Laboratory Co., Union City,	Steel and Brass Buckles.
Naugatuck Malleable Iron Co., Union City,	Pianos.
New England Button Works, Union City,	Conduit Pipes.
Smith & Sons, E. F., Union City,	
American Buckle Co., West Haven,	
Mathushek Piano Co., West Haven,	
Southern New England Telephone Co., West Haven,	

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Times Print, The, West Haven, Winchester Avenue Railway Co., West Ha- ven,	Newspapers and Printing.
West Haven Mfg. Co., West Haven, West Haven Buckle Co., West Haven, Yale Safe & Iron Co., West Haven, Ball and Socket Mfg. Co., West Cheshire,	Electric Power. Saws and Frames. Steel and Brass Buckles. Structural Iron. Stamped Brass and Wire Goods.
Cheshire Brass Co., The, West Cheshire, Harry & Son, Jas., West Cheshire, Belden Machine Co., The, Westville,	Sheet Brass. Carriage Parts. Machinery and Drop Forg- ings.
Griest Mfg. Co., Westville,	Sewing Machine Attach- ments.
Geometric Drill Co., Westville,	Drills, Die Heads, and Small Tools.
Pond Lily Co., Westville, Parker & Sons Co., Jos., Westville, American Ring Co., Waterbury, American Mills Co., The, Waterbury, American Printing Co., Waterbury, Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Dyeing and Cleaning. Blotting Paper. Stamped Brass Goods. Elastic Webbing. Newspapers and Printing. Sheet Brass, Tubing, Wire and Stamped Brass Goods.
Bristol Co., The, Waterbury,	Recording Instruments and Steel Belt Lacing.
Blake & Johnson, Waterbury,	Brass and Iron Hardware and Machinery.
City Book Binding Co., Waterbury, Cross & Spiers Machine Co., Waterbury, Conn. Ry. and Lighting Co., Waterbury, City Steam Laundry, Waterbury, Chase Rolling Mill Co., Waterbury, Daly & Son, M. J., Waterbury, Davis, E. R., Waterbury, Draher, John, Waterbury,	Book Binding. Automatic Machinery. Electric Power. Laundry Work. Sheet Brass and Rods. Plumbing and Piping. Dyeing and Laundry Work. Special Automatic Machin- ery and Brass Goods.
Diamond Bottling Co., Waterbury. Fry & Co., B. H., Waterbury, Holmes, Booth & Hayden Co., The, Water- bury,	Mineral Waters. Window Weights.
Heminway & Sons, M., Waterbury. Hellman Brewing Co., The, Waterbury, Henderson Bros., Waterbury, Home Steam Laundry, Waterbury. International Silver Co., Factory J, Water- bury,	Sheet, Rod, Brass Wire and Brass Goods. Silk Thread. Beer, Ale and Porter. Exhaust Tumbling Barrels. Laundry Work.
Kalbfleisch Co., F. H., Waterbury, Lane, Spencer B., Waterbury,	Silver Plated Flat Ware. Chemicals. Metal Buttons and Stamped Metal Goods.
Manufacturers' Foundry Co., Waterbury,	Brass and Iron Castings.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Manville Machine Co., The E. J., Waterbury,	Power Presses and Automatic Machinery.
Matthews & Willard Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Lamps and Brass Goods.
McCarthy & Moore Bottling Co., Waterbury,	Mineral Waters.
Macauley, J. J., Waterbury,	House Finish.
Manville Bros. Co., The, Waterbury,	Special Machinery.
Mattatuck Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Upholsterers' Nails.
Novelty Mfg. Co., The, Waterbury,	Brass and Iron Novelties.
New England Watch Co., Waterbury,	Watches and Cyclometers.
Platt Bros. & Co., Waterbury,	Metal Buttons and Stamped Metal Goods.
Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co., The, Waterbury,	Lamps and Brass Goods.
Price, J. J., Waterbury,	Printing.
Randolph-Clowes' Co., Waterbury,	Sheet Brass, Tubing and Hot Water Boilers.
River Co., Waterbury,	Brass Shoe Nails.
Standard Electric Time Co., Waterbury,	Electric Clocks.
Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Stamped Brass Goods.
Smith & Griggs Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Stamped Metal Novelties.
Shoe Hardware Co., The, Waterbury,	Shoe Hardware.
Smith & Co., J. E., Waterbury,	House Finish.
Soovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Rolled Sheet, Brass and Copper Rods and Stamped Metal Goods.
Seeley & Upham Co., Waterbury,	House Finish.
Tracy Bros. Co., The, Waterbury,	House Finish.
Waterbury Brass Co., Waterbury,	Sheet Brass, Rods and Brass Goods.
Waterbury Printing Co., Waterbury,	Printing.
Waterbury Blank Book Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Printing and Blank Books.
Waterbury Republican, Waterbury,	Newspapers and Printing.
Waterbury Farrell Foundry & Machine Co., Waterbury,	Iron Castings and Machinery.
Waterbury Machine Co., The, Waterbury,	Special Machinery.
Waterbury Democrat, Waterbury,	Newspapers and Printing.
Waterbury Buckle Co., Waterbury,	Brass Buckles and Trimmings.
Waterbury Button Co., Waterbury,	Bone and Metal Buttons.
Waterbury Clock Co., Waterbury,	Clocks and Watches.
Waterbury Mfg. Co., Waterbury,	Brass Goods and Novelties.
Waterbury Lumber and Coal Co., Waterbury,	House Finish.
Waterbury Paper Box Co., The, Waterbury,	Paper Boxes.
Waterbury Steam Laundry, Waterbury,	Laundry Work.
Waterbury Tool Co., Waterbury,	Ratchet Drills.
Waterbury Wire Die Co., Waterbury,	Wire Dies.
White Co., The L. C., Waterbury,	Metal and Cloth Covered Buttons.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
White & Walls Co., Waterbury,	Paper Boxes.
Backes Sons, M., Wallingford,	Fire Works.
Borough Electric Works, Wallingford,	Electric Lights.
Biggins & Rogers Co., Wallingford,	Plated Flat and Hollow Ware.
Hodgetts, W. J., Wallingford,	Paper Boxes.
International Silver Co., Factory L, Wallingford,	Silver Plated Ware and Sterling Goods.
International Silver Co., Factory M, Wallingford,	Sterling Flat Ware and Plated Goods.
International Silver Co., Factory P, Wallingford,	Silver Plated Goods (Table Ware).
Judd & Co., H. L., Wallingford,	Brass Furniture.
McCormick, James H., Wallingford,	House Heating Boilers.
New York Insulated Wire Co., Wallingford,	Insulated Wire and Cables and Sheet Rubber.
Rogers & Co., S. L. & G. H., Wallingford,	Silver Plated Table Ware.
Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., R., Wallingford,	Plated and Sterling Silver Ware.
Valentine-Linsley Silver Co., Wallingford,	Silver Plated Ware.
American Pin Co., Waterville,	Pins, Hooks and Eyes and Stamped Brass Goods.
Burbecker & Rowland Mfg. Co., The, Waterville,	Upholstery and Cabinet Hardware.
Rowbottom Machine Co., Waterville,	Automatic Machinery.
Welch Hosiery Co., The H. L., Waterville,	Knit Underwear.
Waterville Cutlery Co., Waterville,	Pocket Cutlery.
Mix, Co., G. I., Yalesville,	Tinned Spoons and Edge Tools.
Parker, Co., The Chas., Yalesville,	Piano Stools and Boxes.

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

Baltic Mills Co., The, Baltic,	Fine Cotton Goods.
Shetucket Worsted Mill, Baltic,	Men's Fancy Worsteds.
Brown Bros., Comstock Bridge,	Lithographing Paper.
Turner, A. G., Colchester,	Silk Throwing.
Kaplan Bros., Chesterfield,	Clothing.
Niantic Mfg. Co., East Lyme,	Cassimeres.
Palmer Bros. Co., Fitchville,	Bed Quilts.
Eastern Ship Building Co., Groton,	Steel Steamships.
Saltus & Son, John A., Groton,	Monuments and Steam Cut Stone.
American Thread Co., Glasgo,	Cotton Thread.
Airlie Mills, Hanover,	Men's Outing Woolen Suitings.
Ashland Cotton Co., Jewett City,	Cotton Cloth.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Aspinook Co., Jewett City, Burleson & Co., H. B., Jewett City, Slater Mills Cor., Wm. A., Jewett City, Allyn Spool & Printing Co., Mystic, Barbour, Leander, Mystic, Holmes Ship Building Co., The, Mystic, (W), Lathrop, J. W., Mystic, Lantern Hill Silex Works, Mystic, Mystic Twine Co., Mystic, Mystic Mfg. Co., Mystic,	Dying and Bleaching. Fine Cotton Yarn. Cotton Yarns. Spool Printing and Spools. Cotton Twine. Ship Building. Gasoline Engines. Ground Silex. Cotton and Linen Lines. Woolen and Worsted Goods, Men's Wear. Artificial Light. Tar Soap. Union Cassimeres, Men's Wear.
Mystic Gas & Electric Co., The, Mystic, Packer Mfg. Co., Mystic, Rawitzer Bros., (Old) Mystic,	Silk Velvets. Paper Cutters and Book Binding Machinery. Woolen Goods, Men's Wear. Bed Quilts. Cotton Print Goods.
Cochegan Woolen Mills, Montville,	Paper and Paper Boxes.
Palmer Bros. Co., The, Montville, Pequot Cotton Co., Montville. Robertson, C. M., Est., (4 Factories), Mont- ville, Brainard & Armstrong Co., The (2 mills.) New London,	Silk Linings and Machine Twist. Cotton Gins and Printing Presses. Doors, Sash and Blinds. Paper Boxes and Printing. Cut Stone.
Brown Cotton Gin Co., New London,	House Finish. Engine and Car Repairing. Sawed Lumber. Monuments. Printing and Newspapers. High and Low Pressure Steam Boilers. Newspapers and Printing.
Bishop Lumber & Coal Co., New London, Bingham Paper Box Co., The, New London, Buckley, M. D., New London, Chappell Co., The F. H. & A. H., New London, Central Vermont R. R. Co., New London, Columbia Steam Saw Mill, New London, Condon, P. B., New London, Day Publishing Co., The, New London, Drummond, Thomas, New London,	Low Pressure Boilers and Iron Castings. House Finish. Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Work. Monuments. Marine and Stationary En- gines and Repairs. Printing.
Globe Pub. Co., New London, Hopson & Chapin, Mfg. Co., The New Lon- don,	
Hewitt, Geo., New London, Lee & Sons, John, New London,	
Ladd, Frank M., New London, Morgan Iron Works, The, New London,	
New London Printing Co., New London,	

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
New London Vise Works, New London,	Iron Vises and Ship Re-
New London Wash Silk Co., New London,	pairing.
New London St. Ry. Co., New London,	Wash Silk.
New London Electric Light & Gas Co.,	Electric Power.
New London,	Gas and Electric Lighting
Palmer Co., The, R. T., New London,	and Repairs.
Pequot Steam Laundry, New London,	Bed Comfortables.
Troy Steam Laundry, New London,	Laundry Work.
Whiton Machine Co., The E. D., New Lon-	Laundry Work.
don,	Machinery and Chucks.
Yale Brewery, New London,	Beer, Ale and Ice.
Gardiner, Henry, Niantic (Millstone Point),	Steam Cut Granite.
Niantic Shoe Co., Niantic,	Ladies' Shoes.
Palmer & Sons, Robert, Noank,	Wood Ships and Barges.
Am. Wood Working Mch. Co., Norwich,	Wood Working Machinery.
Barbour, M. A., Norwich.	Cork Cutting Machinery.
Bulletin Co, The, Norwich,	Newspapers and Printing.
Brown, Robert, Norwich,	Pipe Cutting.
Clinton Mills Co., Norwich,	Carriage Cloth and Cloak-
Chelsea File Works, Norwich,	ings.
Crescent Fire Arms Co, The, Norwich,	Files and Rasps.
City Wood Yard, Norwich.	Fire Arms.
Davenport Fire Arms Co., The W. H. Nor-	Kindling Wood.
wich,	Shot Guns.
Dawley, H. P. & A. J., Norwich,	Sawed Lumber.
Evening Record, Norwich,	Newspapers and Printing.
Falls Co., Norwich,	Cotton Tickings and Gur-
Gould, A., Norwich,	ney Stripes.
Goodwin Cork Co., The, Norwich,	Machinery.
Gilbert, & Sons, N. S., Norwich,	Corks.
Hiscock Building Co., The W. E., Norwich,	House Finish.
Hall Bros., Norwich,	House Finish.
Hopkins & Allen Arms Co., The, Norwich,	Woolen Cassimeres, Men's
Hubbard Co., The A. H., Norwich,	Wear.
International Silver Co., Factory G, Nor-	Fire Arms.
wich,	Colored Cover Paper.
Johnson & Co., Norwich,	Table Cutlery.
Kubler, Chas. A., Norwich,	Witch Hazel.
Lester & Wasley, Norwich,	Monuments.
Montville St. Ry. Co., Norwich,	Envelope Machinery.
Martin Co., Lim., The J. B., Norwich,	Electric Power.
Norwich Distilling & Bottling Co., Nor-	Velvets.
wich,	Mineral Waters.
Norwich Belt Mfg. Co., Norwich,	Leather Belting and
Norwich Steam Laundry, Norwich,	Leather.
Norwich Nickel & Brass Co., Norwich,	Laundry Work.
	Brass Display Fixtures.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Norwich Gas & Electric Co., Norwich, Norwich Paper Box Co., Norwich, Oweneco Silk Co., Norwich, Ossawan Mills Co., Norwich, Page Boiler Co., The Wm. H., Norwich,	Gas and Electricity. Paper Boxes. Silk Ribbons. Braid and Picture Cord. Hot Water and Steam Heaters.
Pequot Brass Foundry, Norwich, Porter & Son, The H. P., Norwich, Richmond Co., The, Norwich,	Brass Castings. House Finish. Stoves, Furnaces, Steam and Hot Water Heaters.
Ring, M. B., Norwich, Shetucket Co., Norwich, Shannon, J. B., Norwich, Stetson, V. S., Norwich, Thames Arms Co., The, Norwich, Ulmer Leather Co., Norwich, Uncas Paper Co., Norwich,	Carriages. Cotton Goods. Cotton Hosiery. House Finish. Revolvers. Leather Belting. Board and Mill Wrapping Paper.
United States Finishing Co., Norwich, Vaughn & Sons, A. H., Norwich, Massasoit Mfg. Co., Oakdale,	Cotton Finishing. Grey Iron Castings. Heavy Cotton Yarn and Absorbent Cotton.
Lucas & Co., B. Poquetanuck, Atwood-Morrison Co., The, Stonington, American Velvet Co., Stonington, Miller, A. B., Stonington, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co., Stonington, American Thread Co., Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O., Cottrell & Son Co., Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O., Lorraine Mfg. Co., Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O.,	Woolen Dress Goods. Silk Machinery. Velvets. Iron and Brass Castings. Steamboat Repairing.
Maxon & Co., Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O., Stillman & Randall, Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O., Westerly Woolen Co., Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O.,	Cotton Thread. Printing Presses. Cotton Shirtings and Dress Goods.
Westerly Gas & Electric Co., Stonington, Westerly, R. I., P. O.,	Doors, Sash and Blinds.
Shewville Mills Co., Shewville, Ponemah Mills, Taftville,	Machinery.
Uncasville Mfg. Co., Uncasville, Eastern Strawboard Co., Versailles, Totokett Mills Co., Versailles, Uncasville Mfg. Co., Versailles, Briggs Mfg. Co., The, Voluntown,	Woolen and Worsted Goods, Men's Wear. Illuminating Gas and Electricity. Woolens, Men's Wear. India and Persian Lawn Dress Goods. Denims. Paper Strawboard. Cotton Shirtings. Denims. Cotton Yarns and Shirtings

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Booth Bros. Waterford.	Steam Out Granite.
Robertson Est., John, Waterford, P. O. Quaker Hill,	Rope, Card and Wrapping Paper.
Woodworth, N. A., Waterford, P. O. Quaker Hill,	Manilla Paper.
Norton, C. H., Westchester (North),	Binders' Board.
Yantic Woolen Co., Yantic,	Woolen Dress Goods and Flannels.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Acme Shear Co., Bridgeport.	Shears.
Acme Oil Engine Co., Bridgeport,	Kerosine Engines.
American Specialty Co., Bridgeport,	Metal Novelties.
American Lacuer Co., Bridgeport.	Rouge and Lacquers.
American Machine & Ordnance Co., Bridgeport,	Artillery and Ammunition.
American Graphophone Co., Bridgeport.	Graphones and Supplies.
American Tube & Stamping Co., Bridgeport,	Rolled Steel and Tubing.
American Sparklet Co., Bridgeport,	Sparklets for Soda.
Armstrong Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Plumbers' Tools.
Ashcroft Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Steam Gauges.
Atlas Shear Co., Bridgeport,	Shears.
Automatic Machine Co., Bridgeport.	Automatic Machines.
Bridgeport Gun Implement Co., Bridgeport,	Gun Implements and Golf Goods.
Bridgeport Elastic Web Co., Bridgeport,	Elastic Webbing.
Bridgeport Mfg Co., Bridgeport,	Shears and Bit Braces.
Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co., Bridgeport,	Malleable Iron Castings.
Bridgeport Paper Box Co., Bridgeport,	Paper Boxes.
Bridgeport Forge Co., The, Bridgeport,	Drop Forgings.
Bridgeport Silk Co., Bridgeport,	Broad Silk Cloth.
Bridgeport Electric Plating Co., Bridgeport,	Electro Plating.
Bridgeport Organ Co., Bridgeport,	Organs.
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze Metal Co., Bridgeport,	Deoxidized Metal Castings
Bridgeport Patent Leather Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Patent Leather.
Bridgeport Machine & Motor Co., Bridgeport,	Marine Motors.
Bridgeport Chain Co., The, Bridgeport,	Steel Wire Chains.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co., The, Bridgeport,	Emery Wheels.
Bridgeport Crucible Co., Bridgeport,	Crucibles.
Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport,	Sheet Brass, Wire, Tube and Brass Goods.
Bridgeport Steam Laundry, Bridgeport,	Laundry Work.
Bridgeport Gas Light Co., Bridgeport,	Coal and Water Gas.
Bridgeport Boiler Works, Bridgeport,	Steam Boilers.
Bridgeport Silver Novelty Co., Bridgeport,	Silver Plated Novelties.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Bridgeport Art Glass Co., Bridgeport, Bridgeport Coach Lace Co., Bridgeport,	Art Glass. Coach Lace and Trim- mings.
Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co., Bridge- port,	Type.
Bridgeport Enamel Dial Co., Bridgeport,	Enameled Dials.
Batcheler Co., G. E., Bridgeport,	Corsets.
Baker Machine Co. W. H., Bridgeport,	Special Machinery.
Belknap Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Brass Valves.
Beach, Fred F., Bridgeport,	Wood Patterns.
Beach, J. W., Bridgeport,	Reclaimed Brass.
Benton, F. A., Bridgeport,	Electrotypes.
Bias Narrow Fabric Co., Bridgeport,	Folding Bias Fabrics.
Birdsey, Somers & Co., Bridgeport,	Corsets.
Bradley, H. C., Bridgeport,	Wood Turning Machinery and Turned Wood Work.
Bryant Electric Co., Bridgeport,	Electric Specialties.
Burns, Silver & Co., Bridgeport,	Furniture Trimmings and Brass Goods.
Bullard Machine Tool Co., The, Bridge- port,	Boring and Turning Ma- chinery and Tools.
Burritt Co., A. W., Bridgeport,	House Finish.
Canfield Rubber Co., Bridgeport,	Dress Shields.
Canfield, H. O., Bridgeport,	Moulded Rubber Goods.
Champion Shear Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Shears.
Challenge Outlery Co., Bridgeport,	Razors and Pocket Outlery.
Consolidated Safety Valve Co., Bridgeport,	Safety Valves.
Connecticut Brewing Co., Bridgeport,	Beer, Ale and Porter.
Cornwall & Paterson Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Piano and Organ Hard- ware.
Compressed Paper Box Co., Bridgeport,	Paper Boxes.
Connecticut Web Co., Bridgeport,	Elastic Webbing and Sus- pender Trimmings.
Connecticut Clasp Co., Bridgeport,	Corset Clasps.
Cooper, R. H., Bridgeport,	House Finish.
Coulter & McKenzie Machine Co., Bridge- port,	Iron Castings and Ma- chinery.
Connecticut Ry. and Lighting Co., Bridge- port,	Electric Power.
Crawford Steam Laundry, Bridgeport,	Laundry Work.
Curtiss & Curtiss Co., Bridgeport,	Pipe Cutting Machinery.
Cylindograph Embroidery Co., Bridgeport,	Embroidered Flannel.
Davis, Alonzo, Bridgeport,	Beer, Ale and Porter.
Donovan, P. J., Bridgeport,	Brass Castings.
Downer, Hawes Co., Bridgeport,	Corsets.
Eaton Cole & Burnham Co., The, Bridge- port,	Plumbers' Supplies and Brass and Iron Goods.
Eckhart Bros., Bridgeport,	Beer, Ale and Porter.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Erlis Provision Co., The Charles, Bridgeport, Fairfield Motor Co., Bridgeport, Farmer Publishing Co., Bridgeport, Farist Steel Co., The, Bridgeport,	Sausages. Gasoline Engines. Newspapers. Rolled Steel and Steel Springs.
Fairechild & Shelton, Bridgeport, Fray & Co., John S., Bridgeport, Frederickson Bros. Co., The, Bridgeport, Gaynor & Mitchell Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Gates Carriage Co., Bridgeport, General Chemical Co., Bridgeport, General Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Soap and Soap Powder. Bits and Braces. House Finish. Stamped Brass Goods. Carriages. Chemicals. Wire Novelties and Metal Goods.
Grant Mfg. & Machine Co. Bridgeport, Green Bros.' Ship Yard, Bridgeport, Handy & Harmon, Bridgeport, Hamilton, John, Bridgeport, Halsey Co., R. B., Bridgeport, Hall Carriage Co., C. W., Bridgeport, Hathaway Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Hartman Brewing Co., Bridgeport, Hincks & Johnson, Bridgeport, Hoffman Co., Henry C., Bridgeport, Housatonic Rubber Works, Bridgeport, Hubbell, Harvey, Bridgeport, Hutchinson Pierce & Co., Bridgeport, International Silver Factory C, Bridgeport, Ives Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Jackson Stone Co., The, Bridgeport, James, S. H., Bridgeport, Jennings Bros., Co., The, Bridgeport. Knapp & Cowles Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Machinery and Tools. Wooden Ships and Steamers Rolled Gold and Silver. Plumbers' Supplies. Men's Shirts. Carriages. Ladies' Skirts. Beer, Ale and Porter. Carriages. House Finish. Reclaimed Rubber. Machinery and Tools. Men's Shirts. Silver Plated Ware. Metal Toys. Steam Cut Stone. House Finish. Art Metal Goods. Light Hardware and Specialties.
Knapp, George S., Bridgeport, Krause, A. L., Bridgeport, Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Leeds, E. F., Bridgeport,	Light Hardware. White Metal Novelties. Submarine Torpedo Boats. Steam and Gasoline Launches.
Locomobile Co., of America, Bridgeport, Marigold & Foster Printing Co., Bridgeport, McElroy Bros., The, Bridgeport, Mills, W. S., Bridgeport. Miller Lumber Co., The Frank, Bridgeport, Monumental Bronze Co., The, Bridgeport, Model Machine Co., Bridgeport, Naugatuck Valley Ice Co., Bridgeport, Nelson Machine Co., A. H., Bridgeport, Old Bindery, Bridgeport, Osborn, Geo. R., Bridgeport,	Locomobiles. Printing. Dressed Beef and Produce. Infants' Underwear. House Finish and Lumber. Bronze Monuments. Carpet Sewing Machines. Artificial Ice. Automatic Machinery. Book Binding. Steel and Brass Embossed Novelties. Metal Novelties.
Owl Novelty Co., The, Bridgeport,	

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Pacific Iron Works, Bridgeport,	Steam Engines and Machinery.
Palmer & Co., N., Bridgeport,	Leather Belting and Mill Supplies.
Parsons Co., The R. G., Bridgeport,	Gray Iron Castings
Pembroke Steam Laundry, Bridgeport,	Laundry Work.
Penfield & Griffin Co., The, Bridgeport,	Hat Finishing.
Platt, O. S., Bridgeport,	Wood Patterns and Metal Specialties.
Plumb & Winton Co., The, Bridgeport,	Pork Packing and Provisions.
Post Publishing Co., Bridgeport,	Newspapers.
Read Carpet Co., The, Bridgeport,	Carpets and Rugs.
Rogers, M. H., Bridgeport,	Separated Rags.
Rowell & Co., W. G., Bridgeport,	Brass and Aluminum Castings.
Salts' Textile Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Silk Plushes and Velvets.
Schwing, John, Bridgeport,	Metal Cornices.
Schwab, A. A., Bridgeport,	Sausage and Produce.
Sewing Machine Cabinet Co., Bridgeport,	Sewing Machine Cabinet Work.
Sharps Mfg. Co., H. E., Bridgeport,	Musical Instruments.
Smith & Egge Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Hardware Specialties.
Smith Building Co., W. A., Bridgeport,	House Finish.
Somers, James M., Bridgeport,	Printers' Rules.
Springfield Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Emery Wheels and Machinery.
Special Machinery Co., Bridgeport,	Automatic Machinery.
Spring Perch Co., Bridgeport,	Coach Springs.
Standard Coupler Co., Bridgeport,	Car Couplers.
Sterling, Hugh, Bridgeport,	Mattresses.
Standard Card & Paper Co., Bridgeport,	Card Paper.
Standard Association, Bridgeport,	Newspapers and Printing.
Sunday Herald, Bridgeport,	Newspapers.
Tate & Son's Paper Co., The, Bridgeport,	Strawboard Paper.
Taylor, Thos. P., Bridgeport,	Dress Stays.
Terry & Co., The Wm. M., Bridgeport,	Cereal Grinding.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport,	Cartridges and Caps.
Union Typewriter Co., Bridgeport,	Writing Machines, Ribbons and Carbon Paper.
United Illuminating Co., Bridgeport,	Light and Power.
Vanstone & Wilkins, Bridgeport,	Wood Work.
Warren, Edmund, Bridgeport,	Plating and Polishing.
Walter, Edward P., Bridgeport,	Special Machinery.
Warner Brothers Co., The, Bridgeport,	Corsets and Paper Boxes.
Wakeman, Albert, Bridgeport,	House Finish.
Weld Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Hot Water Regulators and Novelties.
Wellington & Miller, Bridgeport,	Pipe Cutting and Plumbing.
Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,	Sewing Machines.

Name of Firm and Location

White Mfg. Co., Bridgeport,

Wheeler & Howes, Bridgeport,

Wheel & Wood Bending Co., Bridgeport,

Wilcox, O. W., Bridgeport,

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., Branchville,

Grunan, Geo. B., Branchville,

Lenox Shear Co., Brookfield,

Andrews, E. S., Bethel,

Baird-Untiedt Co., The, Bethel,

Bethel Silk Co., The, Bethel,

Bethel Hat Forming Co., Bethel,

Bethel Mfg. Co., Bethel,

Clark, Frank W., Bethel,

Ellis Wood Working Co., The, Bethel,

Farnum & Fairchild, Bethel,

Higson & Co., David, Bethel,

Judd & Dunning Hat Co., The, Bethel,

Judd Co., Bethel,

Reed, Elizabeth, Bethel,

Ryan, John, Bethel,

Senior Corset Co., A. H., Bethel,

Shephard & Son's Co., The George A., Bethel,

Short, Edwin, Bethel,

Short Soft Hat Co., The Edwin, Bethel,

Wearwell Hat Co., The, Bethel,

American Hatters' & Furriers' Corporation, Danbury,

Armstrong Co., Isaac, Danbury,

Barnum, Elmer H., Danbury,

Beckerle, Peter, Danbury,

Beltaire Bros. & Co., Danbury,

Boesch Mfg. Co., The, Danbury,

Clark Box Co., Danbury,

Connett Hat Co., Danbury,

Danbury Pharmal Co., Danbury,

Danbury & Bethel Electric Railway Co., Danbury,

Danbury Medical Printing Co., Danbury,

Danbury & Bethel Gas & Electric Light Co., Danbury,

Danbury News, Danbury,

Davenport, A. S., Danbury,

Danbury Brass Co., Danbury,

Danbury Shirt Co., Danbury,

Danbury Co., The, Danbury,

Goods Manufactured

Coach Lamps and Plated

Carriage Hardware.

Kindling Wood.

Wheels and Spokes.

Carpet Cleaning.

Ground Silex.

Ice Tools.

Steel Laid Shears and Scissors.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Stiff and Soft Fur Hats.

Slik Dress Goods.

Hat Forming.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Paper and Wood Boxes.

Bank and Office Cabinet Work.

Ladies' Fur Bonnets.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Paper Boxes and Hat Cases.

Paper Boxes.

Corsets.

Sheep Leather Hat Sweats.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Soft Fur Hats.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Hatters' Furs.

Paper Boxes and Wood Cases.

House Finish.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Special Machinery and Novelties.

Paper Boxes, Wood Cases.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Patent Medicines.

Electric Power.

Printing.

Electric Lights and Gas.

Newspapers and Printing.

Hat Finishing.

Brass Castings.

Men's Shirts.

Stiff Fur Hats.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Danbury Box & Case Co., Danbury,	Paper Boxes and Cases.
Delohry, M., Danbury,	Ladies' Fur Bonnets.
Empire Hat Co., Danbury,	Stiff and Soft Fur Hats.
Forster Brothers, Danbury,	Sash, Doors, and Blinds.
Green & Co., John W., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Green & Co., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Green Soft Hat Mfg. Co., The, Danbury,	Soft Fur Hats.
Green & Turner, Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Hawes, VonGal & Co., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Holley, Green, & Co., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Horch, O. M., Danbury,	Hat Finishing.
Hoyt, Walthausen & Co., Danbury,	Hats in the Rough.
Irving, J. G., Danbury,	Silk Hat Ribbons.
Jennings & Fay, Danbury,	Fourdrinier Wires.
Kinner, Geo. A., Danbury,	Hat Wires.
Lee Hat Co., The, Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Loewe & Co., D. E., Danbury,	Soft and Stiff Fur Hats.
Mallory & Sons, E. A., Danbury,	Ladies' Bonnets, Soft and
	Stiff Fur Hats.
McLaughlin & Co., H., Danbury,	Hats in the Rough.
McArthur Bros., Danbury,	Manilla Paper.
Meeker Bros. & Co., Danbury,	Soft Fur Hats.
Merritt & Co., N. A., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Merritt & Son, C. H., Danbury,	Soft and Stiff Fur Hats.
Millard & Co., T. O., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Morelock & Husk, Danbury,	Hatters' Machinery.
Murphy & Co., J. B., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
New Machine Co., Danbury,	Hatters' Machinery.
New Hat Company, Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Norris, D., Danbury,	Hat Stitching.
Peck Fur Co., Danbury,	Hatters' Furs.
Pittrilla, Wm. H., Danbury,	Hat Finishing.
Reid, Charles H., Danbury,	Hatters' Machinery.
Roth, Max, Danbury,	Ladies' Shirt Waists.
Rogers Silver Plate Co., Danbury,	Lamps and Silver Plated
	Novelties.
Robinson & Co., P., Danbury,	Hatters' Furs.
Rundle & White, Danbury,	Ladies' Fur Bonnets and
	Men's Soft Hats.
Ruben, S., Danbury,	Ladies' Underwear.
Russell, Thompson Electric Co., Danbury,	Telephones.
S. A. G. Hat Co., The, Danbury,	Hats in the Rough.
Sherman Co., The George B., Danbury,	Hat Wires.
Sirine, Wilmer F., Danbury,	Hat Wires.
Sunderland, W. W., Danbury,	House Finish.
Turner Machine Co., The, Danbury,	Hatters' Machinery.
Tweedy, A. E., Danbury,	Silk Hat Trimmings.
Tweedy Co., F. D., Danbury,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Voss Chemical Co., The, Danbury,	Thailon.
Youcham, Chas. F., Danbury,	Hatters' Tools.
Young & Sons, P., Danbury,	Hatters' Furs.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Fairfield Rubber Co., Fairfield,	Waterproof Carriage Cloth.
General Chemical Co., Fairfield,	Chemicals.
Jennings Bros., Fairfield,	Paper Fibre Ware.
Kirkham, J. R., Glenbrook,	Knit Underwear.
Phillips Chemical Co., The Chas. H., Glenbrook,	Druggists' Supplies.
Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., The, Georgetown,	Wire Cloth and Netting.
American Felt Co., Glenville,	Woolen and Felt Goods.
Reynolds, G. M., Glenville.	Hatters' Furs.
Russell, Birdsall & Ward Bolt and Nut Co., Glenville,	Iron Bolts and Nuts.
Brush, Joseph, Greenwich,	House Finish.
Crosby, J. P., Greenwich,	House Finish.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co., Greenwich,	Light and Power.
Greenwich Yacht Yard, Greenwich,	Wooden Vessels.
Radcliffe, C. E., Long Hill,	Glove Linings.
Toucey, R. O., Long Hill,	Knit Underwear.
Brooklyn Ry. Supply Co., Mianus,	Gasoline Engines and Supplies.
Mianus Mfg. Co., Mianus,	Plush Carriage Robes.
Palmer Bros., Mianus,	Gasoline Engines.
Palmer Bros., Cos-Cob.	Launches.
American Corset and Clasp Co., New Canaan,	Corsets and Metal Corset Clasps.
Benedict & Co., New Canaan,	Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
Jelliff & Co., C. O. New Canaan,	Wire Sieves.
Rockwell Bros., New Canaan,	Mens' Shirts and Overalls.
Rogers & Co., H. B., New Canaan,	Clothing.
Bee Publishing Co., Newtown,	Newspapers and Printing.
Curtiss & Son, S., Newtown,	Pressed Hoof Stock and Paper Boxes.
Crow, Patrick, Newtown,	Bone Buttons.
Andrews & Smith Woolen Co., Norwalk,	Woolen Goods.
Arnold & Co., Norwalk,	Iron Castings.
Bates Stone Co., The, Norwalk,	Monuments and Cut Stone.
Conn. Ry. & Lighting Co., Norwalk,	Electric Power and Light.
Excelior Rug Works, Norwalk,	Woolen Rugs.
Hour Publishing Co., Norwalk,	Newspapers.
Hotchkiss Co., E. H., Norwalk,	Metal Paper Fastenings and Staples and Type-writer Supplies.
Jerome Paper Co., Norwalk,	Toilet Paper.
Lounsbury, Bissell & Co., Norwalk, P. O. Winnipauk,	Felts.
Meeker Foundry Co., Norwalk,	Iron Castings.
Norwalk Mills Co., Norwalk, P. O. Winnipauk,	Woolen Goods.
Norwalk Brass Co., Norwalk,	Iron and Brass Marine Hardware.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Walkins, A. R., Norwalk,	House Finish.
Wheeler, A. C., Norwalk,	Straw Hats.
Boylston, F., Rowayton,	Baby Carriages.
Ash, Joseph J., South Norwalk,	Hatters' Furs.
Austin & Crow, South Norwalk,	Toys, Games and Novelties
Barthol, Otto, South Norwalk,	Stiff Fur Hats in the Rough.
Bates & Co., Martin, Jr., South Norwalk,	Hatters' Furs.
Conn. Ry. and Lighting Co., South Nor- walk,	Illuminating Gas.
Challenge Mfg Co., South Norwalk,	Gas Stoves and Water Heaters.
Automatic Tool Co., East Norwalk,	Machinists' Tools.
Carman & Seymour, East Norwalk,	House Finish.
Gamble, Lester, East Norwalk,	House Finish.
Le Count, Wm. G., East Norwalk,	Machinist Tools.
Norwalk Pattern Mfg. Co., East Norwalk,	Wood Patterns and Grey Iron Castings.
Orofut & Knapp Co., The, South Norwalk,	Soft and Stiff Fur Hats.
Oraw Laundry Machinery Co., The, South Norwalk,	Laundry Machinery.
Crescent Laundry, South Norwalk,	Laundry Work.
Dennis & Blanchard, South Norwalk,	Straw Hats.
Evening Sentinel, South Norwalk,	Newspapers and Printing.
Ferris, J. H., South Norwalk,	Wood Finish and Lumber.
Fernandez & Ernst, South Norwalk,	Cigars.
Freeman, Chas. A., South Norwalk,	Printing and Publishing.
Hat Forming Co., The, South Norwalk,	Hat Forming.
Hatch, Bailey & Co., South Norwalk,	House Finish.
Hodshon & Co., A. A., South Norwalk,	Soft and Stiff Fur Hats in Rough.
Hoyt, Wolthausen & Co., South Norwalk,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Hubbell, W. B., South Norwalk,	House Finish.
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co., South Norwalk,	Ladies' Waists.
Knapp, W. H., South Norwalk,	Hat Boxes.
Lockwood Mfg. Co., South Norwalk,	Locks and Builders' Hard- ware.
Lounsbury, Mathewson & Co., South Nor- walk,	Ladies' Shoes.
Mather, H. W., South Norwalk,	House Finish.
McKibban, G. N., South Norwalk,	Door Plates and Signs.
Miller, J. W., South Norwalk,	Machinery and Repairs.
Norwalk Box Co., South Norwalk,	Wood and Paper Boxes.
Norwalk Iron Works Co., The, South Nor- walk,	Steam Engines, Air and Gas Compressors
Norwalk Lock Co., South Norwalk,	Builders' Hardware.
Old Well Laundry, South Norwalk,	Laundry Work.
Old Well Cigar Co., South Norwalk,	Cigars.
Roth & Goldschmidt, South Norwalk,	Corsets.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
South Norwalk Hat Co., South Norwalk,	Stiff Fur Hats.
South Norwalk Electric Light Co., South Norwalk,	Electric Light.
St. Johns, Chas. S., South Norwalk.	Cigar Boxes.
Trowbridge & Son, C. S., South Norwalk,	Paper Boxes and Wood Cases.
United States Alcohol Refining Co., South Norwalk,	Wood Alcohol Refining.
Univeral Hat Co., South Norwalk.	Hat Finishing.
Volk Hat Co., The, South Norwalk,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Walhizer & Dreyer, South Norwalk,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Wheeler, W. A., South Norwalk,	Hatters' Tools.
Wilson & Co., J. C., South Norwalk,	Stiff Fur Hats.
Millard, R. G., West Norwalk,	Fur Shoddy.
Bassett, D. M., Shelton,	Carriage Bolts.
Bassett Co., The R. N., Shelton,	Corset Goods.
Birmingham Brass Co., The, Shelton,	Sheet Brass, Tubing and Brass Goods.
Blumenthal & Co., S., Shelton,	Silk Velvet.
Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Co., Shelton,	Electric Railroad Equipment.
Derby Cotton Mill, Shelton,	Cotton Cloth.
Dreby Paper Mills Co., The, Shelton,	Board Papers.
Derby Razor Co., The, Shelton,	Razors and Safety Razors.
Griffin, J. & G., Shelton.	Horn Buttons.
Huntington Piano Co., The, Shelton,	Pianos.
International Silver Co., Factory B., Shelton,	Silver Plated Table Ware.
Meyer Iron & Brass Co., Shelton,	Iron and Brass Castings.
National Folding Box and Paper Co., The, Shelton,	Paper Boxes.
O. K. Tool Co., The, Shelton,	Tools.
Radcliffe Bros., Shelton,	Underwear and Hosiery.
Shelton Co., Shelton,	Bolts and Tacks.
Silver Plate Cutlery Co., The, Shelton,	Table Cutlery.
Specialty Weaving Co., Shelton,	Silk Ribbons.
Star Pin Co., The, Shelton,	Pins, Hooks and Eyes.
Sterling Pin Co., Shelton,	Hair Pins and Paper Boxes.
United States Rubber Reclaiming Works, Shelton,	Reclaimed Rubber.
Whitlock Printing Press Mfg. Co., The, Shelton,	Printing Presses.
Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co., Shelton,	Brass and Iron Bedsteads.
Baer Brothers, Stamford.	Bronze Powder.
Beck & Co., Frederick, Stamford,	Lincrusta Walton Wall Paper.
Blickensderfer Mfg. Co., Stamford,	Writing Machines.
Boas Thread Co. Stamford,	Spool Cotton and Silk Thread.
Central Iron Foundry, Stamford,	Grey Iron Castings.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Cunningham, R. H., Stamford,	Printing.
Davenport & Tracey, Stamford,	Piano Hardware.
Diamond Ice Co., Stamford,	Artificial Ice.
Excesior Hardware Co., Stamford,	Small Hardware and Locks
Hale, Henry S., Stamford,	Wood Finish.
International Power Vehicle Co., Stamford,	Kerosene Engines.
India Food Co., Stamford,	Digestive Biscuits.
Lounsbury & Soule, Stamford,	Ladies' Shoes.
Muench, Geo., Stamford,	Special Machinery.
McIntire & Co., Stamford,	Metal Novelties.
New England Engineering Co., Stamford,	Electric Switch Boards.
Noack Mfg. Co., The, Stamford,	Locks and Hardware.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., Stamford,	Electric Power.
Roth, Max, Stamford,	Ladies' Waists.
Schleicher & Sons, Stamford,	Pianos.
Stamford Mfg. Co., The, Stamford,	Extracts, Die Wood and Licorice.
Stamford Foundry Co., Stamford,	Stoves and Furnaces.
Stamford Gas & Electric Co., Stamford,	Gas and Electric Lights.
Stamford Waist Co., Stamford,	Ladies' Waists.
Stamford Steam Laundry, Stamford,	Laundry Work.
Stamford Rubber Supply Co., The, Stam- ford,	Crude Rubber and Substi- tutes.
Stamford Iron Works, Stamford,	Castings and Machinery.
Stamford Telegram, Stamford,	Newspapers and Printing.
Stamford Advocate, Stamford,	Newspapers and Printing.
Stamford Street Railroad, Stamford,	Electric Power.
Stamford Electric Light Co., Stamford,	Electric Light.
St. Johns Wood Working Co., Stamford,	House Finish.
Tuttle, Henry A., Stamford,	Special Machinery.
Waterside Mills, Stamford,	Mineral Grinding.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Stamford,	Builders' Hardware.
Computing Scale Co., Saugatuck,	Computing Scales.
Doscher, Martin, Saugatuck,	Wood Turning.
Saugatuck Mfg. Co., Saugatuck,	Buttons.
Toquet Launch and Motor Co., Saugatuck,	Gasoline Motors and Launches.
Wakeman, Rufus, Saugatuck,	Mattresses.
American Lacquer Co., Stratford,	Radial Buffs and Lacquers.
Jelliff & Co., C. O., Southport,	O. & C. Drills, Sieves and Wire Goods.
Fabric Fire Hose Co., Sandy Hook,	Fire Hose.
Bradley, D. C., Weston,	Edge Tools.
Atlantic Starch Works, Westport,	Wheat Starch.
Embalmer's Supply Co., Westport,	Undertakers' Supples.
Kemper, C. H., Westport,	Hatters' Leather.
Lees Mfg. Co., Westport,	Cotton Twine.
Westport Paper Co., Westport,	Leather Board and Binders' Paper.
Westporter-Herald, The, Westport,	Newspapers and Printing.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Wright, Case & Wright, Chaplin,	Leather Board and Paper Specialties.
Lee & Co., W. S., Central Village, Plainfield Woolen Co., Central Village,	Cotton Wicking. Woolen and Worsted Goods, Men's Wear.
Danielson Cotton Co., The, Danielson,	Cotton Shirtings, Carpet Yarns.
Danielson Worsted Co., Danielson,	Worsted Goods, Men's Wear.
Elmville Woolen Co., Danielson,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Larkin & Wood, Danielson,	General Mill Supplies. Warper Reeds and Slasher Combs.
Quinebaug Co., The, Danielson,	Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.
Uncas Knitting Co., The, Danielson, Tatem, Melvin, Eastford, Grosvenordale Mfg. Co., Grosvenordale,	Cotton Hosiery. Wood Picker Sticks. Cotton Cloth and Handkerchiefs.
Assawagga Woolen Co., Killingly, Attawaugan Co. (3 Mills), Killingly, Davis & Brown Woolen Co., Killingly, Bishop, Jr., A. G. (East) Killingly, Smith, Fred R., Killingly,	Woolens, Men's Wear. Cotton Cloth. Woolens, Men's Wear. Cotton Cloth. Cotton Warp, Dress Goods and Woolens, Men's Wear.
Thayer Woolen Co., Killingly, Young, B. C., (East) Killingly, Aldrich Mfg. Co., Moosup, American Woolen Co., Moosup,	Satinets, Men's Wear. Shoddy. Cotton Goods. Wool and Worsted Goods and Worsted Yarn. Cotton Thread Yarn.
Cranske, Floyd, Moosup, French River Textile Co., Mechanicsville,	Worsted Goods, Men's Wear.
Murdock & Son, T. G., New Boston, Page Co., The, Plainfield, Plainfield Foundry Co., Plainfield,	Satinets, Men's Wear. House Heating Boilers. Steam Heaters and Castings.
Hanson & Co., Packerville, Case, W. D., Putnam,	Cotton Cloth. Ladies' Leather Sole Cloth Shoes.
Dady Co., John A., Putnam, Hammond & Knowlton Co., Putnam, Johnson, W. S., Putnam, Kent, B. M., Putnam, Morse Mill Co., Putnam, Monohansett Mfg. Co., Putnam, Nightingale Mills, Putnam,	Sewing Silk. Sewing Silk and Twist Shoes. House Finish. Cotton Cloth. Cotton Cloth. Cotton Cloth.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Putnam Foundry & Machine Co., Putnam,	Steam Heaters and Castings.
Putnam Mfg. Co., Putnam.	Cotton Shirting.
Putnam Box Corporation, Putnam,	Wood and Paper Boxes.
Putnam Woolen Co., Putnam,	Woolens, Men's Wear.
Powhatan Mills, Putnam,	Cotton Cloth.
Wheaton Building and Lumber Co., Putnam,	House Finish and Builders
Sterling Dyeing and Finishing Co., Sterling,	Dyeing and Finishing Cottons.
Am. Wood Type Co., Windham, (South)	Wood Type.
Smith & Winchester Co., The, Windham (South),	Paper and Laundry Machinery.
Hartson Co., L. M., Windham (North),	Silk Mill Supplies.
Hall & Son, E. H., Windham (North),	Cotton Yarns.
Harris, C. R., Windham (North),	Jewelry.
Sibley, Wm., Windham (North),	Flocks and Woolen Waste.
Wright, Case & Wright Paper Co., Windham (North),	Leather and Fiber Paper.
American Thread Co., Willimantic,	Cotton Thread.
Citizens' Gas and Electric Light Co., Willimantic,	Gas and Electricity.
Connecticut Newspaper Syndicate, Willimantic,	Newspapers.
Arnold, O. S., Williamsville,	Bobbins.
Williamsville Mfg. Co., Williamsville,	Cotton Shirting.
Chaffee, A. D., Willimantic,	Silk, Mohair and Worsted
	Braids and Fish Lines.,
Hall & Bill Printing Co., Willimantic,	Printing and Newspapers.
Hillhouse & Taylor, Willimantic,	Sash, Doors, Blinds and House Finish.
Holland Mfg Co., Willimantic,	Spool and Skein Silk.
Latham, Crane & Co., Willimantic,	House Finish and Sash, Doors and Blinds.
Maverick Steam Laundry, Willimantic,	Laundry Work.
Thread City Collar Co., Willimantic,	Rubber Collars.
Turner, A. G., Willimantic,	Silk Throwing.
Vandeman Plumbing and Heating Co., Willimantic,	Plumbers' Specialties.
Willimantic Cotton Corp. Co., Willimantic,	Cotton Cloth and Yarn.
Willimantic Machine Co., The, Willimantic,	Silk and Thread Machinery.
Windham Mfg. Co., Willimantic,	Cotton Cloth.
Windham Silk Co., The, Willimantic,	Dress Silks and Linings.
Windham Press, Willimantic,	Newspapers.
Wauregan Co., Wauregan,	Cotton Cloth.
Keagan, Lawrence, Wilsonville,	Woolens, Men's Wear.
Tatem, J. B., West Thompson,	Picker Sticks.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Flynn & Doyle, Bantam,	Wagons and Carriages.
Torrington & Winchester S. Ry., Burville,	Electric Power.
Barnum, Richardson Co., Canaan (East),	Pig Iron.
Borden Condensed Milk Co., Canaan,	Bottled Milk.
Greystone Mfg. Co., Greystone,	Wire Chains and Light Hardware.
American Shear and Knife Co., Hotchkissville,	Shears and Pocket Cutlery
Curiss & Son, Daniel, Hotchkissville,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear
Holly Mfg. Co., Lakeville,	Pocket Cutlery.
Barnum, Richardson Co., Lime Rock,	Car Wheels and Machinery
Hinckliff, Thomas, Milton,	Shears.
Northfield Knife Co., Northfield,	Pocket Cutlery.
Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., New Milford,	Wood Filler and Paints.
Eastern Lounge Co., New Milford,	Upholstered Chairs and Lounges.
New Milford Hat Co., New Milford,	Fur Hats.
New Milford Electric Light Co., New Milford,	Electric Lighting.
Northrop & Son, J. A., New Milford,	Machinery and Castings.
Wannopee Pottery Co., New Milford,	Art Pottery.
Standard Brush Co., New Hartford,	Brushes.
Ætna Silk Co., Norfolk,	Sewing Machine Twist.
Baird Machine Co., Oakville,	Machinery.
Oakville Co., The, Oakville,	Pins and Metal Specialties
Seymour, Smith & Son's, Oakville,	Hardware.
Warner, L. E., Oakville,	Hairpins.
Chapin, Stephens Co., The, Pine Meadow,	Carpenters' Rules, Levels, Planes and Gauges.
Smith & Son, D. B., Pine Meadow,	Cotton Duck.
Rogers' Rake Co., Pleasant Valley,	Hay Rakes, Brush Backs and Spools.
N. E. Quartz Co., Roxbury,	Ground Silicate.
Northfield Knife Co., Reynold's Bridge,	Pocket Cutlery.
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co., Salisbury,	Knife Covering.
Eagle Lock Co., Terryville,	Hardware and Locks.
Scott & Co., W. S., Terryville,	Wood Turning.
Terry Co., The Andrew, Terryville,	Iron Castings.
Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co., The, Thomaston,	Brass and Copper Sheet and Wire.
Thomaston Knife Co., Thomaston,	Pocket Cutlery.
Thomas Clock Co., Seth, Thomaston,	Clocks and Watches.
Thomaston Electric Light Co., Thomaston,	Artificial Light.
Thomaston Steam Laundry, Thomaston,	Laundry Work.
Coe Brass Mfg. Co., The, Torrington,	Rolled Brass Plates, Rods, Tubing and Wire.
Eagle Bicycle Mfg. Co., Torrington,	Bicycles.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Excelsior Needle Co., Torrington,	Needles.
Excelsior Steam Laundry, Torrington,	Laundry Work.
Hendee Machine Co., Torrington,	Special Machinery and Tools.
Hotchkiss Brothers & Co., Torrington,	House Finish and Lumber.
Perkins Electric Co., E. A., Torrington,	Electric Contractors.
Progressive Mfg. Co., Torrington,	Machine Screws, Studs and Rivets.
Standard Spoke and Nipple Co., Torrington,	Vehicle Spokes and Nipples.
Torrington Electric Light Co., Torrington,	Electric Lighting and Power.
Torrington Mfg. Co., Torrington,	Upholstery Nails and Brass and Iron Novelties.
Torrington, Printing Co., Torrington,	Newspapers and Printing.
Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co., The, Torrington,	Hardware.
Union Hardware Co., Torrington.	Skates and Hardware.
Warrenton Woolen Co., Torrington,	Woolen Uniform Cloth.
Hemingway & Bartlett Silk Co., Watertown,	Silk Thread.
Hemingway & Son Silk Co., M., Watertown,	Silk Thread.
Welton, F. P., Watertown.	Wood Faucets.
Woolson, A. N., Watertown.	Umbrella Trimmings.
Mallison Co., J., West Cornwall,	Shears and Scissors.
Brown Machine Co., Winsted,	Machinery and Jobbing.
Carter & Hakes Machine Co., Winsted,	Machine Tools.
Citizen Printing Co., Winsted,	Newspapers and Printing.
Dowd Printing Co., Winsted,	Printing.
Dudley & Son Co., George, Winsted,	Sheep Leather.
Empire Knife Co., Winsted,	Pocket Cutlery.
Goodwin & Kints Co., Winsted,	Metal Novelties.
Gilbert Clock Co., William L., Winsted,	Clocks and Timepieces.
Kellogg & Wakefield Mfg. Co., Winsted,	Air Compressors and Sheet Metal Goods.
Moore Co., The Franklin, Winsted,	Iron Bolts and Rivets and Carriage Hardware.
Morgan Silver Plate Co., Winsted,	Casket Hardware.
New England Pin Co., Winsted,	Pins.
New England Knitting Co., Winsted,	Men's Underwear.
Richards Hardware Co., The T. C., Winsted,	Hardware.
Roe, John W., Winsted,	House Finish.
Standard Mfg. Co., Winsted,	Butchers' Cutlery.
Strong Mfg. Co., Winsted,	Undertakers' Hardware.
Winsted Printing and Engraving Co., Winsted,	Printing and Engraving.
Winsted Hosiery Co., Winsted,	Underwear.
Winsted Mfg. Co., Winsted,	Scythes.
Winsted Yarn Co., Winsted,	Woolen Yarn.
Winsted Silk Co., Winsted,	Spool Silk.
Winsted Edge Tool Works, Winsted,	Edged Tools.
Winsted Steam Laundry, Winsted,	Laundry Work.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Conn. Valley Mfg. Co., Centerbrook,	Augur Bits.
Loby & Fargo, Centerbrook,	Round Brushes.
Tibbals Oakum Co., Cobalt,	Oakum.
Stevens & Co., J. E., Cromwell,	Hardware.
Bates, C. J., Chester,	Bone Goods.
Brooks & Sons, N. S., Chester,	Light Wire Goods.
Chester Mfg. Co., Chester,	Augurs and Bits.
Deuse, J. S., Chester,	Augurs and Gimlet Bits.
Ferguson, J. R., Chester.	Gimlet Bits.
International Witch Hazel Co., Chester,	Witch Hazel.
Jones, H. G., Chester,	Wood Turning.
Norton Mfg. Co., Chester,	Shelf Hardware.
Rogers Brush Works Co., Chester,	Round Brushes.
Russell, Jennings Mfg. Co., Chester,	Augurs and Bits.
Ryan, M. L., Chester,	Builders' Supplies.
Watrous, C. H., Chester,	Paper Boxes.
Merriam Mfg. Co., Durham,	Cash Boxes and Tin Goods.
Dennison Bros, Deep River,	Organ Stops and Knobs.
Nieland Cut Glass Co., Deep River,	Cut Glass.
Potter & Snell, Deep River,	Comb Cases and Bright
Pratt, Read & Co., Deep River,	Wire Goods.
Williams & Marvin Mfg. Co., Deep River,	Ivory Piano Keys and
Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co., The, East Hampton,	Combs.
Brown & Co., H. B., East Hampton,	Wood Turning and Casters.
Carpenter, L. S., East Hampton,	Metal Bells.
Climax Mfg. Co., East Hampton,	Bolt Machinery.
East Hampton Bell Co., The, East Hampton,	Paper Boxes.
Forbes, J. A., East Hampton.	Bicycle Seats and Ma-
Gong Bell Mfg. Co., East Hampton,	chinery.
Hill Brass Co., N. N., East Hampton,	Metal Bells.
Starr Bros. Bell Co., The, East Hampton,	Nickel Plating.
Starr Bros. Net & Twine Co., The, East	Bells and Castings.
Hampton,	Metal Bells and Toys.
Summit Thread Co., The, East Hampton,	Metal Bells.
Watrous Mfg. Co., The, East Hampton,	Cotton and Linen Nets.
Essex Wood Turning Co., Essex,	Cotton Thread.
Lensitect Co., The, Essex,	Metal Bells and Toys.
Tiley, Pratt & Co., Essex,	Wood Turning.
Gildersleeve & Sons, S., Gildersleeve,	Witch Hazel.
Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum,	Bone and Steel Novelties.
Higganum Hardware Co., Higganum,	Wooden Barges and Boat
Russell Mfg. Co., Higganum,	Repairing.
Scovill, D. & H., Higganum,	Agricultural Implements.
	Pinchers and Wire Nippers.
	Cotton Yarn.
	Plauters' Hoes.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Comstock, Cheney & Co., The, Ivoryton,	Ivory Piano Keys, Key Boards and Metal Brackets.
Smith Mfg. Co., J. O., The, Little River, Warner & Sons, M. R., Little River, Brownell & Co., Moodus, Brockway & Meckinsturn, Moodus, Hall, Lincoln Co., Moodus, Neptane Twine Mills, Moodus, New York Net and Twine Co., Moodus, Purple, A. E., Moodus, Allison Bros., Middletown,	Tin Ware and Buckles. Drop Forged Hammers. Cotton Twine and Yarn. Special Machinery. Cotton Yarn and Duck. Cotton Yarn. Cotton Twine. Seine Twine. Soap and Washing Powders.
Brown & Son Co., The L. D., Middletown, Broderick Carriage Co., The, Middletown, Chapman & Co., The W. H., Middletown,	Sewing and Broad Silk. Carriages. Saddlery Hardware and Bells.
Cowles Co., The, Middletown, Douglass, W. & B., Middletown,	Cereal Grinding. Pumps, Hydraulic Rams and Garden Engines.
Evans, J. B., Middletown, Goodyear Rubber Co., Middletown, Hall Bros., Middletown, King, C. B. & G. E., Middletown, Kirby Mfg. Co., The, Middletown, Lowenthal, Gustave, Middletown, Merrill & Bailey, Middletown, Miller, A. B., Middletown, Middletown Silver Co., Middletown, Middletown Electric Light Co., Middletown, Omo Mfg. Co., Middletown, Pelton & King, Middletown, Palmer, I. E., Middletown, Portland Silk Co., Reed Co., O. A., Middletown,	Carriages Rubber Foot Wear. Files Newspapers. Toys. House Finish. Newspapers. House Finish. Silver Plated Ware. Light and Power. Dress Shields. Printing. Hammocks and Nettings. Dress Silks. Silk Machinery and Repairs.
Rogers & Hubbard Co., Middletown,	Bone Goods and Bone Fertilizers.
Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Stewart Printing Co., The, Middletown, Stroud, E., Middletown, Tryon, Jasper, Middletown, Wilcox Mfg. Co., Wm., Middletown, Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Middletown,	Cotton and Silk Webbing. Printing. Laundry Work. House Finish. Padlocks and Hardware. Ship and Boat Builders' Hardware. Gun Sights.
Lyman Gun Sight Works, Middlefield, National Enameling & Stamping Co., Portland,	Enameled and Stamped Goods.
Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Rogers Mfg., The, Rockfall,	Engine Governors. Bone and Ivory Goods and Fertilizers.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Rockfall Woolen Co., The, Rockfall,	Horse Blankets.
Russell Mfg. Co., The, Rockfall,	Cotton Yarn.
Smith, Otis A., Rockfall.	Revolvers.

TOLLAND COUNTY.

Case Paper Co., F. L., Andover,	Binders' Leather and Straw Board.
Daleville Woolen Mill, East Willington,	Woolens, Women's Wear.
International Hideite Co., Hop River,	Hideite and Leather Paper.
Hanks, P. G., Mansfield (Spring Hill),	Silk Throwing.
Mansfield Organ Pipe Co., Mansfield (Depot),	Organ Pipes.
McFarland, Jas. S., Mansfield (Center),	Silk Throwing.
Ross & Son, John L., Mansfield (Eagleville),	Cotton Cloth.
Smith, E. L., Mansfield (Gurleyville),	Silk Throwing.
American Mills Co., The, Rockville,	Woolen and Worsted Goods, Men's Wear.
Balding Bros. & Co., Rockville,	Sewing Silk and Twist.
Hockam Co., Rockville,	Worsted and Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Marrin's Sons, E. J., Rockville,	Silk Fish Lines.
Murless, H. B., Rockville,	Iron Castings.
New England Co., Rockville,	Worsted and Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Regan Mfg. Co., The J. J., Rockville,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear, Knit Goods, Cotton Yarns and Shoddy.
Rock Mfg. Co., Rockville,	Woolen and Worsted Goods, Men's Wear.
Rockville Warp Mills Co., Rockville,	Cotton Warps.
Rockville Journal, Rockville,	Newspapers and Printing.
Rockville Gas & Electric Co., Rockville,	Gas and Electricity.
Rockville Leader, Rockville,	Newspapers and Printing.
Springville Mfg. Co., Rockville,	Worsted and Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
United States Envelope Co., Rockville,	Envelopes.
Phoenix Woolen Co., Stafford,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Riverside Woolen Co., Stafford,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Amadon, S. B., Staffordville,	Narrow Looms and Castings.
Rawitzer Bros., Staffordville,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Staffordville Woolen Co., Staffordville,	Satinets and Woolens, Men's Wear.
Beckwith Card Co. Stafford Springs.	Card Clothing and Hand Cards.
Central Woolen Co., Stafford Springs,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Ellis Mfg. Co., J. J. & A. F., Stafford Springs,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Faulkner Woolen Mills, Stafford Springs,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.

Name of Firm and Location	Goods Manufactured
Mullen & Co., T. F., Stafford Springs,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Rawitzer & Bro., Stafford Springs,	Woolen Goods, Men's Wear.
Smith & Cooley, Stafford Springs,	Flocks and Shoddy.
Stafford Worsted Co., Stafford Springs,	Worsted Yarn.
Warren Woolen Co., Stafford Springs,	Woolen and Worsted Goods, Men's Wear.
Bradway, C. P., Stafford (West),	Turbine Water Wheels.
Armstrong, Henry, South Coventry,	House Finish and Wagon Work.
Dady, John A., South Coventry,	Silk Throwing.
Kingsbury, A., South Coventry,	Paper Boxes.
Tracy, E. A., South Coventry,	Shoddy and Extracts.
Washburn & Son, A., South Coventry,	Silk Throwing.
Wood, T. H., South Coventry,	Silk Throwing and Silk Fish Lines.
Hall & Son, Gardner, South Willington,	Cotton Thread.
Somersville Mfg., Co., Somersville,	Woolen Goods.
Sumner Belting Co., Wm., Tolland,	Leather and Cotton Leather Belting.
Turner, P. W., Turnerville,	Sewing Silk and Ribbons.
Swett, R. R., Talcottville,	Binders' Album and Straw Board.
Talcott Bros., Talcottville,	Union Cassimeres, Men's Wear.
Ravine Mills Co., Vernon,	Cotton Warps.
Vernon Woolen Co., Vernon,	Union Cassimeres and Woolens, Men's Wear.

